"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and probably Tuesday; gentle to moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,842.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

FIND HIDDEN HERE $75,000,000 IN FOOD AND SUPPLIES; SECRET SERVICE DISCOVERS PROVISIONS WHICH WOULD FEED AN ARMY

PROFITEERS OWN SOME

Sugar Worth $1,000,000 and Nearly $13,000,000 in Grain Uncovered.

BIG STORES OF METALS

Steel and Copper in Quantities and Jute Fibre Held by German Interests.

HUGE POULTRY SUPPLIES

More Than 800,000 Dozen Eggs Uncovered—Tons of Cattle Food Such as Germany Wants.

The United States Secret Service, acting under the personal direction of Chief William J. Flynn, has submitted a report to Washington disclosing the fact that there are stored in warehouses in New York City and its immediate vicinity foodstuffs and war materials of a total value exceeding $75,000,000. The foodstuffs alone found in storage here are valued by the Secret Service at more than $39,000,000.

Included in this huge amount of supplies is enough food of the substantial kind to feed an army of 4,000,000 men for more than two weeks. These supplies are in some instances the property of enemies of the United States; in other instances the evidence indicates that they are held by speculators who are taking advantage of the war crisis to increase their personal fortunes, while in other instances the stored goods are held as collateral for loans made by banks in New York and other cities.

All of the food is subject to seizure under the law, and whether or not that will follow depends on the decision of the Food Administration, of which Herbert C. Hoover is Chairman, and the other war boards charged with the control and disposal of war supplies.

The Secret Service investigation which has led to the discovery that so many million dollars' worth of food and war materials is locked in warehouses in the metropolitan district began about four weeks ago, the Secret Service acting under an executive order issued by President Wilson.

Huge Stores of Supplies.

Sugar liable to seizure was found which is valued in the Secret Service report at $1,000,000. The total amount is between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 pounds, and as the average person uses about a pound of sugar a week, this means enough sugar to supply New York for more than two weeks, in the event it is seized by the Food Administration and apportioned to dealers in this city.

From 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 pounds of butter were found in storage by the Secret Service agents, every pound of which is subject to seizure. A great amount of this butter is held as security for loans. The agents also found from 800,000 to 900,000 dozens of eggs in storage.

Enough beans were found in storage by the Secret Service men to feed the soldiers of General Pershing's army for four weeks, while the condensed milk in storage, which is subject to seizure, would maintain all the destitute children of Northern France for more than six months. More than 100,000 full weight barrels of flour also were found.

Other foodstuffs which are in storage and which, under the law, can be taken over by the Food Administration are $1,000,000 worth of poultry, including thousands of chickens and turkeys; rice, valued at $1,438,000; dried and salted fish, valued at $580,000; about $285,000 worth of cocoa, and butter oils valued at $2,330,000.

$10,500,000 in Canned Goods.

Under miscellaneous foodstuffs, which for the most part refers to canned goods, the Secret Service has found stocks valued at $10,500,000. Canned goods constitute one of the main items of sustenance of men on the fighting lines in France, and the amount held here in New York in defiance of the Food Administration would feed the allied line in France for a week.

Cottonseed meal which forms one of the chief cattle foods of Europe, particularly in Scandinavia and Germany, is stored in great quantities here and it is reported that a large amount of it is held for overseas export to countries other than those included among America's allies. The value of the cottonseed meal discovered to date and reported to Chairman Hoover is $1,580,000, while the value of the linseed oil cake, another important article of the overseas export trade is $1,117,800. Whether or not any of this cattle food is owned by Germans or interests favorable to the German cause was a question agents of the Secret Service failed to answer last night.

Grain Worth $12,748,955 Found.

The Secret Service agents also found in storage raw grain, chiefly wheat, oats and corn valued at $12,748,955. It is known that included in the grain which has been found in warehouses in New York, for the most part in Brooklyn, is a very large amount of oats and other cattle and horse food which the Germans greatly need at the present time. Thousands of bushels of oats it is reported are held for export to Holland and the Scandinavian countries.

The metals and other war supplies of other than a food nature found here, of which the Secret Service has informed the proper authorities in Washington, are probably subject to seizure by the Gov-

Continued on Page 20.

Secret Service Tabulation of Food and Supplies Hidden Here

In its report of its investigation, which revealed huge quantities of food and war materials hoarded in the metropolitan district, the Secret Service gives this tabulation of the total values:

Steel, copper, cotton, jute, &c.	$33,449,028	Linseed oil cake	$1,117,800
Grains	12,748,955	Sugar	1,000,000
Canned goods	10,500,000	Poultry	1,000,000
Eggs	3,294,434	Fish	580,000
Butter oil	2,330,051	Beans	556,000
Cotton seed meal	1,580,000	Condensed milk	400,000
Flour	1,000,000	Cocoa	284,967
Butter	1,458,300		
Rice	1,438,808	Total	$75,333,407

The report, it was said by Government officials last night, covered only a part of the food and other materials believed to be held in storage here.

$2,000,000 LOSS IN WAR PLANT FIRE

Enemy Aliens Working in Harlem Factory Had No Government Permits.

POLICE SUSPECT INCENDIARY

Flames Discovered Simultaneously in Four Parts of Washburn Co.'s Building.

The plant of the Washburn Wire Company, running from 117th to 118th Street on the East River, was destroyed yesterday by fire of probably incendiary origin. The factory was working on contracts for Government war needs, turning out springs used in the manufacture of rifles and ammunition. A large addition to the plant had just been completed.

The big blaze imperilled a large section of nearby tenement houses, so that thousands of persons were ordered out of their homes. At least 100,000 persons watched the plant burn. Old and experienced firemen said it was one of the most spectacular fires they ever saw. The damage was estimated at $2,000,000.

The destruction of the plant brought out the fact that enemy aliens were working in territory expressly forbidden to them by the President's proclamation of April 6. In the force of 1,000 men there were at least twenty Germans, not naturalized, a number of German-Americans, and more than 200 Austrians, many of whom were not naturalized. A number of the enemy aliens were examined by Fire Marshal Brophy last night, and all of them have been supoenaed for examination today.

President Wilson's proclamation to enemy aliens said:

> An alien enemy shall not approach or be found within one-half mile of any Federal or State fortification, camp, arsenal, aircraft station, Government or naval vessel, navy yard, factory, or workshop for the manufacture of munitions of war or of any products for the use of the army or navy.

Made Parts for Arms Company.

The designation of a workshop for the manufacture of "any products for the use of the army or navy" would clearly include the plant of the Washburn Wire Company. According to officials of the company, it was making springs for ordnance and ammunition work for the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company, which is making arms and ammunition for the Government.

Among the employes of the Washburn Company is Frank Wetzorck of 252 West 132d Street, a native of Germany, a skilled engineer. Wetzorck, who is a man of clean-cut appearance and marked intelligence, had been employed in the plant for three months. He worked in the plant yesterday from 7 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock. The fire started about 12:30 o'clock. Here is a part of the examination of Wetzorck by Marshal Brophy:

Brophy—Are you naturalized?

Wetzorck—No.

Brophy—Why?

Wetzorck—I intended to go back to Germany after the war.

Brophy—Have you a barred zone permit?

Wetzorck—No, I applied for one, but did not get it; I never heard from it. I just went on working.

An official of the plant said that some time after Wetzorck said he applied for a permit a man came to the factory with a picture of the German and identified him. Nevertheless, Wetzorck did not get his permit. There were also other Germans working in the plant who did not have permits. Manager Daniel C. Turner said he did not know positively whether enemy aliens working for him had to have passes, but that he had gotten one for a German he regarded as valuable and wished to take no chance of losing. Mr. Turner said that three months ago he took a census of his men and found more than twenty unnaturalized Germans. He had taken no census since then, and added that his force was constantly changing.

United States Marshal McCarthy was asked last night how it was that Germans were allowed to work in a factory on the waterfront engaged in the manufacture of products for the use of the army or navy. He said that the plant was not on a public pier and, therefore, not within a barred zone, as he construed the law. He said that it made no difference legally that the Washburn plant was within a few feet

Continued on Page 3.

PLEA BY WILSON MAY STOP STRIKES

He Is Expected to Propose a Definite Program to Federation of Labor Today.

DELEGATES AWAIT SPEECH

Government Authorities Foresee Concessions on Unionism by Both Sides.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—President Wilson left tonight for Buffalo, where he will speak tomorrow at the American Federation of Labor Convention on the nation's labor problem and the necessity of speeding up war production. One great problem before the country is the increasing number of strikes, causing delay in the making of war munitions, and President Wilson is expected to suggest a policy to organized labor calculated to lead to a prompt solution of the problem.

It is believed in some quarters that the United States is fast drifting into the same situation which faced England at the beginning of the war. Some elements of labor are reported indifferent to the needs of the nation, and strikes have been declared which militated against the production of war necessities. The situation is so acute that the Government and labor leaders agree that a complete understanding must exist between labor and capital or conscription of labor by the Government will be presented as the only alternative.

The rise of socialism in the labor world, accentuated by the strength of the I. W. W., will form one of the features of the struggle between the conservatives and the progressives at the labor convention. The socialistic faction, behind which is a strong pacifist and pro-German movement, is fighting to defeat Samuel Gompers for re-election as President of the federation. The radicals assert that Mr. Gompers, as a member of the Council of National Defense, has not asserted the position of labor with proper emphasis and has surrendered at times to capital.

In his speech, President Wilson is expected to refer to this socialistic trend and to review the patriotic position labor should assume toward the Government during the war. His speech, it is declared, will suggest a program which labor should adopt to aid the Government and prevent the increasing strikes. As the outcome of this speech and the advice of Government labor experts, it is confidently predicted, a plan will be devised to end labor disputes during the war.

Concessions from Labor.

Weapons with which to fight the threatened conscription of labor are to be devised at the convention of the federation, which will hold a two weeks session. Realizing that the strikes in shipyards, mines, and factories engaged in the production of war munitions have given great impetus to the demand for conscription of labor, such representatives of unionism as Mr. Gompers and Secretary of Labor Wilson are anxious to take steps to head off any such expedient. In order to do this organized labor must make concessions and agree to a plan for the mobilization of labor, as well as for a program which will prevent strikes during the war period.

With 300,000 additional men needed in the shipbuilding industry alone, and a total of 2,400,000 more needed in the war industries of the country, labor leaders agree that a method must be devised which will keep every skilled artisan at work. Unless this is done, they believe, there is certain to be an urgent demand for compulsory service by labor.

While the Government is in no way committed to a policy on labor control, it was stated on high authority today that the Government was determined that there must be a wartime surrender of union rules to the extent that these rules hinder the maximum production of munitions of war. England found it necessary to bring about an abrogation of union rules, and that lead is to be followed here. It is believed the union leaders will consent to open shop and to longer hours, if necessary.

Administration labor experts have studied this problem and are ready to offer suggestions which probably will be accepted by the convention in order to

Continued on Page 6.

Norway No 'Beggar;' Demands Food as Right, Says Minister, Discussing American Note

CHRISTIANIA, Saturday, Nov. 10, (via London, Nov. 11.)—In the course of a debate in the Storthing today on the American note, Dr. Mowinckel, President of the House, said that Norway did not approach America as a "beggar." He added:

"We have rendered and can render the Western powers great services, and if we come to an agreement it will be as our right, not as a favor. But an agreement with America would be paid for too dearly if it were to be at the expense of our neutrality or a rupture with the other Northern powers. In that event we would prefer to resign on the question."

Dr. Mowinckel said it was significant that the three northern countries were acting together at this difficult time, and declared:

"We should lose more by breaking with the Northern powers and receiving provisions from America than if we kept together and starved."

HOOVER FIXES STANDARD LOAF

One Pound the Smallest When Bakeries Are All Put Under Control on Dec. 10.

FANCY ROLLS ARE BARRED

President to Proclaim Licensing Today and Bread Formula Will Be Given Out.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The baking industry of the country is to be put on a war basis on Dec. 10 under Government regulation. After that date loaves of standard sizes only may be baked, and the industry must accept a formula prepared by the Food Administration. There will be no more fancy rolls, in the making of which large quantities of sugar are used.

While the Food Administration will not demand the mixing of other cereals with wheat—a policy adopted in France and England—the new war loaf will differ in many essentials from that which is baked at present. Herbert C. Hoover, the Food Administrator, believes that a saving of 100,000,000 pounds of sugar and an equal amount of lard will be effected within a year.

The acceptance of "returns" by bakers also will be forbidden, and it has been estimated that this action will mean the saving of at least 690,000 barrels of flour. Investigators have found that many thousands of loaves of bread have been a total loss because of this practice.

Seven cents a pound for bread under the new conditions is the present mark set where elaborate delivery and credit systems are abandoned. The people will be asked to co-operate in an effort to reduce these overhead charges to a minimum.

Authority to proceed under a licensing system which will make possible putting these regulations into effect will be given to the Food Administration in a proclamation by President Wilson to be made public tomorrow. Bakers will be classed as manufacturers, thus bringing them within the scope of the Food Control law. The bakers will thus have a month in which to adjust their plants to the new conditions.

Appeals to Families.

While the Food Administration has no way in which to control baking in the homes, which represents 60 per cent. of the total, all will be asked to voluntarily accept the formula which has been prepared. It is expected that there will be a hearty response.

The conclusions reached were based on extensive investigations by the Food Administration, Federal Trade Commission, and Department of Agriculture. A statement which had the approval of Mr. Hoover, summed up restrictions and recommendations in this way:

"The bread of the United States is approximately 40 per cent. baked in bakeries, and 60 per cent. in the homes. The object of standardization is to reduce the cost of public baking and distributing bread, to reduce the waste of flour, and to limit the use of sugar and lard in the preparation of bakery bread. By fixing the weight of bread at 1 pound minimum loaf, with 1½ pound, 2 and 4 pound loaves, and with a stabilized price of flour, the present variables in bread will be largely eliminated and competition will be centralized upon price.

"The Administration has no power to fix the price. There are grocery stores in many cities whose whole business is conducted upon a basis where the consumer pays cash and carries the goods home, and who conduct their own bakeries. It is anticipated that a standard one-pound loaf of baked bread can be put before the public from these groceries at about 7 cents. The other

Continued on Page 20.

SUFFRAGE WOMEN THREATEN WILSON

Acclaim Socialists and Cheer a Plan to "Force Laying Down of Arms."

SEX STRUGGLE PREDICTED

Miss Chittenden Sees That as the Outcome of Keeping Women's Votes in One Party.

Organized and advertised as a nonpartisan meeting of suffragists under a Committee of One Thousand Women, with its purpose a pilgrimage to Washington in favor of the national suffrage amendment, and in opposition to the imprisoning of White House pickets for that cause, a big gathering of newly made women voters in Public School 40 last night was stampeded for socialism and propaganda in favor of "the free women of the world stopping the war by forcing the laying down of arms." Several speakers insisted upon the nonpartisan character of the gathering, regardless "of what they say of us tomorrow," but the loudest applause of the night came for a proposal that grateful recognition go to the Socialists for the large part they had played in the suffrage victory, while a suggestion that President Wilson had earned the gratitude of the women voters by his championship of their cause in this State was received in absolute silence.

When the meeting was informed that word had just been received from Washington that President Wilson would be in Buffalo when the delegation in behalf of the pickets reaches the national capital this morning the declaration of Chairman Mary Beard that the President was "fleeing Washington" was received with high-pitched enthusiasm. Loudly as was that accusation acclaimed, its reception seemed tame a moment later when Mrs. Beard shouted that the women would send word into the White House that they no longer desired to talk with the Chief Executive of the nation; that, instead, they proposed to deal with him and his party hereafter through their votes. The threat of political reprisal on the part of a united woman's party was reiterated throughout the evening and gained in favor every time it was proclaimed from the platform.

More than 300 women, all that could jam themselves into the hall responded to the appeal for a rousing protest in behalf of the pickets who, it was said repeatedly, were being starved to death, exposed to loathsome contagious diseases, and otherwise mistreated, but they ignored the further appeal to "come with your bag in hand ready to leave for Washington by the midnight express Sunday night to appeal to President Wilson to indorse the Federal amendment and to release the pickets." As far as could be discovered, not a woman except the forty-odd the committee had lined up in advance, came prepared to travel and when, at the close of the agitation, volunteers to make the journey were called for but one woman responded. Later a number of working girls said they could go if their expenses were paid. One woman offered to pay the expenses of one trade union girl, a collection was taken up to finance the journey of others and in the end Mrs. Beard and Nora C. Smitheman, Treasurer of the organization, led a party of fifty-odd aboard the train which left the Pennsylvania Station at 12:30 this morning.

Will Not See President.

The women were angry and disappointed when they learned that President Wilson would not be in Washington to receive them, and for a moment that seemed to put a damper on the whole affair, but later came the sug-

Continued on Page 8.

Troops and Supplies Reaching France In Increasing Numbers, Pershing Reports

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 11, (by The Associated Press.)—General Pershing said to the correspondents today: "Troops and supplies are arriving in increasing numbers."

Thanks to the French, British, and American navies, he continued, the submarine to date had not claimed the life of a single American soldier on the troop ships bound for France. The French officers, he said, were enthusiastic over the character, intelligence, and eagerness of the young officers who are arriving in France to continue their instruction, and the American Army is proud of them.

Conditions in the American sector continue to be normal, with intermittent artillery firing on both sides. At one place the Germans observed that the grass had been trodden down in the rear, and they threw in a hundred shells, with no result other than to churn up the mud.

The weather continues to be cold and rainy. The American infantrymen have had two diversions. The first incident occurred near daylight. The enemy, apparently thinking that a raid was imminent, opened up with machine guns at the point where the lines are closest. A stream of bullets whistled over the American first line. About the same time French troops on the American flank observed four Germans who were cutting the barbed wire defenses. A French patrol succeeded in heading off the Germans, capturing all of them.

Two of Pershing's Men Win French Honors.

The first American officer and private wounded in the war have been mentioned in French dispatches and presented with citations. The officer is a Signal Corps Lieutenant—of Burlington, Vt., who was the first casualty. The soldier was wounded in a raid on Oct. 29 by a shell splinter. The citations say that both men were wounded while working in a trench under enemy observation, and that they are respectively the first officer and soldier of the American forces "to shed blood on the soil of France for right, justice, and liberty."

A Major General delivered to the Lieutenant his document in the base hospital today and congratulated him on his honor. The officer was highly elated, and declared that he had been amply repaid for his wound.

The soldier, who is in a field hospital, was informed of his honor and notified that his citation would be delivered in a day or so.

KERENSKY WITH ARMY FROM FRONT MOVES ON PETROGRAD, ROUTS REBELS; LOYALISTS DEFEAT REDS IN MOSCOW

Trotzky Scorned and Taunted at Foreign Office; Scenes in Petrograd as Kerensky Army Approaches

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 10, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The whole body of women soldiers, who were made prisoners, have been released. They were unfairly entrapped into the political struggle and did most of the fighting in behalf of the Provisional Government. They appear to have given quite a good account of themselves as soldiers. Theirs was practically the only opposition met with throughout by those who overturned the Kerensky Government. The exasperated soldiery brutally beat several women, and it is said flung not a few into the river.

There was an amusing scene at the Foreign Office when Trotsky endeavored to take possession. He was accompanied by a person whom several members of the Ministry recently abroad recognized as a notorious German agent. Trotzky demanded the secret treaties, and was referred to a collection of about a thousand boxes packed for transit. He was told he was at liberty to search them. He called for a dragoman to draw up a telegram in French, to be sent abroad, but was told there was no official at the Foreign Office specially charged with the duty of translations into French. Finally the typewriter girls of the Ministry assailed him with some wholesome truths about his origin, his aims, and his activities generally. Trotzky finally left the Ministry.

There was a certain amount of sporadic shooting in the streets yesterday and today, why, by, or against whom it is impossible to understand. Today, particularly, rifles seem to be going off of themselves owing to the nervous tension caused by the news of the approach of troops from the front. The streets are being paraded by bodies of sailors, armed workmen and a variety of other men of unmilitary appearance, with brand new army rifles.

It is reported that some slight skirmishing took place near Gatchina on Friday. Several murders have been committed in the streets, lynchings of marauders, and vengeful retaliation upon officers.

General Prince Tumanoff, who had been arrested, was seized by a group of soldiers with the connivance of his guard and taken away. His body afterward was found stripped of clothes and boots, but with the epaulets fastened to his shirt.

The ships of the navy which figured in the capture of Petrograd were sent from Helsingfors by order of the so-called Centro Fleet, meaning the central head of the Sailors' Committees. They have now left, and the discovery has been made that the telegram which moved them in defiance of the naval officers was a forgery.

The Winter Palace has been thoroughly looted by the soldiery and others who entered with them. On Friday and Saturday motor lorries were busy carting away an enormous amount of priceless valuables. Similarly on Friday for the space of four hours motor lorries removed the contents of the State paper currency printing offices.

Whether the troops are, as alleged, under Kerensky's guidance, or, according to another story, led by General Korniloff, they are now certainly very near Petrograd. That they will have any occasion to fight to regain command of the capital is dubious. The length of time elapsing seems to show that negotiations are proceeding.

The enormous force of public opinion of the real Russia is against the new Government, and this opposition is headed by such powerful bodies as Chevaliers de Saint George, who number 500,000 of the finest fighting men, and united unions of peasantry, to say nothing of many other organiations.

FIGHTING IN THE CAPITAL

Cossacks There Join Conservatives Against the Bolsheviki.

TSARSKOE SELO OCCUPIED

Loyal Troops Shooting Looters and Handing Rebels Over to Military Court.

NEWS WIRELESSED ABROAD

Last Rebel Communication by Regular Channels from Petrograd Told of Fighting There.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Bolsheviki revolution in Petrograd is reported to be approaching collapse. Regiments from the northern front loyal to Premier Kerensky are marching on the capital and fighting is under way in the city, according to reports reaching here today from Petrograd. Looters caught with stolen goods are being summarily shot by the advancing troops and persons guilty of rebellion are being turned over to military revolutionary courts.

An organization which has adopted the name of All Russian Committee for Saving the Country and the Revolution announced that the defeat of the Bolsheviki movement was a matter only of days or hours.

The town of Tsarskoe Selo, fifteen miles south of Petrograd, where former Emperor Nicholas lived much of the time, is said to have been captured by loyal forces, after which the rebels retired to Petrograd in disorderly mobs. The chief wireless station is now controlled by loyal troops. The Red Guard has been defeated in Moscow. Premier Kerensky is said to be approaching Petrograd.

Kerensky Escaped in Ambulance.

A wireless message which escaped the censorship of the Bolsheviki by being sent from Haparanda, Sweden, near the Finnish border, by way of Paris, says Premier Kerensky left Petrograd on Tuesday night for General Headquarters, being concealed in the bottom of an automobile ambulance. It is understood he was accompanied by General Alexieff, former Commander in Chief, and by Foreign Minister Terestchenko.

The ambulance was stopped three times by Maximalist patrols as it was leaving the city.

"Premier Kerensky now has 200,000 men devoted to him," the dispatch continues. "It is believed he is going to Moscow to re-establish his Government there and march on Petrograd. This possibly may be unnecessary, however, as the latest news from Petrograd says a battle is going on in the streets and that the Cossacks have joined the Minimalists and are mastering the Maximalists."

The following was received today by wireless from Russia:

"To all army organizations and commissaries: The revolt against the Bolsheviki is increasing in Petrograd. Today open attacks against them began, and fusillades are taking place in the streets at some places. The telephone is in the hands of the Junkers. The Dowmin (?) was occupied by the General Army Committee, which has removed the Bolsheviki guards.

"In Moscow the Red Guard was defeated.

"Premier Kerensky will approach Petrograd toward evening. Communication with him has been established. A delegation from the Committee for Saving the Country and the Revolution has been sent to M. Kerensky.

"Liquidation of the Bolshevik adventure is only a matter of days or hours. For the more successful liquidation of this adventure it is necessary that all democratic forces unite around the All Russian Committee for Saving the Country and the Revolution."

Another Russian wireless dispatch says:

"A regiment faithful to the Government and the revolution, in full agreement with the Cossacks, the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, and all democratic organizations, occupied the town of Tsarskoe Selo and the chief radio-telegraphic station. The rebels are retiring in disorderly mobs on Petrograd.

"Severe measures are being taken against marauders and pillagers. Those caught with stolen goods are being shot immediately. Those guilty of rebellion are being handed over to the military revolutionary court."

A proclamation has been issued "To the Soldiers of Petrograd" by M. Malcoski, who describes himself as a member of the All-Russian Committee for Saving the Country and the Revolution, and as commissary of the Petrograd military district. This proclamation is given as follows in a wireless message from Petrograd:

"Gallant regiments from the front, faithful to the revolution and the country, have approached the capital. In order that there be no shedding of innocent blood, arrest immediately all those who are betraying and ruining the country.

"In order to indicate which regiments

ITALIANS LOSE BELLUNO AND VIDOR

Teutons Capture City on West Bank of Piave, Bridgehead on East.

ARE REPULSED IN TRENTINO

Italians' Stand on the Lower Piave May Be Abandoned for the Adige Line.

BERLIN, Nov. 11, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—The Austro-German troops in Northern Italy have captured the city of Belluno on the upper Piave, as well as the Vidor bridgehead on the east bank.

On the Trentino front today's fighting won ground in the Sette Comuni, (northwest of Asiago,) and the Sugana Valley. Yesterday Austro-Hungarian troops operating on this front were attacked by strong Italian forces and pressed back at one point.

The Italians have made a stand on the lower Piave.

The text of the afternoon communication follows:

> Strong Italian forces threw themselves against detachments advancing eastward beyond Asiago, and pressed them back somewhat at one point. Belluno has been taken by allied (Austro-German) troops.
>
> The enemy has made a stand on the lower Piave.

The supplementary report issued tonight by the War Office says:

> In Sette Comuni and in the Sugana Valley ground has been gained by fighting. Our troops have taken by storm the Vidor bridgehead on the eastern bank of the Piave, which was stubbornly defended by the enemy.

Belluno, a town of 6,900 inhabitants, is on the west bank of the Piave, fifty-one miles north of Venice. Vidor is about twenty-five miles downstream.

Italians Retake Trentino Positions.

ROME, Nov. 11.—The announcement issued today by the War Office on the progress of the campaign reads as follows:

> At dawn yesterday, after artillery preparations which began the evening before, the enemy, having passed our line of observation in the neighborhood of Asiago, attacked our advanced posts on Gallio and on Monte Serragh, (Hill 1,116,) behind that line, and after a bitter struggle succeeded in taking them.
>
> The Sixteenth storming units and

Continued on Page 2.

WILSON FAVORS SPEEDING UP WAR

Said to Believe There Should Be Active Operations on Sea as Well as Land.

OUR NOTE IN WAR COUNCIL

Pressing Home of Allied Superiority Over Foe on Western Front One Step Suggested.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The German victories in Italy have brought the United States and the other allied Governments to a fuller realization of the task that confronts them in the effort to make the world safe for democracy. This being so, the feeling is growing that the German success has a measure of blessing in it, one phase of which is found in the quick organization of a central allied military control of the western front, with France, Great Britain, and Italy represented in the high strategic command.

The allied military and economic conference in Paris this week, in which the United States will participate, affords the opportunity for bringing this Government into closer relations with the other powers engaged in fighting Germany and Austria.

While authoritative comment is withheld, the opinion is becoming general in well-informed circles here that one outcome of this important conference will be a declaration by the United States Congress that a state of war exists between the United States and the Government of Austria-Hungary. There are reports which seem to have some fundation that when Congress assembles three weeks from tomorrow President Wilson will contend that the United States has sufficient cause for engaging in hostilities with the Dual Monarchy.

Austrian troops, in co-operation with those of Germany, are pressing back the forces of Italy, America's ally, and are seeking a position which will enable them to threaten the allied lines in France that are in part held by the American Expeditionary Forces. Subjects of Austria-Hungary in this country are assisting Germans in the attempt to cripple the resources of the nation so that the Central Powers may be successful in their contest. German U-boats that seek American merchant vessels in the Mediterranean, are operating from Austrian bases. The

Continued on Page 2.

are faithful, send delegations to the regiments moving from the front."

An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Petrograd, dated Saturday, says the news that Premier Kerensky was approaching the capital caused a great sensation.

Reaction Against the Radicals.

The Daily Mail's Petrograd correspondent, under date of Saturday, sends the following:

"The postal and telegraph officials have gone over to the Committee of Safety, which hourly is obtaining increased sympathy. News from the Don says that Kaledines has temporarily assumed the Government of the Cossack territories.

"Information from the provinces is contradictory. Probably the whole country is awaiting the outcome of events at Petrograd, except Moscow, where the commander, supported by a majority of the garrison, is opposing the extremists.

"It is reported that M. Rodzianko, the former President of the Duma, is organizing a Government at Moscow, where General Korniloff has arrived, having come from Bykoff.

"All the moderate Socialists have left the Smoly organization and joined the Committee of Safety, which is under the Presidency of Mayor Shroeder."

Admiral Verdervski, Minister of Marine, was released on Friday, these advices state, and invited to assume his duties. M. Nikitin, Minister of the Interior, and M. Gvozdeff, Minister of Labor, also were released. They report that the resistance by the defenders of the Winter Palace was very feeble. Although the Ministers made great efforts to persuade the garrison to remain at its post, the Palace capitulated after a large bomb had been thrown inside.

Last News from Bolsheviki Sources.

PETROGRAD, Saturday, Nov. 10.—Street rioting occurred this afternoon on the Nevsky Prospect opposite the Hotel Europe. The Red Guard clashed with persons who were distributing pamphlets condemning the Bolsheviki. There was a fusillade.

Premier Kerensky is reported to be at Gatchina, thirty miles southwest of Petrograd, with approximately one army corps. Troops from Petrograd, which are supporting the Bolsheviki, are said to be confronting the Kerensky forces. Bolsheviki troops are constantly leaving the city on the way to Gatchina.

The rails on the Petrograd-Gatchina Railway have been torn up to prevent any advance on the capital by the supporters of Premier Kerensky. All the Ministers, except MM. Terestchenko, Konovaloff, and Kishkin, are reported to have been released from the St. Peter and St. Paul fortress.

The Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has issued a decree abolishing the rights of landowners and handing over all estates forthwith to agricultural committees, which are to hold them until the Constituent Assembly meets. The decree provides that all products of the sub-soil, including coal, petroleum, and minerals, are the property henceforth of the State.

The land of small owners is not to be confiscated. Each citizen has the right to own only as much land as he himself cultivates without hired labor.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 11.—According to reports received here, Petrograd continues outwardly quiet, but there are indications that Nikolai Lenine's tenure is by no means secure. This information has reached the American Minister, Ira Nelson Morris, from competent sources. The propertied classes and the greater number of Government employes are opposed to the Bolsheviki, and even a considerable number of the workingmen of the better class refuse to give allegiance to the Leninites.

Minister Morris has also been advised that the Bolsheviki are in full control at Helsingfors.

DENIES ARMISTICE STORY.

Berlin Paper Warns Against Reaction from Unfounded Hopes.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 11.—Rumors were in circulation in Berlin and the provinces Saturday that an armistice had been concluded with Russia, and that Italian delegates had been sent to Russia to negotiate with the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates for a joint Russo-Italian armistice proposal to Germany.

One of the Berlin newspapers hastened to correct the rumors, "lest they should raise unfounded hopes and disappointment, which would be likely to have a bad effect."

The Fremdenblatt of Vienna says:

"The new Russian Government may be expected shortly to make peace proposals to the Central Powers, and the latter should come to an agreement regarding the reply which is to be made."

The newspaper discusses sympathetically the peace program announced by the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, although it says their definition of the principle of non-annexation is something quite new, far exceeding the limits hitherto laid down in the use of that term in Germany and Austria. It suggests that the Central Powers make counterproposals, clarifying their own conception of the rights of nations to self-determination.

BOLSHEVIKI PEACE PLAN.

Text of Resolution Passed by Petrograd Workmen's Councils.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A dispatch received from the semi-official Russian News Agency gives the text of a resolution passed last Friday by the Workmen's and Soldiers' Congress in Petrograd, calling for peace, the proposal declaring that all belligerent Governments should enter immediately into negotiations "for a democratic and equitable peace."

"The Government considers a peace to be democratic and equitable," says the resolution, "which is aspired to by a majority of the working classes of all the belligerent countries, worn out and ruined by war—the peace which the Russian workmen called for on the fall of the monarchy. It should be an immediate peace, without annexation (that is to say, without usurpation of foreign territory and without violent conquest of nationalities,) and without indemnities.

"The Russian Government proposes to all belligerents to make this peace immediately, declaring themselves ready without delay to carry out all the conditions of this peace through plenipotentiaries of all countries and nations.

"By annexation or usurpation of territory the Government means in accordance with the sense of justice of democracy in general and of the working classes in particular, any annexation to a great and powerful State of a weak nationality without the consent of that nationality and independently of its degree of civilization and its geographical situation in Europe or across the ocean.

"If any population be kept by force under the control of any State, and if, contrary to its will, expressed in the press or in national assembly, or to decisions of parties, or in opposition to rebellions and uprisings against an oppressor, the population is refused the right of universal suffrage, of driving out an army of occupation and organizing its own political régime, such a state of things is annexation or violent usurpation. The Government considers that the active carrying on of the war in order to share weak nationalities which have been conquered between rich and powerful nations is a great crime against humanity.

"Accordingly, the Government solemnly proclaims its decision to sign peace terms which will bring this war to an end on the conditions mentioned above, which are equitable for all the nationalities."

The proposal further says the above must not be considered final, but that the Government consents to examine into any other peace terms, "only insisting that these terms be set forth as speedily as possible by some belligerent, and that the terms be absolutely clear, without the slightest ambiguity and without secret character."

The proposal then goes on to say that the Government announces its determination to carry on peace negotiations openly before the whole world and to make void all secret treaties. It adds that the Government is ready to negotiate a peace by written or telegraphic communication, or by pourparlers between representatives of the various countries or by conferences.

It suggests an immediate armistice of three months that the representatives of "all the nations in the war or its victims" may participate in the negotiations, and declares that a conference of all the nations of the world should be convoked to give final approval to the peace terms drafted.

FINLAND IN "STATE OF WAR."

Sailor Made Commissary in Place of Russian Governor General.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Saturday, Nov. 10.—A state of war has been declared in Finland. The Provisional Soldiers' Committee has appointed a sailor named Schiecks Commissary of Finland in place of Governor-General Nekrasoff. The Diet is in session and Russian representation in it has been completely ignored. It has voted to elect a State Directorate with supreme power.

Professor von Wendt, a delegate of the Diet, has telegraphed President Wilson that owing to the poor harvest the country faces starvation unless food can be obtained in the United States.

DOUBT HELSINGFORS HAS BEEN CAPTURED

Northern Capitals Also Discredit Reports That Germans Have Occupied Aland Islands.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Dispatches from the Scandinavian capitals throw cold water on the reports of the last few days that the Germans have landed on the Aland Islands, off the Finnish coast, and also have taken possession of Helsingfors, capital of Finland.

Trawlers which left the Aland Islands as late as Friday, report they found conditions normal, both on the islands and during their voyage back.

GREAT NEW MOVEMENT TO SAVE "HOLY RUSSIA"

Washington Hears 500,000 Soldiers Have Pledged Loyalty to Kerensky Government.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—High hopes that Russia's Provisional Government may suppress the radicals at Petrograd quickly and emerge stronger than before were raised at both the State Department and the Russian Embassy by today's press dispatches reporting Premier Kerensky safe and returning to the capital at the head of a strong loyal force.

No official reports came during the day, but the news from London of wireless messages from loyal sources confirmed the confident belief here that the Bolsheviki were not permitting all of the story to come through the controlled cables out of Petrograd.

It became known during the day that word came through official channels several days ago that the upheaval at Petrograd had greatly stimulated a religious movement in Russia designed by its leaders to save "Holy Russia from foes from without or within." This movement is said to have resulted already in the pledging of 500,000 soldiers to support the Kerensky Government, and the reports concerning it are believed to be largely responsible for the optimistic feeling apparent in Administration circles.

Whole regiments and their commanders have enlisted in the new Holy Russia movement, the reports say, and the movement is growing rapidly.

BRITISH WAR LOSSES LESS THAN 7 PER CENT.

Secretary Baker Gives Out Figures on Senator's Plea to Answer German Propagandists.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The ratio of losses sustained by all of the British expeditionary forces sent to France is less than 7 to every 100 men. It is not expected that American losses will exceed this percentage, despite the fact that German propagandists in this country are trying to make the American people believe that the American Army is going to meet with wholesale losses when it reaches the battlefront.

Senator Willard Saulsbury of Delaware has written a letter to Secretary Baker calling attention to the activities of these propagandists and showing how the smallest discouragements have been "with Prussian thoroughness magnified into the gravest dangers." The Senator suggested that it would be a good thing if the percentage of British casualties was made public. Secretary Baker, replying under yesterday's date, informs Senator Saulsbury that he has had his attention several times called to these rumors circulated by German agents, but has ignored them, "because all of us know that the American people are not children, to be frightened out of the path of duty we have chosen merely for the reason that the duty is grim."

Senator Saulsbury's letter, made public tonight, reads:

United States Senate, Nov. 9, 1917.
Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

My Dear Mr. Secretary—The pro-German campaign to discourage American patriotism by pessimistic reports regarding the danger to our soldiers in France seems to be very thoroughly organized, and I have been endeavoring to prove the falsity of some of the many statements I have heard regarding the military casualties of the Allies.

You are probably aware of the rumors that have been started in different portions of the country regarding the percentages of deaths in action and from wounds among the soldiers engaged on the French and Belgian fronts. My distinct understanding is that since the French and British were able to make relatively the same preparation for warfare as the Germans have been engaged in for generations the percentage of their casualties is not excessive and has greatly decreased.

I believe it would be a good thing if the exact percentage could be made public, if you have reliable figures showing what it is. While the Germans furnish for the home consumption of their nationals official statements coloring all matters pertaining to the war in the most favorable way, they have certainly not overlooked in this country, from the reports which I receive, the possibilities of discouraging citizens of the free countries of the world from encountering dangers in the defense of the rights which are necessary to make life worth living anywhere. The smallest discouragements are with Prussian thoroughness as carefully magnified as the gravest dangers.

May I ask you to give me, as far as proper, for such public use as may seem desirable, whatever information you can regarding the percentage of casualties due to military service in the British forces engaged on the western or other fronts?

I have recently used the figures given by the French Government through M. Tardieu, and it seems to me a similar statement regarding the British forces would be very enlightening and absolutely disprove the maliciously false statements given out by the pro-German propaganda.

Yours very truly,
WILLARD SAULSBURY.

Secretary Baker's reply reads as follows:

War Department,
Washington, Nov. 10, 1917.
Hon. Willard Saulsbury, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

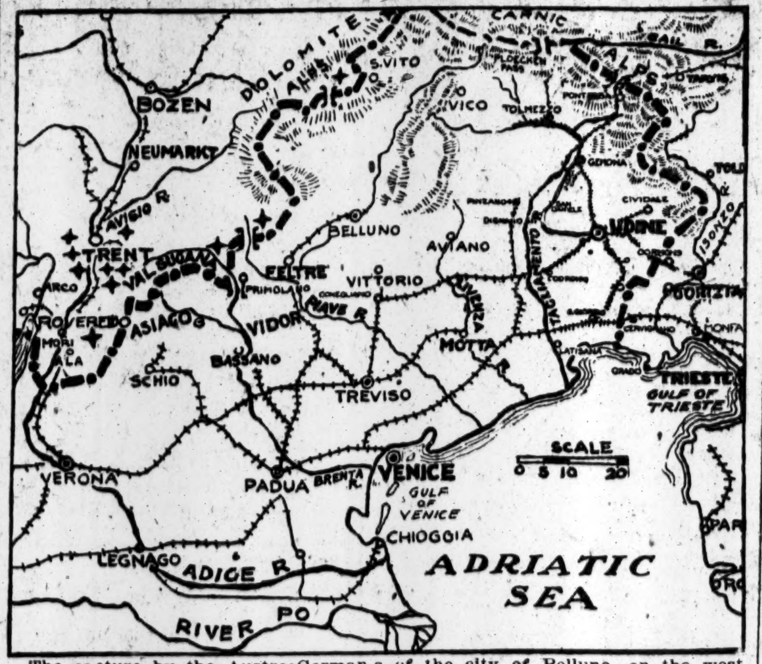
My Dear Senator—The rumors to which you refer in your letter have been called to my attention several times in the last few weeks. I have ignored them because all of us know that the American people are not children, to be frightened out of the path of duty we have chosen merely for the reason that the duty is grim.

As we take the place that is our natural heritage in the war for world liberty, it is inevitable that many of our sons and brothers will fall. How heavy this sacrifice may be none of us can foretell.

I am unable to give you in actual numbers the figures for which you ask. Up to about June 1 the losses of the British expeditionary forces in deaths in action and deaths from wounds were about 7 per cent. of the total of all the men sent to France since the beginning of the war. It may be added that the ratio of losses of this character today, because of improved tactics and the swiftly mounting allied superiority in artillery, is less than 7 to every 100 men.

Cordially yours,
NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

Scene of Italians' Retreat Toward the Adige



The capture by the Austro-Germans of the city of Belluno, on the west bank of the Piave, and of the bridge head of Vidor, on the east bank, reported yesterday, together with the announcement from Berlin of continued successes in the Trentino, occasions the fear that the Piave line cannot be held against the invaders, and that a retirement to the Adige River may be forced upon the Italians.

ITALIANS LOSE BELLUNO AND VIDOR

Continued from Page 1.

units of the Twenty-ninth, Twentieth, Seventy-seventh, and Seventy-eighth Regiments, and the Fifth Bersaglieri, by a resolute counterattack, recaptured the positions, driving the enemy back and taking about 100 prisoners.

The enemy vanguard, which had reached the village of Tezze, in the Sugana Valley, was promptly attacked and captured.

On the Piave our covering troops, after having repulsed enemy parties which attacked them on the Heights of Valdobbiadene, passed to the right bank of the river and destroyed the Vidor bridge.

On the middle and lower reaches of the river there were reciprocal cannonades and machine gunfiring.

Big Austrian Guns Delayed.

By The Associated Press.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS, Nov. 10, (Delayed.)—Observers from advanced positions along the front say the Austrian advance is not showing the impetuous rush of previous days, and is evidently slackening as it gets further from its base, with a steadily lengthening line of communication to the rear. The largest guns the Austrians have brought into play thus far are of a type about the same as the American five-inch. The other guns they are using are small field and mountain pieces. They have been unable to bring forward any of their heavy guns, doubtless because of the condition of the bridges and roads torn up or destroyed by the Italians as they fell back.

The fighting is taking a wide range from the Trentino eastward to the Tagliamento and then southward to the sea, but these are detached actions, while the main forces of both sides are establishing their positions.

Renewal tonight of a heavy downpour of rain will swell the Livenza and other streams fed from the mountains, increasing the difficulties of bringing forward heavy artillery over roads and fields afloat in mud.

One detached action between the upper Tagliamento and Lago di Garda resulted in the encircling of some Italian troops, but after a desperate effort they cut through to the main body further south. At Lorenzaga, one of the Italian rear guards which had become isolated cut its way through the enemy lines, and then crossed country held by the enemy back to the Italian main line.

Every day that passes and every mile that is covered the enemy becomes wearier and is faced with greater determination by the Italians. The Austro-Germans continue their plan of advancing with their right wing, evidently still hoping to envelop the centre of the Italian rear guard and eventually cut off the left wing of the retiring main body. Thus far their plan has been frustrated by the indomitable resistance of the covering troops who, especially from the hills west of Conegliano, and north of Treviso, inflicted heavy punishment upon the enemy.

From these hills across the Piave Valley the Italian troops wrote a fresh chapter in history by their intrepidity. Despite the overwhelming numbers of Austro-Germans, the Italians opened such a terrific fire that they obliged the enemy's heavy columns to withdraw temporarily and await reinforcements of artillery. When the advance was resumed, protected by violent fire from field batteries, the incessant discharge of Italian machine guns inflicted new losses on the foe, whose numerical superiority permitted him to continue his progress, although slowly.

Meanwhile, the Italians made all preparations to retire in good order, protected by charges of their cavalry, which rushed like an avalanche down the slopes of the hills, their sabres and lances cutting down the enemy with irresistible force, while from a thousand throats rose the wild cry, "Savoia! Savoia!" Their impetus exhausted by the unending ranks of the opposing army, the few survivors withdrew, still fighting, to rejoin their main body, which owed its safety mainly to them, as the delay they had caused in the enemy's advance permitted an unmolested crossing of the river.

Teutons Reinforced in Trentino.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—A Havas dispatch from Rome reports that large numbers of troops and great quantities of war materials continue to arrive in the Trentino and Tyrol. (Tyrol being in Austria, this evidently refers to Austro-German reinforcements.)

Commenting on the Italian situation, the Havas Agency says:

"The Austro-Germans having descended to Agordo on the upper Cordevole, the western affluent of the Piave, and advanced along the valley of the Sugana, reaching the eastern part of the plateau and capturing Asiago after furious street fighting, it is evident the Italians will be unable to make the Piave their line of resistance, as it is being turned on the north. The hope of the enemy has failed, however, in the effort to separate the Italian forces along the upper course of the Piave from the bulk of the troops which are withdrawing along the sea."

FIGHTING TO TURN PIAVE LINE.

German Trentino Operations a Serious Menace to the Italian Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The German General Staff has flung a most serious menace against the line of the Piave River, where the Italian armies, reinforced by the British and French, are making a stand on the forty-mile stretch of plains which extends from the Adriatic to the edge of the northern mountain area. The official bulletins on both sides indicate that the Teutonic forces are making a desperate effort to turn the flank of the Italian line in the region where that stream emerges from the mountains. The Germans are hurling their forces, evidently regardless of consequences or loss of man power, at the Italians from the direction of the north and the northwest through the Belluno and Borgo routes.

They lay claim to the capture of Belluno, which indicates that German forces have made good progress in their descent through the mountains from the north. It is also claimed by the Germans in a supplementary night report that they have gained ground in the Sette Comuni and in the Sugana Valley by fighting, and that they have taken the Vidor bridgehead over the eastern bank of the Piave by storm, although this point was stubbornly defended by the Italians.

The outstanding impression developed by the Berlin claims is that the Austro-German forces are making a most desperate effort to force the abandonment of the Piave line by strong thrusts at the Italian left wing, and that the Italians, fully recognizing all that this means, are offering the most vigorous resistance.

Everything depends on the ability of the Italian forces, with British and French aid to defend the routes from Belluno, Feltre, and the Sugana toward the plains. If the Germans can be held back in these mountain areas the turning of the Piave line will not be threatened; but failure to check the movement of the enemy through these mountains will mean the abandonment of the line and the fall of Venice.

West of the Piave the next best place for a stand would be the River Brenta, which emerges from the mountains at Bassano and swings east of Cittadella and north of Padua to the Venetian lagoon, which it enters near Chioggia, south of Venice. A retirement to the Brenta would place Venice within the grasp of the Germans. Much as the Italians would regret the loss, it would be better from a military point of view to lose Venice than have the Italian army, by making a futile stand along the Piave, surrounded and crushed somewhere near Treviso as were the French at Sedan in the war of 1870.

Weakness of the Piave Line.

The Piave furnishes a strong natural defense against an enemy moving toward it from the east, but may be made untenable by the flanking movement the Germans are trying to throw against it through the mountains from the north and northwest. The weakness of the Piave is found in the fact that the river makes a great bend after it emerges from the mountains into the Venetian plains.

The Piave rises in the Carnic Alps, flows southwestward through the mountains, following the valley past Piave di Cadore and Belluno to the vicinity of Valdobbiadene, where it makes a sharp turn; runs out of the mountains at Vidor, and moves southeastward toward the Adriatic. The main Italian Army has been making its stand along the plains region of the Piave from Vidor to the sea. This army is depending on the Italian forces in the Sette Comuni, around Feltre, and in the Piave Valley northwest of Vidor to block the flanking forces of the enemy.

That the Italians are defending their left flank with a resistance born of a stubborn determination to save the Piave line and its communications is disclosed by the Berlin announcement. It is admitted that Austro-German detachments moving eastward along the plateau where Asiago is situated have been pressed back at one point by the Italians; that it was possible to gain ground only by fighting in the Sette Comuni, north of Asiago, and in the Sugana Valley, north of that plateau; also that the resistance made by the Italians against the enemy at the Vidor bridgehead was so great that these fortifications had to be stormed in order to be taken.

The Sugana Valley, directly east of Trent, runs through the Alps just north of the Austro-Italian frontier. It swings around north of the Sette Comuni, skirts the plateau on the east, and follows the valley of the Brenta out of the Alps, reaching the Italian plains at Bassano. The Sugana Valley is in reality the valley of the River Brenta, which rises in Lake Caldonazzo, less than ten miles southeast of Trent, and descends southeastward through the mountains toward Bassano, on the edge of the plains.

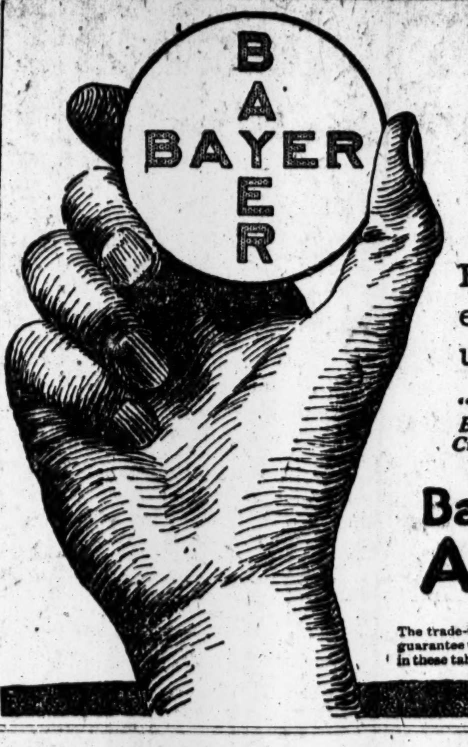
Once at Bassano, the Germans would be within striking distance of Cittadella, on the main line of communications for the Piave. The route chosen by the Germans in their advance from Trent toward the Venetian plains, with a view to flanking the Piave line, is the most direct route from that region to Venice.

Invaders Aiming at Bassano.

The distance from Trent to Venice via the Sugana Valley route is 105 miles. The mountain section of this route—Trent to Bassano—is fifty-seven and a half miles. The main points on the mountain section of the route followed by the Germans are Borgo, in the Val Sugana, twenty-two miles from Trent, and Primolano, thirty-eight miles from Trent. After passing through Primolano the ravine of the Brenta expands and exposes to view a broad plain with large olive plantations, in which is Bassano, the main objective of the Teuton columns which the Italians have been engaging in the Sette Comuni, Sugana Valley, and Asiago areas.

The capture of Bassano would prove a severe blow for the forces making their stand along the Piave. It is only about twenty miles west of the point where the Piave flows from the mountains and is the main junction on the edge of the mountains from which roads diverge to Padua, southwest of Venice, and Treviso, northeast of Venice, covering the main rail approaches to Venice from those directions.

The capture of Belluno means that the Germans are on the west bank of the Piave. It does not necessarily mean that the Germans crossed that section of the Piave except in the northern mountain reaches of the river. Vidor, whose bridgehead has been captured, is on the east bank of the river. The bridgehead consists of a set of fortifications intended to defend the river crossing just west of Vidor. If the Germans succeeded in making a crossing at Vidor, they not only threaten to flank the left wing of the Italians on the Piave line, but have a direct rail route and good highways southeastward behind the line of the Piave to Treviso, the most important main point between Venice and the Piave battle front.



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242

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ITALIANS NOW WIN PRAISE IN RETREAT

First Defection Yet Unexplained, But Troops, Back on Their Own Soil, Fight Well.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON,

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE ITALIAN ARMY, Nov. 9, (via London, Nov. 11.)—The Tagliamento served its country badly. When our main retreat fell back upon it, its wide, sandy bed was drowned under a rushing torrent, confining the westward moving army to long, narrow and not numerous bridges. But as the enemy approached, his cavalry groping through vine-curtained fields, the river subsided and once again became little more than a track of sand with a tracery of tiny rivulets.

Even the retirement toward the lines which the supreme command has in mind has been glorified by a score of fine fights, as the troops of the rearguard brought the enemy again and again to a standstill and secured a fresh stage for the main body. At the town of Sacile on the little River Livenza the Bersaglieri, who had been fighting and marching continuously since Oct. 24, fell back through the little town itself, fighting from house to house.

Yesterday there was intense action along the Livenza from the foothills of the Carnic Alps to the foothills and water meadows of Motta, where the river broadens toward marshes and lagoons. The front here runs close to that other quaint and beautiful little City of Conegliano, another of those antique and characteristically Italian nests of prosperity and national life which are dotted so thickly over the battlefields of the past few days.

One cannot but believe that the sight of the fields and cities, the contact with the mere soil of Italy has had its influence upon the fighting forces in its stimulus of burning patriotism. The men to whose defection on Oct. 24 Cadorna attributed his disaster were members of an army corps who were beyond their borders, fighting on Austrian soil. The mystery of why they failed has yet to be cleared up and will make a strange chapter of war history.

Now the armies are yielding up Italian soil, and where at some point they gain a success they must not profit by it, but fall back and again are leaving miles of Venetia, the fairest and ripest land on earth, to the traditional enemy.

The Duke of Aosta's third army proved its discipline and skill in the first phases of the retreat from the Carso. It is still on the south of the line, driving back and back and turning to fight at each stage in the road.

On the northern end, flanking it, is the fourth army from the old Carnic positions, mountaineers these, and the hardiest men in the world. Portions of it made forced marches over the mountains, already snow-covered, where the driving rains that shrouded the plains and turned them into bogs, were translated into blizzards. They traveled over ninety-two miles before they gained touch with the third army.

For them the first phase of their retirement meant the stripping of their long established positions of large amounts of war material, the transport of guns and ammunition which were perched almost miraculously on mountain peaks, the destruction of rock-hewn galleries, the unstringing of cable railways and the like—a formidable labor of demolition of their own work—and at the end of it the pain and dispiritment of retirement with all the long backward battle.

Soon should come a moment when to the heroism of these armies will be added the weight and fresh impulsion of new allied troops.

It will be a great moment, and its effect upon the Italian soldiers will be incalculable. There are ready for the British and for the French when they take up the positions upon the front with such welcome, such implicit faith in the salvation they bring, such fortified trust in the alliance that it is worth almost any price.

Italy is literally fighting for her life. I must not indicate the line which it is proposed to hold the enemy upon, nor the consequences of failure there. It is a pity for I should like the British public to realize exactly what are the stakes which are being fought for.

FOCH STAYS IN ITALY TO DIRECT CAMPAIGN

Said to Approve the Plan of a Retreat to the Adige Line.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—Premier Painlevé returned at noon yesterday from his visit with French and British officials to the Italian front, and expressed unwavering confidence in the victory of the forces of freedom.

"Their very principle of liberty means that they cannot impose upon themselves the brutal discipline of the Central Powers," said the Premier. "Theirs is an entirely different discipline, forged by trials as metal under the hammer."

A meeting of the War Council was held, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the Cabinet was in session from 6:30 until 8. After the Cabinet meeting a semi-official note was issued confirming the news of the establishment of a permanent Interallied Staff under Generals Foch, Wilson, and Cadorna, to sit at Versailles. The note adds that nothing has impressed the Italian Government and people more than the extraordinary celerity with which their allies arrived at this decision.

"It is the first time that unity of action on a united front has been truly realized," says the note. "Nothing will do so much to heighten the prestige of France."

The Matin says it was decided at the conference in Italy that France and Great Britain would increase the armed support already given to Italy, the effort to be shared equally by the two powers. The United States also has been considered, the newspaper says, in planning for future co-operation. The Italian campaign will be directed by the Interallied War Committee. General Foch, the French representative, will remain in Italy for the time being and will play a preponderant rôle in the direction of the operations, which must take a wide scope.

It had been hoped, the Matin continues, that the Italian withdrawal would end at the Piave River, but that is now impossible, inasmuch as the invaders by debouching from the Trentino will compel the Italian army to withdraw at least to the Adige line. This plan, which General Foch approves, is to be put into effect, and it is probable that if the Italian troops continue to display satisfactory morale the Adige positions will permit the offering of sufficient resistance.

The British Premier, David Lloyd George, who attended the conference of British, French, and Italian representatives in Italy, and Premier Venizelos of Greece, who has been in Rome, arrived today in Paris.

PRAY FOR ITALY'S FIGHTERS.

Women Throng Special Services of the Church of Ara Coeli, in Rome.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 10, (Delayed.)—One of the most moving sights in Rome these days is the church service for the soldiers fighting at the front and for the victory of the Italian arms. It is held in the old Church of Ara Coeli, standing high on the Capitoline Hill, which for centuries has looked down on many triumphs, defeats, and internal dissensions of Italy and now once again witnesses one of the gravest and most critical hours of the country.

On entering the pillared, dimly lit church one is struck by the atmosphere of passionate devotion and prayer. It is crowded with women of all classes, some in rich, costly furs, others poor, wrinkled, old peasant women, carrying their bundles. The crowd is thickest around the image of the Virgin, which is lighted up by the soft glow of hundreds of candles brought as offerings by worshippers, either for the salvation of the soul of some dear lost one, or in thanksgiving for the safety of another.

One bent little old woman approaches the altar, with tears rolling down her cheeks, and lights four candles. Asked whom she has lost, she says: "I had four handsome, strong sons in a Bersaglieri regiment. They have all given their lives for their country, and I am now left quite alone."

The emotion of the worshippers reaches its climax when a venerable, white-haired priest enters the pulpit and, after blessing all the faithful, exhorts them to lead more austere lives, better adapted to the grave hour through which the country is passing, and inculcating faith in the ultimate victory of the cause for which the Allies are fighting.

DOUBLES RELIEF FOR ITALY.

Red Cross Appropriates $500,000 to Meet Needs of Refugees.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Half a million dollars was appropriated by the American Red Cross today for general relief work among the Italians driven from their homes by the German invasion. Ambassador Page had already been instructed to draw upon the Red Cross for any amount up to $250,000 for this purpose, but reports received today of the conditions among the refugees and of their increasing numbers caused the amount set aside to be doubled.

Major Murphy, Red Cross Commissioner in Europe, cabled that he was leaving Paris for the Italian front and would remain there with a staff to administer relief funds until his duties were taken over by the Permanent Commission to Italy, which is now being formed.

To meet emergencies in Italy large quantities of supplies have been forwarded from Paris. The first shipment included mattresses, blankets, clothing, and medical supplies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Nov. 10, (Delayed.)—The whole Italian press expresses the warmest gratitude for the American Red Cross gift of $250,000.

The Giornale d'Italia says:

"We warmly thank the American people for the generous gift and also for its high moral value. It demonstrates even more than ever that America, as a friend and ally, has desired to show her sympathy toward Italy and prove that she fraternally takes part in her sorrows as well as her joys. The strengthening of that bond of solidarity of the faith which inspires the Allies in the struggle against the common enemy will lead them to victory. It will be a victory of right, justice, and humanity. These words, so often used, are appropriate for America, which has entered the battlefield with the most noble and disinterested ideals."

ITALIAN PRESS HAILS UNITY.

General Satisfaction With the Plan for Inter-Allied Military Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Semi-official advices received here today from Rome brought this comment on the military situation:

"The constitution of a single command for all the western front is strongly supported by all the Italian press as an indication of a more effective co-ordinated action and a more useful employment of the allied forces and resources toward a common goal.

"In political and journalistic circles, the formation of the inter-allied council of war is greeted with warm satisfaction, since it is bound to bring about a more complete and beneficial fusion of action both in political and military fields.

"The Giornale d'Italia writes that the inter-allied military command is destined to exercise an extremely important part in the events that are now rapidly developing. Today it will have a tremendous influence upon the morale of the troops opposing the enemy advance in the Venetian plain; tomorrow it may be directed to create somewhere else a new strategical situation with initiative of a different character and with objectives agreed upon in conjunction with a higher inter-allied political council. The newspaper adds that the method of the Central Powers in dealing with their adversaries consists in disposing of each nation separately. It is therefore incumbent upon the Allies to oppose the enemy with a compact cohesion of direction, of energies, of purpose.

"The Tribuna writes that the new inter-allied program has produced a change in the command of the troops. 'Young men,' it says, 'who in the present war were able to acquire practical experience are now called to the direction of the army. Such new constitution of command remains, however, incorporated in the higher political and military councils of the European war. The new Italian military representatives inspire the greatest confidence in the entire nation.

"The Corriere della Sera says that the military and political councils must first undertake the task of foiling with every means at hand the menace hanging over Italy; then they will have to occupy themselves with the other fronts and examine the Russian problem, of which the Entente for a long time sustained the counterblows in every field.

"The Idea Nazionale points out Cadorna's merits in having successfully conducted the war for two years and a half while the military machine was being organized, and says that nobody better than he could accomplish the high task to which he is called.

"Ministers Orlando and Sonnino have returned to Rome. The newspapers announce that the Parliament will reopen on Wednesday, the 14th, for a single meeting."

KING APPEALS TO ITALIANS.

Summons Civilians and Soldiers to "Be as One Single Army."

ROME, Nov. 11.—King Victor Emmanuel has issued a stirring appeal to the nation, saying that the enemy, through an extraordinary combination of circumstances, has been able to concentrate all his efforts against Italy. The Austrian Army, defeated in every struggle for thirty months, his Majesty says, obtained numerous seasoned German reinforcements.

"Italians, civilians and soldiers," says the appeal, "be one single army. Every act of cowardice is treachery. Every disorder, every recrimination, is treachery.

"To the enemy, who counts less on a military victory than on weakening our spirit and on our passivity, let us reply with one voice that all are ready to give all for victory and the honor of Italy."

The proclamation is singned by the members of the Cabinet as well as by the King.

810 TURKS, 25 GUNS, TAKEN IN PALESTINE

Much Transport Also Captured by British on 600-Square-Mile Battlefield.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—In their attack in Palestine on Friday, which resulted in an extended advance and the capture of Askalon, the British took 710 prisoners, the War Office announces. They also captured five 5.9 howitzers and eight field guns. On Thursday twelve guns and 100 prisoners were taken. The text of the announcement reads:

General Allenby reports that the advance of his forces continued yesterday and that the left wing was in the neighborhood of Esbud (ancient Ashdod,) fourteen miles north of the Wadi Hesi. The enemy's rearguard had occupied a line along the northern branch of the Wadi Sukereir.

The Royal Flying Corps the same day bombed the junction station at Wadi Surar. There was a large amount of rolling stock in the station, and on this and on the station buildings several direct hits were observed to cause considerable damage.

Our mounted troops have reported the following captures for Friday: Five 5.9-inch howitzers, eight field guns, ten officers, 700 other ranks, and much transport.

As the extent of the battlefield is 600 square miles, it will be some time before a complete list of the booty can be made out.

Details have now been received of the action of the Warwickshire Yeomanry and Worcestershire Yeomanry on Thursday. A reconnoitring party near Huj (east of Gaza) saw a considerable body of the enemy with guns marching about 2,500 yards away in a northeasterly direction. The yeomanry were ordered to charge the retiring enemy. The charge was at once carried out in the face of heavy gun, machine gun, and rifle fire with a gallantry and dash worthy the best traditions of the British cavalry. Twelve guns were captured, Austrian gunners being killed or wounded at the guns. Three machine guns and 100 prisoners were also captured.

This completely broke the hostile resistance and enabled us to push on to Huj.

Prince of Wales at Italian Front.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The censorship permits the newspapers to announce that the Prince of Wales has gone to the Italian front. He appears on the streets like any other officer and has become most popular, receiving ovations whenever he is recognized.

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GERMAN GUNS POUND NEW BRITISH LINE

Haig's Troops, in a Heavy Rain, Consolidate Their Gains North of Passchendaele.

COUNTERATTACKS CEASE

Saturday's Fighting Desperate, Says Berlin, Which Again Announces Repulse of British.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Germans have made no attempt to recapture the ground gained yesterday by the British on the Flanders front, says the official announcement issued this morning. It follows:

> A heavy rain has fallen during the night. The enemy's artillery has been active against our positions at Passchendaele and the ground captured yesterday north of the village, but no further infantry action has taken place.
>
> We carried out a successful raid last night northwest of Warneton.

The official communication issued this evening says:

> A hostile raid against our positions early this morning west of Lens was repulsed with losses to the enemy. Along the battlefront the organization of the ground captured yesterday has been continued. The weather is still stormy.

A dispatch from the British front in Belgium says:

"The Germans carried out a particularly violent bombardment of all the new British positions between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning, and another counterattack was expected, but this did not materialize.

"Along the crest of Passchendaele Ridge, north of the village, the Canadians were holding their advanced line strongly today, and consolidations were being carried out satisfactorily. On the lower ground to the west, where such a bitter struggle took place yesterday, the British were forced to withdraw somewhat in the face of furious counterattacks by the Germans.

"This territory, north of Goudberg, in the valley of the flooded Paddebeek, was the most difficult sector in the line of the offensive. The ground was very marshy and the whole zone was heavily defended with strongly fortified farms. The British troops in this territory still had some of the newly won ground to their credit today, despite their withdrawal."

Berlin Claims Successful Defense.

BERLIN, Nov. 11, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—Desperate fighting occurred yesterday on the Flanders front in the Passchendaele region. Today's communication from Army Headquarters says the British attacked repeatedly and were repulsed. The announcement follows:

> Army group of Prince Rupprecht.—The crater land between Poelcapelle and Passchendaele yesterday was again the scene of a desperate struggle. The British brought up fresh divisions in order to win the high land north of Passchendaele. Their regiments approached in echelon. They penetrated our defense zone in the middle of the front of attack and stormed the heights striven for. There they encountered a counterthrust of Pomeranian and West Prussian battalions, and were repulsed.
>
> The enemy repeated his attacks five times. As a consequence of our effective artillery work the attackers were shattered, mostly before our lines. Where the enemy gained ground for a time he was struck down by our infantry by means of bayonets. Brandenburg troops pursued the enemy and wrested from him portions of the positions from which he started.
>
> The artillery duel continued until evening in this quarter, and also spread to adjoining parts of the battlefield. A British local attack launched in the evening east of Zonnebeke failed.
>
> The day's fighting in Flanders cost the enemy heavy losses. One hundred prisoners fell into our hands.
>
> In a reconnoitring thrust south of Richebourg our troops captured a Portuguese officer and ten men.
>
> Engagements in the forefield in Artois and near St. Quentin were successful for us.

The supplementary report from General Headquarters this evening reads:

> Northwest of Passchendaele a British local attack sanguinarily collapsed.

FRENCH WIN HOT FIGHT ON PEAK IN VOSGES

Beat Off Violent Attack on Hartmanns-Weilerkopf — Guns Active in Chaume Wood.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—A German attack in the Vosges, at Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, resulted last night in violent fighting. The War Office announces that the Germans were repulsed completely. An attack at Reich Ackerkopf also was without success. The announcement follows:

> Enemy surprise attacks northwest of Rheims and north of Samogneux were repulsed by our fire. On the front of Chaume Wood, (Verdun sector,) heavy artillery fighting continued. In the Woevre, north of Flirey we made a successful raid on the enemy lines and brought back prisoners.
>
> In the Vosges, after heavy artillery preparation, the Germans made an attack on our trenches at Hartmanns-Weilerkopf. After a violent engagement at close quarters our soldiers threw back completely the enemy troops which momentarily gained a footing in our observation line.
>
> Another German attack, at Reich Ackerkopf, was without success.

The communication from the War Office tonight reads:

> There was no infantry action. The artillery fighting was quite lively in Belgium in the sector of Papegoed (southwest of Houthulst Forest) and on the right bank of the Meuse, in the region of Hill 344 and Chaume Wood. The day was calm on the rest of the front.
>
> Belgian Communication.—In the night of Nov. 9-10 our artillery shelled the German communications near Eessen. The enemy violently bombarded our trenches and our advanced works, south of Dixmude. Aerial bombs were launched against our cantonments.
>
> On Nov. 10 the Germans bombarded the region of Ramscapelle, to which we energetically replied. On Nov. 11 the German artillery again made its actions felt against our advanced posts in the region of Ramscapelle and Pervyse as well as our trenches south of Dixmude. We silenced several enemy batteries and bombarded enemy works at Woumen and in the outskirts of Dixmude.

BERLIN, Nov. 11.—The communication issued at Army Headquarters today on operations along the French front says:

> Army Group of the German Crown Prince.—At Chaume Wood, (Verdun front,) there was an increase in the artillery firing throughout the day. The number of French prisoners captured there on Friday has been increased to eight officers and 280 men.
>
> Army Group of Duke Albrecht.—Our storming troops in a successful raid at Hartmanns-Weilerkopf brought back thirty-seven French Chasseurs.

AIRMEN FIRE BRUGES DOCKS.

British Again Drop Explosives on German Bases in Belgium.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—A large fire was caused among the docks at Bruges on Friday night by bombs dropped by British aviators in another of the series of raids on Belgium. The Admiralty today made the following report on the expedition:

> On the night of Nov. 9 a bombing raid was carried out by the Royal Naval Air Service on the following military objectives: St. Denis Westrem, the Bruges docks. Large quantities of explosives were dropped, with good results. A large fire was caused at the latter place. All our machines returned safely.

The official communication on the army operations in Flanders says:

> Aviation.—Yesterday rain fell nearly all day, and made work in the air almost impossible. Many attempts were made by our airplanes to get in touch with our attacking infantry, and a small amount of artillery work was accomplished. The rain continued throughout the night, and in consequence bombing operations had to be suspended. Such machines as attempted to work over the enemy lines returned safely to their airdromes.

GERMANS STIFFENED RESISTANCE TO DRIVE

Artillery Fire North of Passchendaele Saturday Hotter Than in Previous Fight.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Nov. 11.—There was heavy fighting on the ground to the north of Passchendaele all day yesterday. That was not on account of any attempt by the enemy to recapture Passchendaele itself—he made no big effort to do so after his defeat there—but followed an attack delivered by our own troops—English, Irish, and Canadians—early yesterday morning to widen their defensive positions on the ridge and drive the enemy further down.

The German troops resisted more desperately this time than they did in the battle for Passchendaele, and all day yesterday there was hard in and out fighting among the block houses between Tournant Farm and Vapour Farm and northward by the cross roads. The weather was foul again and dark, with a wet enveloping mist at the hour of attack, and there was a driving rainstorm all day long and last night and again this morning.

The enemy had been apparently regrouping his guns since our capture of the crest, and yesterday his answer to our barrage lines, which were laid down ahead of our men, was violent and tremendous. "Bigger than anything we saw before," say men who have come out of the fighting. They speak of it as a frightful spectacle and wonder at their escape from such a hurricane of high explosives, which ravaged all the ground about them.

It seems clear that the enemy used all his batteries for miles around to concentrate a most deadly fire on these outer lines of Passchendaele Heights. This bombardment was renewed last night and early this morning in spite of the gale and rain which lashed down upon the gunners.

British troops reached the enemy's pillboxes only after passing through a storm of shells and around those places, and in them fought at close quarters with German machine gunners and riflemen. The Canadians had the best ground, and were quicker to their objectives, which they overran, leaving parties of their comrades to deal with the small garrisons of concreted houses.

On the left our attacking troops had a hard time, but they also took some blockhouses, including those at Van and Veal Farms. Owing to the stubbornness of the German defense few prisoners were taken, and many of the enemy were killed.

From the direction of Westroosebeke a number of counterattacks were delivered. Our outposts were driven back from some of the ground they had gained, and retired from some of the blockhouses for which they had fought successfully. Later in the day heavy shelling and the difficulty of holding their defensive flank caused the Canadians to draw back also from some of the ground they had gained in the first assault.

Passchendaele and its neighborhood are held securely and the enemy's counterattacks yesterday did not menace this key position of the ridge.

I had the pleasure of meeting yesterday the Canadian General and his staff, who, when the history of this war is told in detail and as long as it is remembered, will be famous as the commander of the troops who captured Passchendaele. I saw him before he went up in that attack and he was wonderfully confident. Though he knew all the difficulties of the ground and the conditions, he was confident of his men and because of that he said: "We shall get it." Yesterday when I met him he looked up, smiled, and said: "Well, we have got it."

Then he spoke of his men again and said:

"How splendid they have been. There are no shirkers among them. Every man has gone forward gallantly, fired by the strongest resolution to take that crest at all costs."

There had been desperately anxious hours for the General and his little staff, crowded into a small shelter. It was not for themselves they were anxious, but for their men. The advance was difficult and dangerous, the enemy searching the ground with shells, but by midnight before the attack the men were in position and the enemy's barrage was falling behind them for the most part.

It was very dark when they were sent away, but from headquarters they could be seen later crossing the crest, little blurred figures among the shell craters like ants, and those watching them knew that all was well.

For six days and nights there has been only a snatch of sleep for the staff. It was lack of sleep that wore them most, and not the shellfire that always menaced them. One of the staff officers, who has been long in this war and in many battles, had to write his orders sitting on a buckboard in the open, all wet and cold and cramped. Sometimes the desire to sleep was a physical agony to him, but he kept awake because men's lives depended on his vigilance.

So it was with the General, but yesterday when I saw him his eyes were bright and there was no sign of strain upon him because his men had succeeded. "The men were fine," he said.

WILSON FAVORS SPEEDING UP WAR

Continued from Page 1.

whole energy of the Austro-Hungarian Government is being directed as much against the United States as against any of its official enemies whenever opportunity affords. Taken altogether, it is held, the situation shows Austria actually engaged in war against America.

That the United States delegation at the Paris conference will make known in an emphatic manner its views concerning the military situation is generally recognized here. President Wilson has sent to the conference the highest ranking military officer, General Tasker H. Bliss, Chief of the Army General Staff, and the highest ranking naval officer, Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations. They have both made a study of the strategy of the European war situation in their respective fields, and both are represented to be anxious to bring the United States into the actual warfare in a way that will count. Behind them they have the determination of President Wilson to go to the limit of America's resources in men, material, and money to bring success to the cause in which the country has engaged.

There is ample evidence of the President's temper. It may not be understood by the country, but the President's interest in defeating Germany has been and is being expressed with an emphasis that is full of energy. He wants to do something of a positive character; to have all the Allies, including the United States, press the war with a determination that could properly be described as fierce.

It may not be going too far to say that the President would like to see the fighting forced on sea as well as on land, with a firm decision to take no backward steps.

All that is known of how he feels indicates that he wants thorough co-operation among the Allies with a definite plan of operations that will force Germany on the defensive on every front. This applies to sea warfare as well as land warfare.

It is believed here that the President would like the American fleet to join with the fleets of the Allies in carrying out some positive plan that will bring results.

Talk here—it may be mere gossip—is that the Washington Government feels that the land fighting should be pressed vigorously. Nothing has been disclosed to show that the President, the Secretaries of War and Navy, and the high ranking officers of the military and naval establishments are committed to any definite plan of procedure. It is true, however, that among many army officers the opinion prevails that the advantages gained by the Allies on the western front should be pressed with a vigor that will force the Germans to fight in the open.

It is cited in behalf of the contention that the Germans are showing in their Italian campaign that it is not necessary for infantry and cavalry to wait until heavy artillery is brought up before each forward movement is undertaken; that the forward movement can be continuous as long as the offensive force is superior to that of its opponents. Others assert that the trench warfare of the western front prevents this character of fighting.

But whatever the view of the American powers that be, expectation exists here that the American military and naval representatives in the Paris conference will plead for a plan of campaign that will require co-operation of all the Allies in Western Europe, and will indicate that German tactics of forcing open fighting whenever an inferior force is opposed should be adopted. The Allies are satisfied of their superiority over the Germans on the western front so that the first requisite for undertaking such a program is already furnished.

President Wilson is also credited with having faith in the ability of the Russian people to adjust their differences in a way that will bring them back as a potent force in the war against the Central Powers. Generally in official circles in Washington the view prevails that the present Maximalist control of Russian affairs will last a short time only.

As to what will happen after the Maximalists lose their power opinion differs. Some hold that a new leader will arise who will amalgamate the diverse elements or form into a co-operating body the less radical elements while eliminating the trouble makers, and that out of this new authority will grow a reorganization of the Russian armies for the purpose of continuing operations against Germany and Austria. But by far the greater number prefer to consider the situation in Europe as taking no account of Russian participation with the allies.

It is realized that with Russia out of the fighting line the United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy must be prepared to continue the war with even greater vigor, which means that this country will be expected to make tremendous sacrifices of men, material, and money.

That President Wilson and his advisors are determined that the effort to defeat Germany shall be pressed without regard to the cost is well understood, and it is believed here that the representatives of the United States in the Paris conference are fully instructed to make any and all promises that will insure the support of this Government in the allied cause until the Prussian autocracy becomes a thing of the past and Germany pays for the wrongs she has committed against civilization.

AMERICA'S BIG PART IN THE WAR COUNCIL

Garvin Counts on Our Open Minds and Vigor to Stiffen Allies' Efforts.

PRESENT CRISIS SERIOUS

And the Allies Must Get Together if They Would Defeat the German Audacity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—J. L. Garvin, writing in The Observer on "The New War—A Stern Emergency," says:

"By the Italian disaster and the Russian anarchy the confidence of both the Central Empires is revitalized. They feel that no power on earth can make them believe that they have won the war and lose it. Working prisoners and soil as they do, their man power and food power were enlarged by all their eastern campaigns, while our ostriches of the extreme western breed thrust their heads in the sand and protested that they saw nothing, and have been increased again by the advance and the hauls in Venetia.

"That advance may not go much further, but the present facts and the psychology of the situation in the Central Empires must be faced. The last six months have given them a fresh lease of fighting life.

"What follows from this is that if the Allies, reinforced in their turn by the impulsion and decision of the American temperament, are to mean business for the next year, they must increase the scale of all their preparations, speed the pace, unify their counsels and concentrate control.

"They can win the war thoroughly if mentally and morally they are worth that result. They cannot win it if the stolid, routine relative resourcelessness of this year are merely to be repeated in the next; in any case their maritime and economic grip over Germany will be held in reserve.

Must Reorganize War Conducts.

"But if the Allies want that kind and measure of success on land which are indispensable to the overthrow of continental militarism and to the future peace and safety of the world, their last chance to reorganize the conduct of the war is now.

"This is already recognized by the Allies.

"The establishment in Paris of a standing Joint Council, charged with higher military control, is an event of capital importance. Its constitution involves large changes. Three famous soldiers are to represent France, Italy, and England, and to them an American colleague will doubtless be added.

"It had become clear that nothing would serve but the establishment of a paramount war board, directing the strategy of the Allies from Paris as Hindenburg and Ludendorff can direct that of the Central League from Berlin.

"That Lloyd George would go to Italy determined to realize this quintessential purpose, we could not doubt. He has fought a long and brave, though often thankless, struggle for a more central control, a more varied and timely initiative and for a final co-ordination of arms and policy. If this is brought about by the events in Italy, that will be worth over and over again the price that has been paid.

"These main purposes will now be powerfully championed by the President of the United States. The most encouraging statement in a very mixed week was the responsible announcement in Washington that President Wilson was strongly in favor of a supreme joint war board of the Allies sitting permanently in Paris.

"Since it was made known that the forthcoming conference in that capital would be the most momentous yet held, every day has increased the urgency of its deliberations. It was arranged before the breaking of the Isonzo front had actually forced the necessity of revising the general scheme. Weeks ago we expressed the view that American participation in that conference would lend effectual authority and drastic vigor to their conclusions. That hope is confirmed by the arrival in London last week of Colonel House at the head of a large suite, including eminent naval and military leaders, with the foremost representatives of America's colossal industrial and economic organization for war.

Believes in Our Open Minds.

"This is by far the most important American commission that ever crossed seas, and we cannot doubt that it will help the Allies to stronger, clearer, and more resourceful decisions on matters for which American blood and money will have to pay. Americans have less jaded brain cells and more open minds. They are not involved in any past mistakes or shortcomings. They are uncommitted to any set theory and are relatively free from local European feelings. Their moral compass, so to speak, is less exposed to magnetic aberrations and is more likely to point true. They are in Europe only to win the war in Europe. They want to get to the bottom of the problem. They will have all conceivable data for getting to the bottom of it.

"We rejoice to believe that they will do much to make the Paris conference a turning point for action, and will make a saving certainty of the last chance to break the central league somewhere in next year's fighting, and to master the ceaseless ability and audacity of the German war direction.

"But we repeat that until America throws her full force into the field in support of any new war plans which may be be framed, the next few months will be one of the most critical phases of that struggle."

Hungary Requisitions Cereal Supply

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 11.—The Hungarian Government is reported in a Budapest dispatch to have ordered that the entire stocks of cereals of the country be requisitioned.

AMERICANS FOUGHT TO LAST MAN IN RAID

Trapped in Dugout in Rain of 50,000 Shells, They Forced Germans to Pay Dearly.

ONE CORPORAL SHOT THREE

Stuck to Listening Post and Stood Off Foes Until Fragment of Shell Hit Him.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 11, (By The Associated Press.)—Complete details and verified reports of the recent German trench raid show that the American troops on that occasion set an example for courage and valor unexcelled. The officer who had charge of verifying the accounts of the raid said to the correspondent today:

"I am proud to say that our men engaged in the fight did everything within their power. They jumped into the fight and stuck to it. In the first place the troops had been in the trenches less than three hours when the barrage fire of the Germans began. They had marched a good part of the previous night and were tired. Some of them were allowed to go to sleep in a dugout twenty-five feet underground.

"When the barrage began these men did not hear the racket. It is apparent that the first they knew of it was when the Germans started throwing grenades down upon them. It was these men who were taken prisoner, but they fought well, even when surprised that way, for the stairs of the dugouts were covered with blood, especially the top half, showing that the Germans there must have been hit. The entrance to the dugout also gave indications of close, hand to hand fighting.

"From the dugout through the trenches and over the top through the barbed wire and well out into No Man's Land there was a wide red trail. How much of it was American and how much German is not known.

"There is a Corporal now in the hospital back of the lines who did a good job. He was in the listening post when the barrage began. During the firing an officer made his way through the shells, God knows how, and yelled to the Corporal to go into the dugout. The Corporal saw the officer's lips moving, but did not understand the command and remained at his post. At the end of the barrage he saw Germans all around him, five being right in front of him. He took careful aim and fired three shots, and three of the enemy were seen to fall. Then a hand grenade fragment entered the Corporal's back and put him out of action."

Investigations show that all of the American telephone wires between the observation posts and trenches and batteries at the rear were cut by fragments of German shells, which numbered approximately 50,000. The Germans crossing "No Man's Land" rolled up telephone wires behind them and set up a small field telephone exchange outside the American barbed wire, with branch lines running to at least three points while the raid was in progress to direct the enemy artillery.

FIRE DISCLOSES ROBBERY.

Loft Is Looted of Silks Valued at $15,000.

Answering an alarm of fire in the loft occupied by the Ross Waist Company, Inc., at 38 West Thirty-second Street, yesterday, the police and firemen discovered that the loft had been looted by burglars. Approximately $15,000 worth of silks had been taken from the loft. The police later said they recovered the goods at the home of Morris Jankel of 390 Avenue B, a waist operator. Jankel was arrested, and is charged with burglary and also with receiving stolen goods. Abraham Feldman, an elevator operator in the building, was arrested, charged with burglary. Fire Marshal Brophy made a second charge, that of arson, against Feldman.

Elmer Brusseau, 18, of 542 East 150th Street, the Bronx, a chauffeur, was held as a material witness. The police say the fire was a subterfuge to cover up the looting of the loft.

$2,000,000 FIRE IN PLANT HIRING ALIENS

Continued from Page 1.

of the river. Mr. McCarthy was asked how it was that a man like Wetzorck could work in a munitions plant.

"There are no munition plants in New York City under the construction placed on the President's proclamation," was his reply.

Hears Fire Started in Four Places.

There was only a small force of watchmen and engineers at work in the plant yesterday. In the number were Fritz Schafbuch, engineer; Bernard Stellman, a native of Austria, assistant engineer; R. Knoch, a native of Germany; I. Wacher, a German; Ignatz Bonko, an Austrian, and O. Berwaldt, a German.

Most of these men were questioned. They denied all knowledge of the fire, saying they knew nothing of it until they saw the smoke. Wetzorck was closely questioned as to whether he had interfered with the sprinkler system or electric wires. He was verbose in his denial. He said he left the plant, to return to the company's machine shop across the street, two hours before the blaze started. He admitted he had worked in the same section of the building where the fire was first seen by Schafbuch.

Fire Marshal Brophy said he had received information that the fire started in four places at once. The blaze first seen by most of the witnesses was in the basement on the 118th Street side. Others said they saw fire on the second floor and on the first floor, in two places.

The new section of the plant, a five-story brick structure, extending through from 117th to 118th Streets, half-way up the block from the river, which had been equipped with new machinery and would have been put in operation this week, was of fireproof construction and undoubtedly saved the rest of the block through to Pleasant Street, made up of crowded tenements.

It was just after 12:30 o'clock when Joseph A. Brady, a public school inspector living at 525 East 118th Street, saw smoke pouring from the first floor. He turned in a fire alarm. A patrolman turned in a second alarm, which brought Deputy Fire Chief "Smoky Joe" Martin, acting chief in the absence of Chief Kenlon, to the plant. After looking at the scene once he turned in three more alarms, the five alarms bringing most of the apparatus in Manhattan. Patrolman John Cowhen of the East 126th Street Station saw the fire about the same time as did Brady. He said he saw evidence that the fire started in several places at the same time.

"I was walking through 118th Street," he said, "when I saw smoke coming from the second floor of the main building. This building is a six-story structure. At the same time I saw thick smoke coming from the second floor on the extreme end of the plant, a five-story structure. I also saw flames coming from the upper floor of the end of the plant toward the East River. I ran to the main building and saw men run from the place. I went into the basement, which was also filled with smoke. I forced open the door, which apparently led to the engine room, and was almost thrown from my feet by a rush of flames. The place was a roaring furnace, and the heat and smoke drove me out."

As soon as Water Tower 3 reached the scene, it was shot up on the 118th Street side, and a big stream of water poured on to the roof. It had not been in operation more than three minutes when there was a muffled explosion, and a wall toppled outward and on to the tower, demolishing it beneath a shower of bricks and injuring two of the firemen. A score of firefighters had almost miraculous escapes from the tons of falling brick in the narrow and crowded street.

The floors of the building were soaked with oil, which had been there for many of the thirty-three years of the life of the structure, which used to be the home of the American-Wolff Bicycle Company. There was much oil in the building, used in the manufacture of springs, and it lent fury to the flames. Several explosions due to oil occurred soon after the fire started.

As the fire progressed, the crash of heavy machinery falling from the top floors could be heard for blocks. A big flywheel from the fifth floor fell in the midst of a group of firemen, injuring one of them. A brisk, shifting wind fanned the flames in every direction, and Deputy Chief "Smoky Joe" Martin gave orders that the tenants in the apartment houses near by be warned.

The firemen experienced difficulty because there was no high pressure available. The water was taken from old six-inch mains. The firemen were assisted by the three fireboats, the McClellan, Lawrence, and Hewitt, which stuck their noses as close as possible to the blaze, and by three fire barges, which were a new equipment of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway yards, a half mile away.

Hurt by Falling Wall.

As the falling walls made the danger more acute, the police of the precinct, aided by reserves from half a dozen stations, pushed the crowds back beyond Pleasant Avenue, and kept them there, despite the disposition of some to push into the barred zone and find what was happening to their residences.

A falling wall seriously injured John Harvery of the fireboat McClellan, who was on the 118th Street side of the building. He was taken to Harlem Hospital with a possible fracture of the skull and internal injuries.

The order for tenants to move came after an employe in the building had said that large tanks of oil were stored there. Fearing the explosions might wreck neighboring buildings, they were ordered vacated further than the first order called for. Excited women and children poured out of the tenements carrying everything from bedding to musical instruments.

Michael Lynch of Truck 29 was at work on the East River side of the plant when he was caught in a shower of glass and suffered severe lacerations of the face and hands. He was attended by Dr. Archer of the Fire Department, and was carried to the street. He insisted, however, on staying on duty. Michael Benetto of Truck 43 was struck by several bricks, and cut about the head. Fred Donahue of Hook and Ladder 17 suffered lacerations when bricks fell on him, and William J. Mooney of Engine Company 58 was burned when he got away too slowly from falling wreckage.

Frederick Scheffler, chief engineer of the plant, was working on the ground floor of the factory when the fire started. He was overcome by gas, and was carried to the street by Louis Mafey of 118th Street and Pleasant Avenue.

Starts Immediate Investigation.

At 4 o'clock Chief Martin announced that the fire was under control. At that time it had destroyed the main section of the plant, gutted the new section, but leaving the walls standing, and had damaged nearby buildings slightly, including the plant of the Argus Coal Company in 117th Street.

Before that time Fire Marshal Brophy was on hand with a corps of assistants summoning every one who knew anything about the fire to an office of the company in the machine shop on the north side of 118th Street. [illegible] found a difference of opinion as to how many men were in the building when the fire started. Manager Turner said there should have been six or seven; Patrolman Cowhen said that, judging from those he saw getting out of the plant, there must have been twenty-five; others put the number at thirty-five. The men at work were making repairs and getting the plant in shape for the night shift, scheduled to go to work at 7 o'clock last night, the urgency of the orders held by the company calling for night and day work.

Manager Turner told reporters that the census of his employes he made three months ago showed that in the 1,000 workers fourteen nationalities were represented. Asked if he regarded the fact that the fire had been seen at first in several places indicated that it was of incendiary origin said:

"You can draw your own conclusions about that.

"I cannot account for the fire. It could have started from several causes. We use a large amount of oil, and the floors and machinery were soaked in it. This probably accounts for the rapid spread of the flames.

"Five per cent., about, of our wire products was for the Government, another 5 per cent. was made for the Remington Arms Company. We make wire springs for the Remington people which are used in rifles. The rest of the output of our plant goes to concerns not engaged in making military supplies."

Mr. Turner told Marshal Brophy that he estimated the loss at $1,500,000, and that it might reach $2,000,000. He intimated that the company had had some trouble with some of its employes, and said that trouble makers had been discharged. He said that the company manufactured about 150,000 tons of wire products annually. Eugene R. Phillips, President of the concern, is in Worcester, Mass., where the main plant is located.

"It was the worst fire that the department has had to fight in years," said Chief Martin last night. "I am sure that from the rapid spread of the flames large quantities of oil must have been stored in the building. I saw flames break out at different points, and a fire usually starts at one point. I cannot account for this fire having made such great headway in such a short time. The rapid spread of the flames was remarkable in view of the sprinkling system installed in the factory."

Deputy Police Commissioner Scull, after a talk with several policemen, said:

"This fire certainly requires an investigation. We are making one."

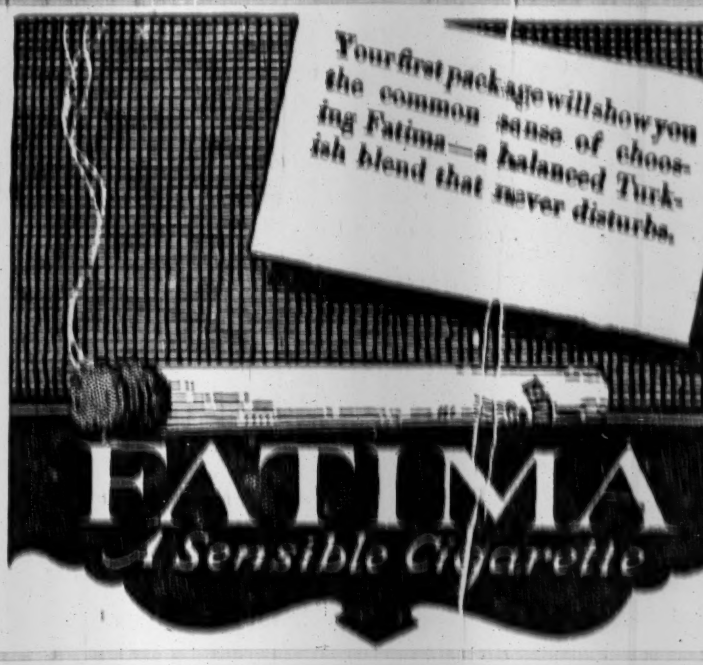
Wetzorck told Fire Marshal Brophy, when the investigation started, that he had been here about five years, and was able to tell where he had lived in that time. Although working as a machinist, he gave every evidence of being a well educated man. He had worked in the plant yesterday morning repairing a pulley and belt which had broken Saturday. He said the first he knew of the fire was when an engineer ran into the machine shop where he was at work about 12:30 and told him the plant was on fire. He was very frank in saying that he had not become a citizen because he had come to America to make money and then return to the "Mutterland." He was well at ease under the close questioning of Marshal Brophy.

Ignatz Banko, an Austrian, who was at work in the plant, was not a citizen. He said he had been here since 1898. He said he did not know how the fire started.

A number of detectives have been assigned to assist Marshal Brophy in his investigation.

Late last night, Fire Marshal Brophy issued this statement:

"I have not yet arrived at any conclusion as to the origin of this fire. The officials of the company are not inclined to believe the fire was of suspicious origin. I will probably conduct an all-night investigation and I have summoned officials and employes to appear before me on Monday morning."


Your first pack will show you the common sense of choosing Fatima—a balanced Turkish blend that never disturbs.
FATIMA
A Sensible Cigarette

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One thousand checks a day are received by the A. W. Shaw Company, publishers of SYSTEM, FACTORY, SYSTEM ON THE FARM, British SYSTEM, business books, courses and reports. The checks range all the way from the four figure remittances of big advertisers to the smaller checks of subscribers and book buyers.

If "money talks" the voice of the business world every morning is one of confidence and encouragement to SYSTEM and its allied prints.

Advertising in SYSTEM reaches men who pay by check

There is Nothing in Town to Equal
The Supreme Table d'hote Dinner 1.50
Served in the Futurist Ball Room at
Rector's
Broadway at 48th Street
"Known the World Over"
Sets the Standard of excellence in Food, Service and Entertainment.
Rector's Beauty Show, 7.30 and 11.30
IN MAIN DINING ROOM. Service a la Carte.
Afternoon Tea Dansants, 3 to 6

The "Tailor-Made Man's" Viewpoint

"THE Tailor-Made Man," in the play of that name, says he studied the easy, unconscious grace of the fashionable New Yorker from behind the swinging doors of the Knickerbocker Club's billiard room.

We have studied it from long daily contact with him at eleven prominent points—our stores in Manhattan.

We have studied him in his office—at the opera—at his home.

Weber and Heilbroner suits and overcoats have been made to reflect his ideas with a nicety unknown to usual ready-to-wear apparel.

He will be specially interested at this time in our Motourist greatcoat and London-made Burberrys.

Weber and Heilbroner
Clothiers, Haberdashers and Hatters—Eleven Stores
241 Broadway 345 Broadway 775 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt 30 Broad 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at 30 Broad, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 42d and Fifth Ave.

A young girl's financial future made secure

A CERTAIN man has a young stepdaughter who has lived with him from her babyhood, and in whom his affections are centered since he has no children or near relatives.

In settling the small estate of the girl's mother at her death not long ago, the man was shocked to realize that in the event of his death the carefully reared girl would be almost penniless, since he had never legally adopted her, and had not made a will providing for her maintenance. His property would go by law to relatives of whom he knew little.

He then lost no time in creating a trust fund with this Company that would give her an ample income throughout her life, making the trust so that it cannot be altered even by the girl herself or by her husband, should she marry.

The support of anyone whom you wish to provide for can be assured by a trust agreement with this Company—either an agreement that can be cancelled when you wish, or one which no one can alter. Our Trust Department officers will be glad to talk to you about it.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System
16 Wall Street Fifth Ave. at 42nd St.

CONGRESS TOURISTS SEE A REAL BATTLE

Senators Kenyon, Kendrick, and Others Hear German Shells Over Their Heads Near Lens.

AMAZED AT WAR PANORAMA

Find Allies Confident of Bringing Germany to Her Knees by Force While She Is Still Strong.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Nov 11, (by The Associated Press.)—The American Congressional party and four prominent men in private life, who have been visiting the western allied countries unofficially during the Congressional recess, today completed a four-day tour and left the British front.

Senators Kenyon and Kendrick, who have been making a special study of war problems in England, joined the Congressional party, of which C. C. Dill is Chairman, for the trip to the British war zone. All excepting the two Senators had previously seen the French front, and the latter will visit the French area before returning home.

The members of the party were deeply impressed by the war scenes in the British theatre. As one of them remarked to the correspondent, "It requires a visit to the war zone to gain a realization of the magnitude of the activities."

During their stay here they covered much territory by motor and saw not only the workings of the bases, but witnessed actual fighting along the line. Two big British base hospitals which are being conducted by American units were inspected, and the party gained a comprehensive idea of what hospital work in war time means. At a great base they saw vast ordnance workshops and depots and a bakery which turns out huge quantities of bread for the army every day.

Later they visited a body of American soldiers close to the firing line at a certain point on the British front.

The devastation wrought by the war was forcibly brought home to the party by a visit to Arras, the valley of the Ancre, and the Somme region. In the Somme, Péronne, and Bapaume, which are nothing but a mass of ruins, were inspected, and some of the desoluate battle front where the Germans and the Allies fought such sanguinary battles was gone over.

Near Lens they saw real action and experienced the sensation of hearing great German shells scream overhead and break not far away. Battle-scarred Vimy Ridge was seen, and a good view was obtained of the entire zone about Lens, where the Germans are cooped up by the closely drawn British lines.

Senators Kenyon and Kendrick had not seen a battle ground before, having remained in England, where the former has been making a careful study of labor problems, and the latter investigating the food question. The correspondent talked with them just before they left for Paris. They seemed deeply impressed by the conditions as they found them, especially by the invincible spirit of the French, British, and Belgian peoples and their confidence in ultimate victory.

Both Senators declared they would carry back to the United States the conviction that the Allies are firm in their belief that they will force Germany to her knees, not necessarily through war exhaustion, but while the Central Allies are still strong. It may be added that the Senators left the British front also imbued with the belief that everything points to the fact that the Allies can defeat Prussian militarism by pure force, whether the Central Powers are exhausted or not.

Representative Frederick C. Hicks of New York said:

"The visit to the front has made a deep and lasting impression on us. I was amazed at the extent of the destruction and the desolation and the magnitude of the operations of the contending armies. The splendid organization and equipment and the grim determination of the allied forces, both British and French is most impressing and significant. With America's help the liberties of the world are assured."

Former Representative R. L. Hammond of Nebraska said:

"The magnitude of the war is astounding. Motoring a thousand miles over the battle front has shown that the tremendous task of subduing the Hun is being accomplished. He is being steadily pushed back by French bravery, Colonial dash, and British doggedness. To these America will add her illimitable resources. That will make assurance of victory doubly sure. The fine spirit of the armies on the western front is amazing and a certain augury of success."

Former Congressman Stout of Montana said: "My visit, first to England and later to the fighting front, has given me a vivid impression of the tremendous efforts Great Britain is putting forth in this war. I saw nowhere, either among civilians or soldiers, the slightest sign of weakening. The unquestionable spirit of England and France, which is undiminished after the terrific sacrifices they have made, should encourage and sustain America as she proceeds with her vast undertaking."

Representative Dan V. Stephens of Nebraska said: "I am profoundly impressed with the tremendous preparations the British and French have made to win this war. No man can view their splendid armies and equipments and associate long with their officers at the front without being convinced of the absolute certainty of an allied victory. The job is a big one, but the sword will never be sheathed until Prussian militarism is destroyed.

"When America gets her tremendous resources of men and supplies back of them the struggle will soon be over."

Representative Dale of Vermont, referring to the British front, said:

"I have been impressed by the variety and magnitude of modern war operations and by the skill and courage required to conduct them, but, more than all else, by the evidences of the enduring sacrifice and inherent valor of the soldiers of Great Britain and her Colonial possessions along this pathetic and inspiring way to victory."

Invincible, Says Dill.

Mr. Dill said: "I have been most impressed by the calm and indomitable purpose of the British and French to finish this war successfully. Their tremendous sacrifices have made them more determined, and, if possible, more invincible. With America's added power, the victory will be won sooner. I believe the German private soldier is the American's inferior as a fighting man."

Representative Albert Johnson of Washington said: "One who has followed the war only through the reading of dispatches can hardly realize the enormity of the battlefields, or what it means to shoot away $100,000,000 worth of ammunition in ten days along a single sector of the line. I am pleased to note the determination of the Allies, and I am sure Uncle Sam will take another notch in his belt and proceed to the serious business of fighting for the victory that must come."

Representative Parker of New Jersey said: "We are awestruck as we realize the heroism, courage, and absolute sacrifice with which the men, woman, and children of the Allies are defending their national liberty and existence against world conquest in a battle which also is for the protection of the liberty of America."

"I have greatly appreciated the many courtesies we have received at the hands of both the English and French peoples," said Representative Timberlake of Colorado, "by whom we have been permitted to see the war conditions here. What I have seen has convinced me that we are, indeed, engaged in the greatest war of all time—that tbte cause for which we fight, 'the democracy of the world and the complete overthrow of the Kaiser,' is worthy of all the sacrifices we will be called upon to exercise in its accomplishment. Everywhere we have found perfect confidence in its early and complete accomplishment."

Predicts a Long War.

Representative Miller of Washington said: "This will be a long, hard war, unless the German Empire is nearer military collapse than is thought at this time. America must bear her due proportion of the sacrifice. The English and French have heroically done this. Germany gradually is being forced back, but will not retire from France until the army is beaten and her power crushed. Victory will come to the Allies. I do not regard the Italian reverse as a serious factor."

Representative Taylor of Colorado gave his views as follows;

"The most important impression made upon me by our visit to England and to the French battlefront is the absolute determination and thoroughness of the English and French peoples. Very man, woman, and child is devoting every possible energy to winning the war. Peoples that are so devoted and are fighting for right cannot possibly lose in this war, and when their efforts are supplemented by those of America our success is only a question of a few months."

William S. Goodwin, Representative from Arkansas said:

"This war will be determined on the western front, where Germany is steadily losing. Great Britain and France have borne heavy losses, but are yet strong, while America has shot only her first arrow from her quiver of incomparable resources. German vandalism must not prevail if civilization is to stand. The Allies will win."

The members of the American party made it clear to the correspondent that they did not form an official body and that the views they had expressed were personal views.

KINGSLEY FOR WORLD COURT

New York Life Head Says It Would Protect Small Nations.

A patriotic service was held last night in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton is pastor. Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, was the speaker and a number of soldiers from Governors Island were present.

"It is a sad fact," said Dr. Eaton, "that many persons in this city are still aliens in their feelings. A gentleman, who was a candidate for high office in this city in the recent election, said he would not buy Liberty bonds, yet 142,000 Americans voted for him. They should reside in a hotter place than Manhattan.

"This is the time for the men of America to show what they stand for. John Haynes twenty-five years ago warned Germany and the United States of what would happen if Germany tried to wean her sons who were American citizens back to Germany. If both countries had listened to him these uniforms which we are glad to see here tonight would not have been necessary. The time has come when all Americans should be converted to a knowledge of what America means."

Mr. Kingsley's address dealt with the meaning of democracy as applied to nations, the necessity for a federation of nations under a constitution for the safety of the smaller nations, for a great court of nations, and for a carefully thought-out post-bellum program by the allied nations.

He said in part:

"With such a federation of nations, under a constitution, war between them would be as unthinkable as is war between our forty-eight States. Our immediate duty is to win this war, and the sooner victory comes the better. We are fighting a terror that knows no humanity and has no honor, so we must win this war and readjust the relations between democratic nations, with a sound post-bellum program.

"The Anglo-Saxons, the Latins, Japs, and Slavs cannot understand the monstrous crimes and horrors of Germany.

"To the sinking of ships and taking of human lives there is but one answer, and that is from the throats of cannon and machine guns. The post-bellum reorganization of nations must include Germany, if it is found that the word of a German in Germany can be taken."

DERNBURG FOR REICHSTAG.

Picked for Seat if von Payer Leaves a Vacancy.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 11.—Dr. Bernhard Dernburg has been selected, according to the Berliner Tageblatt, as a candidate for Vice Chancellor von Payer's seat in the Reichstag if von Payer fails to run again.

There is a slight possibility that the Vice Chancellor may stand for re-election if he is not appointed a Prussian Minister and member of the Bundesrat. Holding the office of Vice Chancellor alone does not prevent simultaneous membership in the Reichstag.

Dr. Dernburg, former Secretary of State for the Colonies, was generally credited with being the head of the German propaganda in the United States in the early part of the war. His efforts to defend the sinking of the Lusitania aroused great indignation in this country and he finally decided to return home, as his usefulness to Germany here was ended. The United States Government obtained a safe conduct for him and he sailed for home June 12, 1915.

SECURING A SECURITY

A Liberty Bond has started thousands in the saving habit. Many of these people are coming to us with their first security to render it doubly safe by renting a safe deposit box in the vaults of the

Mercantile Safe Deposit Co.
115 Broadway, New York
Established 1879.

CHRISTMAS BOXES FOR NAVY

Daniels Announces Directions for Forwarding Gifts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Secretary Daniels authorized today an announcement relative to steps to be observed by persons wishing to send Christmas packages to officers and men of the navy now engaged in war service. All packages must be sent to the Supply Officer at the New York Navy Yard.

Many boxes have already been forwarded by express in care of the Postmaster at New York, and arrangements have been made for the transfer of all such packages to the Supply Officer at New York, who will examine and forward them to the proper destination. The shipment of Christmas packages for vessels abroad should be made so as to reach New York as early as possible and not later than Nov. 24.

The Secretary's announcement reads:

"Christmas packages intended for officers and men in the naval service, on vessels in home waters and abroad, should be forwarded in the following manner:

"(a) Packages forwarded by parcel post must comply with the postal regulations, and should be inclosed in substantial boxes with hinged or screw-top cover to facilitate opening and inspection.

"(b) All boxes shipped by express are limited to twenty pounds in weight, should measure not more than two cubic feet in volume, be of wood, well strapped, and have a hinged or screw top to facilitate opening and inspecting.

"(c) No perishable food product other than those inclosed in cans or glass jars should be packed in parcel post or express shipments.

"(d) All mail matter should be addressed as now prescribed by the postal regulations. All express packages should be forwarded in care of Supply Officer, navy yard, New York.

"(e) All packages must be plainly marked with the name and address of the sender, together with a notation indicating the nature of the contents, such as 'Christmas box' or 'Christmas present.'

"(f) The Supply Officer at New York will cause each express package to be opened and carefully examined to see that nothing of an explosive or other dangerous character is forwarded."

The Lure of Olden Days at the Hampton Shops

REMOTE and far-removed seem those leisurely Georgian days when each corner of the stately Reception Rooms harbored such Furniture and Bibelots as nowadays we cherish and esteem—so distant indeed that some magician's wand is needed to bring us into touch with them again.

It is the mission of the Hampton Shops to supply that very wand. Here may be found not only those quaint Chinese concepts of Chippendale and his contemporaries, those dainty bits of porcelain, those pictures and those hangings, but the skill, the knowledge and the finesse with which the Hampton Decorators assemble them together and contrive for them worthy and harmonious surroundings.

Hampton Shops
18 East 50th Street
facing St. Patrick's Cathedral
New York

Decoration Textiles Furniture

Not Every Maker of Evening Clothes Can Claim Success, But

Saks Dress Suits and Tuxedos

are the evidence in themselves that our highly specialized staff of tailors can put more individuality into a garment for evening wear than most men ever thought possible.

¶ True, there is no color, or variety in color treatment, to help make a garment for evening wear *different*. But that doesn't mean that a man's individuality should be absorbed rather than expressed when he appears in a full dress suit or a tuxedo.

¶ We have made the production of dress suits and tuxedos a feature—whereas in most shops they are a side issue. We realize fully that to produce something *better* in an evening garment is purely a matter of tailoring. This being so, we have endeavored to show the unusual skill of our tailors in Saks' dress suits and tuxedos, because in such garments *only the best of talent* could possibly produce something different, yet thoroughly in keeping with good taste.

Our dress suits and tuxedos are ready-for-service at a moment's notice, but in no other particular do they resemble other ready-for-service evening clothes.

¶ They are shown in a variety of sizes so closely graded as to make satisfactory selection a matter of minutes only, and regardless of the price you pay the garment you select will be thoroughly at home in the most exclusive gathering *anywhere*.

Dress Coat and Trousers....$27 to $60
Tuxedo Coat and Trousers..$25 to $45
Dress Vests............$3.50 to $12

Saks Clothes Are Saks Made

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

Stern Brothers
WEST 42d STREET (Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues) WEST 43d STREET

Uniforms and Overcoats for Officers at Cost

Coat and Breeches of O. D. Serge, $27.00
Overcoat of Heavy Weight Melton, $30.00

AS a result of our patriotic offer to supply Army Officers with Uniforms and Overcoats at cost, the demands upon our Soldier Shop naturally have been tremendous. . . . . But with stocks reinforced and with our selections once more at their full strength, we are in readiness to be of service. . . . . Every uniform fulfilling the Kirschbaum standard of tailoring, which insures lasting shapeliness and serviceability.

Our representative will be at the Hotel Witherill, Plattsburgh, N. Y., beginning to-day, November 12th.

B. Altman & Co.

Extraordinary Value
will be offered to-day (Monday) in
Women's Fine Gowns
at $44.00
Imported and Special Costumes Dep't
(Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

The Contract

There are engagements into which nations like business are compelled to enter without formal contract.

It is doubtful if the nations now at war would have contracted for a struggle promising so long and bitter duration; and yet nations, like business men, when they have entered into a contract, must honorably fulfill it. They must, also, like merchants, show a fair margin of assets over liabilities, and contingent liabilities must be taken into consideration.

The United States has entered into a contract which it is its purpose, determination and, happily, its ability to fulfill, for we have the necessary margin of assets in men, money and materials, together with other desirable factors of morality, youth and health.

The Russian defection and the Italian disorder consume but a part of the margin. Neither of these things need be written off. They are to be likened at this time merely unto slow accounts.

Domestic conditions and the condition of our partner Allies remain unchanged. Admittedly, however, this is a time for close and intelligent co-operation. It is obvious that the United States must bear its full share of the burden and perhaps more, even as one partner of a firm is responsible for the debts of the firm.

The Harriman National Bank is confident of the willingness and ability of the United States to carry out its contract to the letter.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 8 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
FIFTH AVENUE AND 44TH ST., NEW YORK

McGIBBON & CO.

Table Linens for Family and Guests' use.
Towels, many, for every use wanted.
Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases—all sizes.
Lace Curtains and Dainty Bed Sets.
Easy Chairs, Library Tables and Novelty Lamps.
Oriental and American Rugs and Carpets.
These all offered this month NOVEMBER at a Special Benefit of
10 Per Cent Discount
from Lowest Prices.
37th St. West, Near Fifth Ave.

NEW LAW IN FORCE TO STOP BOMB PLOTS

Any Person Handling Explosives Without a License Is Liable to Severe Penalty.

ALL POLICE ARE WARNED

Bureau of Mines Enlists Aid of Authorities Everywhere in Applying the Statute.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The Bureau of Mines announced today that any person found with explosives in his possession after Nov. 15, and who did not have a license issued by the Federal Government showing the purpose for which the explosives was to be used, would be arrested at once. The penalty is a fine of $5,000, or one year in prison or both.

This is the principal clause in a war measure passed by the last Congress, which is now being put into effect by the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior. Francis S. Peabody of Chicago, a coal operator familiar with the use of explosives, has been appointed to act as assistant to the Director of the Bureau of Mines, Van H. Manning, in the enforcement of the law. The Director of the Bureau is empowered to utilize the services of all United States officers and all police officers of the States, including the city police forces, county sheriffs, deputies, constables, and all officers in any way charged with police duties. The police of the cities have already been organized for this work, headed by a committee of chiefs of police in the big cities, of which Major R. W. Pullman, Superintendent of Police of Washington, is Chairman. The police are not only to look after the enforcement of the law, but are also to make thorough investigations of all dynamite outrages and fires in factories and warehouses, and to make their reports to the Director of the Bureau of Mines.

Persons apprehended in plots to blow up factories and bridges will be turned over to the authorities for prosecution under Federal or State laws. Most States have specially severe punishments for these crimes. New York has an extreme penalty of twenty-five years' imprisonment for the placing of dynamite with intent to blow up property. The penalty provided in the Federal measure is merely to cover the illegal possession of explosives.

The law provides that every one who handles explosives must have a license. The manufacturer, the importer, and the exporter must have licenses issued by the Bureau of Mines. The seller of explosives and the purchaser of explosives must also have licenses, these to be issued generally by county clerks or other local officers who are authorized to administer oaths. There will be at least one licensing officer in each county, and more agents will be designated if the county is sufficiently large to warrant it. If a State has laws providing for a system of licensing persons manufacturing, storing, selling, or using explosives the State officials authorized to issue such licenses shall be designated as Federal licensing agents; also city officials qualified to issue city explosives licenses will be authorized to issue Federal licenses.

A Federal license will not relieve any person from obtaining a license required under State laws and local ordinances.

In each State there will be appointed a State Explosives Inspector, who will represent the Bureau of Mines in the administration of the law within the State.

Only citizens of the United States or of countries friendly to the United States and the Allies may so obtain licenses.

Contractors, mining companies, quarrymen, and others using large quantities of explosives which are handled by employes may issue explosives to such employes only as have licenses.

The purchaser of dynamite, in obtaining a license, must state definitely what the explosive is to be used for, and will be held accountable for its use as stated and the return of any explosives that may be left.

With the strict enforcement of this law the Federal authorities hope to put a stop to all further dynamite plots.

TEACHERS EXAMINED AS TO THEIR LOYALTY

Twenty in De Witt Clinton High School Questioned by Superintendent.

Dr. John L. Tildsley, Associate Superintendent of Schools in charge of High Schools, will report tomorrow to the Committee on High Schools, of which John Whalen is Chairman, the result of his findings of an examination of twenty teachers in the De Witt Clinton High School, Tenth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The inquiry conducted by Dr. Tildsley, which the teachers call "a star chamber proceeding," was held, according to Dr. Tildsley, for the purpose of ascertaining whether certain teachers have been loyally supporting the Government in the conduct of the war. The Committee on High Schools will probably request some of the teachers to appear before it, and if, in the opinion of the committee, evidence of disloyalty is found, recommendations for dismissal will be made to the Board of Education.

The teachers allege that, during the inquiry, Dr. Tildsley repeatedly told them that their loyalty was unquestioned, and that his only purpose was to find out who was behind the resolution voted on at a meeting of 105 teachers of the school, at which Mr. Whalen was "condemned" for his utterances in regard to his statements to high school teachers and students concerning the lengthened school day. One of the oldest teachers in the school from point of service is quoted as having said that the real purpose is to "trap two or three teachers who were instrumental in framing the resolutions."

The teachers were summoned one at a time to the office of Dr. Francis J. Paul, the Principal, in whose presence they were quizzed at considerable length on many topics they say, ranging from methods of teaching various subjects to "personal philosophy with regard to socialism, anarchism, individualism, Bolsheviki, pure democracy, and internationalism." The teachers thought the inquiry was a prelude to a shake-up in the school, but were unprepared for charges of disloyalty.

Dr. Tildsley said last night that the inquiry was determined upon before the resolution was passed by the teachers. He said that the Board of Superintendents and the High School Committee had empowered him to make the investigation.

"I see no star chamber about it," he declared. "It is a thoroughgoing and perfectly proper investigation. My judgment is that the Board of Education believes that it is the purpose of the schools to turn out good citizens, who will support the Government at all times. The Board of Education will not tolerate teachers who are not prepared to exercise a positive influence in the support of the Government. It is their business to see how we can make the pupils more patriotic and more willing to serve in the army when their time comes. Information comes to us that some pacifists and extreme individualists are not exerting such an influence on the students."

The trouble began several weeks ago when the teachers took exception to Mr. Whalen's utterances that he would close the schools if the students dared to go on strike, and that neither the teachers nor the students would run the schools. Dr. Tildsley appeared at the De Witt Clinton School several days later, and began his examination. The teachers assert that they are of the opinion that it was not his intention primarily to find out what they thought of the resolution. In support of this they allege that most of the questions were irrelevant and personal. Some of the teachers say that the personal questions disconcerted them, and that they respectfully asked Dr. Tildsley to explain the motive behind the questions. To this Dr. Tildsley is said to have replied that he wanted it distinctly understood that they were not being tried or being called up on charges, but that he was merely interested as an educator in getting a first-hand view of modern tendencies in education as represented by some of the well-known exponents among the teachers.

"This we cannot believe," another of the teachers said, "because in some instances stenographers were present. Furthermore, the suspicion is growing that a dictaphone was being used. There also seems to have been a suspicious principle of selection of the teachers. The teachers who were called cannot understand why they rather than any others of the 105 teachers who were present when the resolution was adopted were called."

ATTACKS GERMAN INSURANCE

American Defense Society Urges Citizens to Protest Against It.

Richard M. Hurd, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the American Defense Society, last night made public an appeal to citizens of the United States to write to William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, requesting him "not to license any enemy or ally of enemy fire insurance company." The appeal is being sent throughout the country in view of a hearing to be held at the Treasury Building in Washington on Nov. 15. In his appeal Chairman Hurd says:

"If Americans want an opportunity of backing up the men at the front they have it in the proposed hearing on the German insurance companies. If these companies are permitted to continue their business they will be in the position to do great damage to our men at the front. These companies should be put out of business at once, and every patriotic American should do his duty by sending an emphatic protest to the Secretary of the Treasury against the continuing of these German companies."

The Defense Society recently sent out a postal card appeal which said:

"Why should the United States permit the Germans who sacked Belgium and sank the Lusitania to continue to extract an annual income of $21,000,000 from the pockets of the American people? To license these companies would be construed by Germany as evidence that the United States is not wholeheartedly in the war. The German companies doing business in the United States on Dec. 31, 1916, had assets in the United States of only $27,772,000, as against $2,833,100,000 of risks, or less than 1 cent for each dollar of risk. No patriotic American should insure in a German fire insurance company."

TIFFANY & Co.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS
WATCHES, CHINA, STATIONERY

CREDIT

A bank reference is the first requisite for business credit. Make your start with us as your bankers. We accept deposit accounts of $500 and pay 2% interest on balances above that figure.

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY

160 Broadway, New York
44 Court Street, Brooklyn

For "Over There!"

It costs you no more to send him good cigars than it does to send some he will not smoke. Make it

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS

"*Truly* a Cigar"

Last day to "catch" Christmas—Nov. 15th

Boxes of 25 and 50—$2.25 and up.

Where good cigars are sold.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Women's Modish Velvet Suits

Formerly $39.50 and $45

Reduced to $32

NEW short ripple coat suits with deep collar and cuffs of Nutria or Kolinsky Ringtail.

Three-quarter belted models with collar and cuffs of Skunk-Opossum, and a new sport model with smart convertible collar. All the new Winter colorings, and choice of colored or White Silk linings. Sizes 34 to 46.

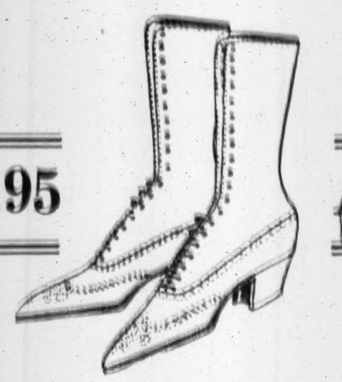
Modish Cloth Suits for Women, Special at $29.50

Formerly $35 to $45. A splendid collection of suits in the season's most successful models, fashioned of Silvertone Velour, Suede Cloth, Duvet de Laine, Twill Velour, Oxfords, Tweeds and Jersey. All colors, and sizes 34 to 50½. *Fourth Floor.*

In an Extraordinary Special Offering—

Women's New Winter Boots

At $6.95



At $6.95

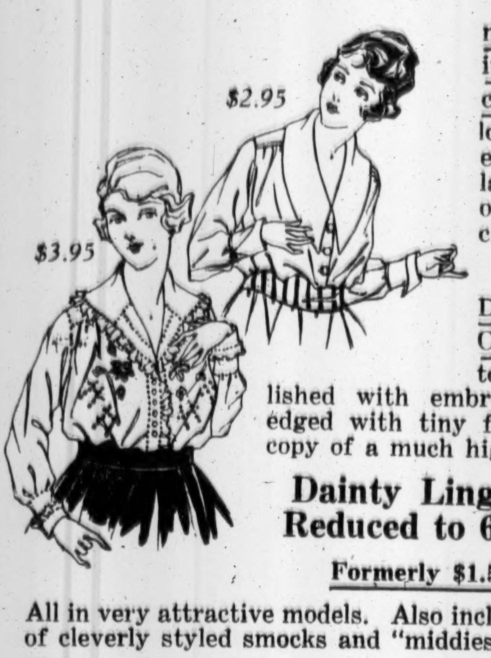
Boots that will stand comparison with footwear now being sold around town at much higher cost. In fact, only because of a very large purchase made at a favorable moment we can offer such fine boots at this special price. The colors and combinations include:

Gun Metal with Gray Kidskin Tops; Gun Metal with Brown Kidskin Tops; Seal Brown with Tan Kidskin Tops; and in all Beaver, Slate Gray or Seal Brown Kidskin.

There is a scarcity of fine kidskin, which makes this sale of even *greater* importance. Sizes 2 to 8 and widths AA to D. *Second Floor.*

Smart Winter Blouses

Very Attractively Priced Today



At $2.95—A new Soisette blouse in changeable pastel colors. Smartly tailored, showing pointed White Satin collars and cuffs. One of the season's most charming models.

At $3.95—Dainty Georgette Crepe waists in two-tone effects, embellished with embroidery. Collar is edged with tiny frilling. An exact copy of a much higher-priced blouse.

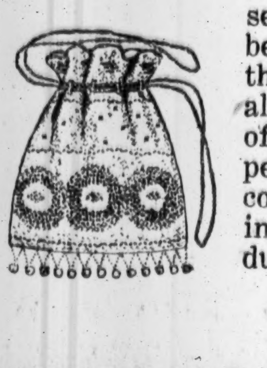
Dainty Lingerie Waists Reduced to 65c and $1.15

Formerly $1.50 and $2.95.

All in very attractive models. Also included are a number of cleverly styled smocks and "middies."

Imported Direct from Italy

Exquisite Italian Beaded Bags



In drawstring model that has several new features. Solid beaded, in a collection of designs the colorings of which are not alone individual and original, but of a kind such as one would expect only in bags at much higher cost. Hardly two alike, and none in the collection that could be duplicated.

At $5.95

Today in Our Highly Specialized Misses' Department

Misses' Fashionable Winter Suits

Formerly $35 and $39.50

Reduced to $24

A most inclusive collection of cleverly tailored suits in delightful belted and straight line models. Fashioned of Broadcloth, Burella, Velour and Heather mixtures in all the wanted Winter colorings. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Misses' Afternoon & Street Dresses

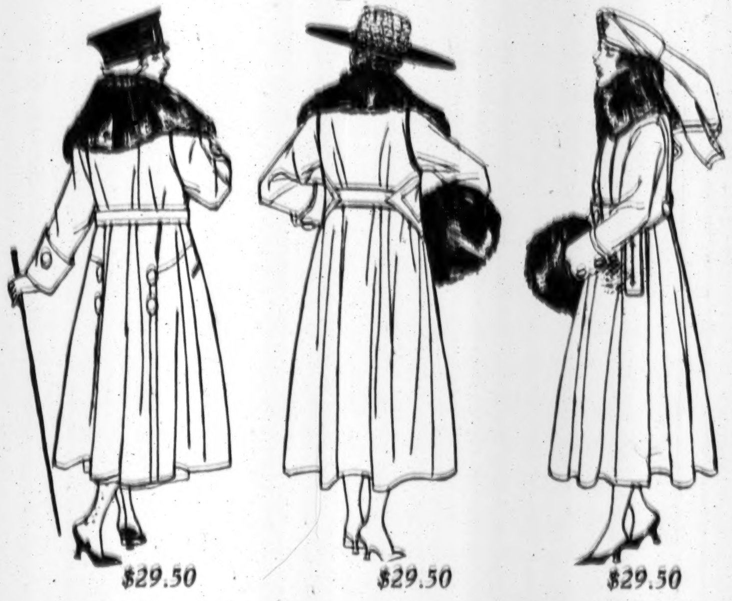
Formerly $29.50 to $39.50

Reduced to $18.50

Bustle, tunic draped and military models—the smartest for present wear—developed in Satin, Serge, and Velveteen. Size and color assortments not quite complete.

Featured Today, on the Fourth Floor—

Stylish Winter Coats for Women, Special $29.50



$29.50 *$29.50* *$29.50*

Coats in the newest and most original models by leading American and European designers, fashioned in Wool Velour, Loopine, Burella-Cashmere, Burella-Pom Pom and Diagonal Velour, handsomely trimmed with Muskrat, Coney, Skunk-Opossum, "Seal," or Natural Raccoon. Lined throughout with silk and warmly interlined. All colors and sizes 34 to 46. Three models *illustrated.*

At $19.50

Storm and utility coats, in Fancy Tweeds, displaying large collars of Skunk-Opossum or self material. In Tan and Grey tones, half lined with silk.

At $25

Smart coats of Wool Velour and Burella, in several new models, displaying large collars of Coney and Muskrat. All colors and sizes 34 to 44.

At $35—A remarkable collection of fashionable Wool Velour Coats, military and semi-military in effect, beautifully lined throughout and warmly interlined. Large collars are of Nutria and "Seal." Sizes range from 34 to 44.

At $45

A rare collection of the most charming coats introduced this season, exquisitely fashioned in Wool Velour and Pom-Pom Cloth. New adjustable and shawl collars, and many with cuffs of Nutria, Raccoon or "Seal." Lined throughout and warmly interlined.

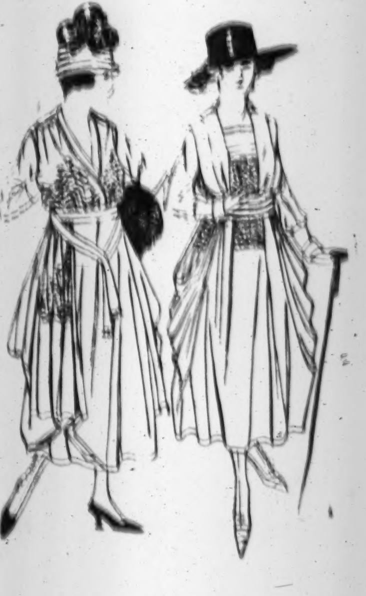
At $39.50

A most unusual collection of coats in a variety of belted, semi-belted and loose-fitting models, developed in Pom-Pom, Burella, Two-tone Velour, beautifully trimmed with the most wanted furs or self fabric. Lined throughout with plain or fancy silks and warmly interlined.

At $65—Exact reproductions of high-priced imported coats, and exclusive Saks models in all the wanted materials, including Wool Velour, Silvertone Velour, Bolivia and many other materials, beautifully trimmed with Hudson Seal, Japanese Mink, Raccoon or Nutria. Silk lined and interlined.

Women's Satin & Georgette Crepe Dresses, Special at $25

Suitable for Matinee, Card Parties, Calling and Informal Wear



The very newest and most charming frocks for Winter, developed in Satin and Georgette Crepe, handsomely embroidered with Gold Thread, Silk, or Soutache embroidery.

Side and hip draperies, modified bustle effects, and other new style features are embodied in these wonderful frocks, and the colors include: Pearl Grey, Beaver, Beige, Wisteria, Copenhagen Blue, Brown and Black. Sizes 34 to 44.

400 Silk Petticoats in an Important Sale at $4

Well-made petticoats, in new and very charming models. One in Taffeta, with flounces trimmed with bands of shirring and cords, finished at bottom in scalloped effect, and another model in Taffeta with sectional flounce trimmed with cords, tucks, and ruffle. A third model is in Silk Jersey with Taffeta flounces, trimmed with shirring or narrow ruffles. **All desirable colors, and in changeable effects.**

The New Fur Coats

are now being shown in a great variety of captivating models in the Saks Fur Dep't. The following are very special values:

Hudson Seal Coats, 40 in. model	$85.00
Hudson Seal Coas, 45 in. model	$137.50
Hudson Seal Coats, stunning 48 in. model	$175.00
Hudson Seal Coats, in combination with Skunk, Kolinsky, Squirrel or Sable	$225 to $395
Nutria Coats, in very attractive models. Plain or in combination effects	$145 to $225
Natural Muskrat Coats, 45 inches long, made of selected dark skins	$82.50
Persian Lamb Coats and stunning coats of Caracul, in a variety of very charming models	$175 to $275

FOR MONDAY ONLY:

Kolinsky Scarfs, were $100 to $127.50	$90
Kolinsky Scarfs, were $135 to $150	$125
Kolinsky Scarfs, were $175 to $195	$160

Unusual Values in Fine Hair Goods

For Monday and Tuesday Only

18-Inch Wavy Switches with triplicate stems; also half-size transformations, which may be worn front or back. Very Special **$3.75**

A Special Demonstration of Binner Corsets

will be given this week, beginning today, by Miss K. Mara, expert corsetiere. A full range of the new Winter models will be shown, and Miss Mara will gladly give advice free of charge as to the particular corset best suited to your needs. Appointments may be made by mail or telephone.

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY ONLY:

New Binner Corsets at $6

Most remarkable values. Sizes for both women and misses.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Service Shirts in More Ways Than One

For these are made according to specifications that will make them give real service to men in the service. Of fine quality Khaki Flannel, with interlined cotton khaki fronts, reinforced where most needed; designed to give room for action and sure comfort. Elsewhere shirts like these would cost you much more.

$3.29, $3.89, $4.39

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Men's Clocked Lisle Hose at 47c

Medium weight, full fashioned, elastic tops, reinforced toes, soles and heels. Colors include white or champagne with black clock, dark or light gray, champagne, navy, tan, white or suede with self clock. All sizes.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Men's Ribbed Underwear for Fall Wear

Heavy weight, spring needle ribbed cotton underwear. Shirts with long sleeves. Drawers, ankle length, with suspender straps. Double gusset. Per garment, $1.19

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

English Model Kit Bags, $34.50

Roomy enough to carry all a man might need for a week-end trip or all he might want to have close at hand on a longer journey. Well made of long grain imported cowhide, russet color, reinforced sewn-on corners, solid brass side lever lock and slides, two good quality straps encircle entire bag. English plaid linings, three pockets and double handles.

Macy's—Fourth Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Blanket Robes For Men, $5.89

A number of new designs, cut in coat or robe styles. Gray, wine, navy, brown, green and other colors in Jacquard effects.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Men's Soft Hats at $2.39

Look them over—and you will find just the hat you want. Cut edge, military models, hats with curl brims, and other shapes, in olive brown, stone gray, olive green, and brown.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Conveniences

At the Public Service Bureau you can purchase tickets for the theatre, tickets for rail or steamship journeys, send a telegram, buy a money order or register your mail or parcels.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 34th St.

SAYS MRS. STIASSNY DIED AFTER A ROW

Witness Tells of Dispute with Man on Night Before Rich Woman Was Shot.

NOTES GIVE NEW PUZZLE.

Swann's Office Says Signatures Seem to Have Been Written Some Time Ago.

A witness, who was questioned by Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling yesterday, said that Mrs. Sarah M. Stiassny, the wealthy woman who was found dead with two bullet wounds, in her apartment at 215 West Ninety-eighth Street on Wednesday morning, had had a violent quarrel with a man on the night before her death.

Further investigation, Mr. Dooling said, established this fact beyond a doubt. While the quarrel might have been a motive for suicide as well as for foul play, Mr. Dooling said that other developments had interested him so much that his efforts to assure himself of the truth of the manner in which the woman met her death, have been redoubled. The District Attorney's office worked on the case all day yesterday and questioned several witnesses in the evening. More will be summoned today.

A close examination of the notes signed with the name of Mrs. Stiassny and found near her body raised new points yesterday. While it had been pointed out previously at the District Attorney's office that the signatures appeared to be written in a slightly different style than the bodies of the notes, it was asserted yesterday that, after a minute inspection of the writing, there was reason to think that the signatures were much older than the other writings.

The notes were written on paper which had been much folded and worn, so that several creases ran through them. There was some appearance, according to Mr. Dooling, that the signature might have been written before the creases were put in the paper, while the other writing was done after the creases had developed. Mr. Dooling said:

"There are several puzzling things about the writing and the paper, which experts will pass upon today. These and numerous other strange features, such as the unexplained disappearance of three cartridges from the revolver and discrepancies in stories as to the position of the revolver when the body was found, necessitate an extremely thorough investigation."

Witnesses seen yesterday denied that Mrs. Stiassny had been recently of a morose and desponding disposition. They asserted that she had been cheerful and had seemed to enjoy life. They denied positively that she ever discussed killing herself. Further than that, Mr. Dooling said that he had learned yesterday that, instead of having reason to worry over money matters, her financial affairs were in good order. He added:

"Her property was in such shape that it was very easy to manage. There was nothing in her business affairs that could be considered vexatious. She certainly could not have had cause to worry on account of the condition of her property."

POLICE HOLD TAXI DRIVER.

Arrest Follows the Robbery of Westinghouse Paymaster.

Detectives arrested Frank Gaffney, a taxi cab driver, of 8 Grove Street, last night on suspicion of being implicated in the theft of $1,100 from John T. O'Brien, a paymaster for the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, on Saturday.

O'Brien was attacked in East Seventy-fourth Street, while on his way to pay some Westinghouse men who had been working at the Interborough power plant, at East River and Seventy-fourth Street. Detectives McLaughlin and Cassidy found a witness who saw the three men who took O'Brien's bag drive off in a taxi, and he gave the detectives an automobile plate number that corresponded with that on the cab driven by Gaffney.

After his arrest Gaffney was questioned at the Third Branch, after which he was locked up at Police Headquarters.

A Story for Lovers

The Innocents

By SINCLAIR LEWIS

$1.25

Are you one of those who read Dickens, who clip out spring poetry, and love old people and children? If you do, it is for you, the author says, that he has written this story of an American Darby and Joan, of a brave old couple who set out jauntily towards independence and a home and who encountered many adverse winds.

It is the kind of book you are looking for to give at Christmas.

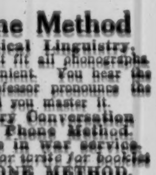
Get it at your bookseller's to-day.

HARPER & BROTHERS

Established 1817.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH



Everyone interested in Army, Navy and Red Cross work should understand French. You can begin to speak at once. Learn during spare moments, in home or camp, easily, quickly. Also other languages.

Language Phone Method

And Rosenthal's Practical Linguistry.

A system of disc records that fit all phonographs. Simple, inexpensive and convenient. You hear the living voice of a French professor pronounce the language, over and over, until you master it.

R. M. C. French Military Conversation And Military Language Phone Method.

A short course for those in war service.

Call for free demonstration or write for booklet.

THE LANGUAGE PHONE METHOD, [illegible] Putnam Bldg., 2 West 45th St., near 5th Av.

DEFECTIVE SPEECH.

A System of Perfection for Stammering, Stuttering, Oratorical Faults. Wonderful results. Success with Deaf-Mutes (when sense of hearing not entirely gone) Pronounced marvellous. Call promptly, Carnegie Hall, Studio 400, Tuesdays, 12:30 P. M. to 5:30 P. M.; Friday mornings, 9:30 A. M. to 1:30 P. M. Entrance 56th st. and 7th av. CLIFFORD-WILLIAMS (Interpreter of Speech).

KOHUT SCHOOL for BOYS

Boarding and Day Pupils.
Riverdale-on-Hudson. Tel. 367 Kingsbridge.

FREE 6 lessons in French or Spanish. Call or write for Ticket. Gordon-Detwiler Institute, Tribune Bldg., 154 Nassau St.

ELOCUTION DANCING. Adults, Children. [illegible] METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE STUDIO [illegible]

WOULD DRAFT FARM LABOR.

Only Way to Insure Big Crops, Philadelphia Bourse Contends.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11.—Conscription of farm labor before next Spring in order that the country may be assured of a sufficient supply of agricultural hands next year and farmers be induced to plant maximum acreages is urged by the Philadelphia Bourse in a statement issued today.

The Bourse asserts that unless farmers are guaranteed by the Government a stable labor supply and sufficient hands for harvesting the extra crops next year, they will refuse to plant in the Spring and the food production will be below that of this year. Too many farmers, says the trade body planted to capacity this year, only to have their crops rot on the ground for lack of harvest labor.

The Bourse, the statement says, has been in intimate touch with the farm labor situation in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and other nearby States for the last six months.

FINDS NEW BOLO WITNESS.

Inquiry Indicates He Came Here to Cover Traces of Plot.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—Captain Bouchardon, who is conducting the inquiry into the Bolo Pacha affair, has examined a witness whose evidence, the Matin says, is more important than that which was obtained by the investigation in the United States of Bolo's activities.

The name of the witness is not given, but it is stated that he knew Bolo as early as 1894, and went to the United States on his behalf some months ago, just after Bolo was first charged with having relations with the enemy, and when he was still at liberty. The mission of Bolo's friend, the newspaper reports, was to prevent the truth from becoming known. He is said to have been assisted by German financiers, and to have admitted that Bolo paid him 30,000 francs for his work, in addition to his expenses.

Prof. Dana Joins Rand School.

Professor Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana, recently dismissed from Columbia University because of his anti-war activities, has joined the Faculty of the Rand School of Social Science, the Socialist "Workers' University," in the former Y. W. C. A. headquarters, now known as "the People's House," at 7 East Fifteenth Street. Dr. Dana is scheduled to give a series of ten Friday evening lectures, open to the public, beginning Oct. 23, on "Social Forces in Literature."

PLEA BY WILSON MAY STOP STRIKES

Continued from Page 1.

forestall conscription. The union men of the country will not be asked to abrogate any of their working rules for the period of the war without receiving concessions from the employers. The plan of the Government, it was disclosed today, is to induce employers to waive all objections to union organization. What this step means is emphasized by consideration of the fact that the United States Steel Corporation, by far the largest employer of labor in the country, working on vital war needs, has a record of consistent discouragement of unionism.

The Government authorities feel that what the unions may lose temporarily by waiving rules they will make up by the extension of the principle of unionism. At the same time, organized labor will be forced to concede an open shop during the war rush.

Women in War Industries.

A group of the great manufacturers of the country have laid before the Government a detailed plan for using woman labor in war manufacturing plants. These men have informed the Government that they have been experimenting with approximately 5,000 women, and find that women can be advantageously employed to do specified work. The report says that they can be trained in a few weeks to operate several kinds of machines, including planes and other machines. Under the direction of a single skilled artisan, women can be used in place of the same number of men. In this manner the manufacturers say that they can speed up the production of war supplies. It is recognized that under existing conditions the employment of these women would precipitate an acute controversy with organized labor. This is one of the phases of the very grave labor problem that the Government is preparing to take a hand in solving.

Organized labor is prepared to fight conscription of labor to the end, and it is known that the Government would adopt it only as a last resort. There has been a tremendous shift from one industry to another, which has resulted in lost motion, but the trouble has been overcome to some extent by the Government price-fixing arrangements. The standard price for war commodities has done away with the practice of Government contractors bidding against each other for help.

Representatives of organized labor contend that if the Government should adopt the policy of conscripting labor it would not get any more help than it has today. The union labor leaders argue that conscription would be equivalent to slavery. Instead of conscripting labor, the federation will recommend that the Government utilize the United States labor service reserve. This reserve was formed under the supervision of Secretary of Labor Wilson. Between 10,000 and 15,000 technically trained men are ready to leave their regular employment and go into war industries for the period of the war. Labor leaders will advocate that the system be expanded, declaring that the number of such men who might be shifted from employment not considered essential to war production would reach 100,000, and that this shift would help materially in solving the pressing problem.

WILSON'S SPEECH A MESSAGE

To American Labor and People, Says Gompers—Pacifists Quiescent.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Delegates assembled here for the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor waited tonight with keen interest to hear the address which President Wilson will deliver at the opening session tomorrow. To most of the delegates the announcement of the President's coming was a surprise, although it was learned tonight that the invitation to the President was extended by the Executive Council of the federation in October.

The President is on the program as the first of the forenoon speakers. He will be escorted from his train to the convention hall by a military guard of honor, and is expected to return to Washington soon after his address.

Speculation as to the nature of the message the President had for labor was widespread among the more than 450 delegates here tonight.

"The President," said Samuel Gompers, President of the federation, to newspaper men, "will deliver a message to labor and through labor to the American people. That's all I can tell you."

There was much discussion of reports that a pacificist and Socialist demonstration was being planned at the convention in opposition to the leadership of Mr. Gompers and his activities as head of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, the organization which opposed, some time ago at a convention at Minneapolis, the pacifist propaganda of the People's Council for Democracy and Peace. If such plans were under way, those promoting them were not in evidence around convention headquarters.

Members of the federation's Executive Council declared that opposition to Mr. Gompers was not an issue any more than at previous conventions, when it was said that a small opposition faction, chiefly Socialist, had attempted to contest his leadership. Inquiry among delegates described as liable to lead such opposition met with statements that there was no intention of disputing Mr. Gompers's "Premiership."

When the attention of Mr. Gompers was called to the reports of pacifist opposition, he said:

"I know nothing about it. If it is so, it means the Kaiser's agents are at work. Let them go ahead. It will do them no good."

That the convention would be asked by the Executive Council to indorse the stand taken by the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy was a report discussed among the delegates. It was said that it would probably be on this resolution, if submitted, that pacifist and Socialist opposition would appear.

Delegates are here who are members of the Workmen's Council, described as a branch of the People's Council, and having among its members representatives of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of New York.

The building trades section of the federation in a preliminary meeting has adopted a resolution requiring that citizens of foreign countries who have not declared their intention to become citizens of the United States or Canada be barred from union membership. The resolution was introduced by James Duncan of the granite cutters. Its object was said to be to discourage attempts by agitators from foreign countries to become affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Another question discussed by the delegates tonight, and which it was predicted would be taken up by the convention, was that of having representation of labor upon more of the Government departments which now administer the various industries, just as the mine workers are now represented on the fuel administration.

The delegates will be welcomed to the city in an address tomorrow by Mayor Fuhrmann. Governor Whitman will speak for the State. Mr. Gompers will deliver his annual address. Other speakers will be Carlton E. Chase, President of the New York State Manufacturers' Association; Archer A. Landon, President of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce; James P. Holland, President of the New York State Federation of Labor, and Guy B. Moore, District Attorney of Erie County.

NEW JOB FOR NORTHCLIFFE?

May Be Air Minister—Sir Albert Stanley Coming Here.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Parliamentary correspondent of The Observer says it is understood Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, is about to visit the United States in a special capacity in connection with the trade relationship between this country and America.

The Observer has been commenting editorially upon rumors that Lord Northcliffe may be asked to take the post of Air Minister.

FILIPINOS OFFER WARSHIPS.

House at Manila Votes Gift of a Destroyer and a Submarine.

MANILA, Nov. 11.—The House has passed a joint resolution authorizing the Governor General to offer to build for the United States, at the expense of the Philippine Government, a destroyer and a submarine. No appropriation is provided in the resolution, but it would authorize the Governor to spend the necessary amount.

The measure now goes to the Senate for its action.

BRITISH AID FRENCH LOAN.

Part of New Issue to be Placed Through Bank of England.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—Louis Klotz, Minister of Finance, who has just returned from London, announced today that the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, A. Bonar Law, had agreed to the emission of part of the third French war loan in London, through the Bank of England.

Founded 1887

To-Day We Celebrate Our 30th Anniversary

Thirty years of real value-giving, dependability, service and successfu merchandising which reached a climax recently when we secured the exclusive representation in the Metropolitan District, of the Famous Kuppenheimer Clothes, the best ready-to-wear Men's clothing obtainable—and we commence our Thirtieth Anniversary Celebration to-day by offering

Special Values In All Departments

The 30th Anniversary Celebration offers you a splendid opportunity to get acquainted with the famous **Kuppenheimer Clothes.** These wonderful overcoats and suits **priced from $22.50 to $65** will prove a distinct revelation to men who appreciate real substantial clothes value and genuine quality.

When you buy them you buy service as well as style, value as well as variety, and, finally, the combined good will of both Brill Brothers and the House of Kuppenheimer. Step into one of the Brill stores, slip into one of the many splendid Kuppenheimer models and let its quality and value alone sell you.

Xtra Special Anniversary Offer

$50 Men's Montagnac Overcoats Reduced to $37.50

The Montagnac is the **King Pin** of all Overcoat fabrics. Those offered at this Extra Special price are particularly desirable Chesterfield models, satin lined throughout, and remarkable value at **$37.50.**

Anniversary Specials at $15 & $20

The stocks of Overcoats and Suits for Men and Young Men at these two low prices, at each of the Brill stores contain almost every desirable model, fabric and pattern which is possible of production at $15 or $20, while the values, considering present conditions, are really remarkable.

Specials in Furnishing Goods for Men

Shirts Special at $2.00

Of Genuine Russian Cord Madras in a splendid assortment of smart, neat designs, shirts that will fit well, wash well and wear well.

Neckwear Special at $1.00

Scarfs of rich Satin Brocades and fine Printed Warps, in beautiful flowered effects, well made and generously shaped.

30th Anniversary Specials for Boys

Big, warm, roomy Mackinaw Coats for Boys from 9 to 18 years of age, in smart maroons, grays and browns, some with big skating pockets; all with wide shawl collars.

The Ideal Outdoor Coat for Boys and Girls. Special at $6.95

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279 Broadway
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Brooklyn

Stores at 1456 Broadway, 125th Street, 14th Street and in Brooklyn Open Saturday Evening.

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634 Fifth Ave. — near 51st St.

Are showing smart models in

FINE FURS

Cloth Coats and Evening Wraps

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue 34th Street

Special Order

DRESSMAKING & TAILORING DEPT.

(Fourth Floor)

Copies of Model Gowns and Suits made to order At Very Moderate Prices

Decided Reductions

have been made on Imported Model Gowns and Suits, as well as on the exclusive productions from our workrooms.

Get a demonstration in your own office—call up *Barclay 7442

It will be a revelation. The "click-clack" simply isn't there. Nor has it been stifled by pads which in time will wear out. The astonishing fact is that the "Noiseless" is built without admitting any possibility of the "click-clack." It's almost uncanny to see a typewriter going top-speed ahead without ever *hearing* a thing.

But you can *see* the swift movement—can see how strong and durable it is; and you can feel the light action, the easy touch.

Throughout, the "Noiseless" is sound mechanics—the product of infinite effort and patience. If you have any doubt on this point, we can show you some eloquent reports by Engineers, and still more eloquent orders and repeat-orders from Engineers of international reputation.

But in the meantime—get a demonstration in your own office today

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Military requirements are rigid;—faithful service the key note.

That is why Fownes Cape gloves are being worn by officers of the Allied Armies and Navies. Genuine Cape skin resists hard wear; it is smart, manly, comfortable.

Fownes Capes are washable,—a worth-while quality everywhere—Army, Navy or Civil life. If it's a

FOWNES

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680 Fifth Avenue
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Saks & Company
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Announce, Beginning Today,
an Extraordinary Offering of

720 Pairs Men's Shoes
Reduced to $5.95

110 Pairs in Patent Coltskin
320 Pairs in Fine Black Calfskin
290 Pairs in Dark Mahogany Calfskin

¶ These shoes are all from regular stock, and were made for a very critical clientele. The lasts are the smartest for Winter—some with narrow, others with medium or broad toes. Regardless of your particular preference, you cannot help but find the right last in this special sale, at a figure which is most remarkable for footwear of such unusual character.

All Sizes and Widths

We shall also offer today:

Men's Grey Mocha Gloves, $2

¶ This is a very low price for gloves of this quality. Obtainable with self-color or black embroidered backs.

Men's Fur-Lined Grey Suede Gloves, $3.95

¶ Splendid for street and general wear. Well made, and very warm.

Men's Double-Knit Gloves at $1

GEN. BELL PRAISES CAMP UPTON MEN

Says Drafted Troops Form a Democratic and a Fighting Army.

NOT ONE COURT-MARTIAL

Tells Community Chorus There Are No Shirkers and Every One Is Being His Utmost to Help.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commanding the division of the national army stationed at Camp Upton, last night gave the highest praise to the drafted men who have been drilling under his command for the last two months. General Bell was speaking to an audience of about 10,000 gathered at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory to take part in a community chorus.

"The new national army is the real democratic army for which regular army officers have been pleading for generations," he said. "And if I know the men at Camp Upton, it is a fighting army."

General Bell, together with Harry Barnhart, director of singing at Camp Upton, and John C. Freund, editor of Musical America, addressed the audience primarily on the necessity of the "fathers and mothers, wives and sweethearts, brothers and sisters" of the men in the camp raising sufficient funds to build a community hall where at least 10,000 of the division could assemble. After describing how he wished there could be erected a hall large enough so that he could address at least a fourth of his men at one time, General Bell launched at once into a discussion on the benefits brought America by the "not unmixed evil, war."

"President Wilson was right when he said the nation is awakening to a new national life," he said. "I can tell you people here with all earnestness that there will be benefits from this war. It is not an unmixed evil. I grant you that it is an evil. No one among you wants war less than I do myself, but there are many, many things that can befall a nation worse than a righteous war.

"The Allies had been fighting for us a long time when we entered the struggle. I say fighting for us advisedly, because while it is true they had been fighting for themselves as well, they had been also fighting for us. Many of us in the regular army, realizing this, feared that we came too late to the fight. I want to make a confession before you all—at one time I myself believed that President Wilson had waited too long. Now, I want to confess, I believe that he picked exactly the right moment to declare war. If he had acted sooner the country would not have been united behind him.

"And now we have really a united country opposing the enemy. I wish you could know how the spirit has been developed at Camp Upton. You would understand what sort of an army you are going to have.

"Camp Upton is a great democracy; there is no room there for autocracy. We have a truly national army.

"Do you know that the regular army officers have been pleading for years for a democratic army. We haven't had it; do you know why? We have had a hired army. There have always been two separate and distinct classes in the army—the officers and the men. The enlisted men have hitherto come from elements in society which had no reverence for authority and little for law.

"But now, thank God, we have a democratic army. We have an army where no man shirks, but every one does his utmost to help. Do you know that we have had the troops at Camp Upton—there are about 30,000 of them there now—for two months, and we have not had a single court-martial. We have had no court-martials because nobody has done wrong. Let me modify that; nobody has done wrong intentionally. We are all learning—beginners as it were, but all of us are doing our best.

"Let me tell you a little story about something that happened the other night which illustrates the spirit at the camp. One of my inspectors was riding around the reservation, when suddenly a voice in the night challenged him: 'Halt, who goes there!'

"He rode up to the challenger and started to explain who he was, when the same voice sounded again in the dark: 'Don't mind me, Sir; I was just drilling by myself.' And it was 9:30 at night that that happened.

"You have every right in the world to be proud of your friends at Camp Upton. You may rest assured that when that army goes across you are going to have an army that will fight. Don't be downhearted, because it is just as sure that we are going to win as it is that the sun rises and sets each day.

"May I say a special word to those whose relatives and friends in the army do not come back. It does not matter when a soldier dies, it matters how he dies. If any kind of death is to be preferred, then it is the death a soldier dies, fighting the enemies of his country."

Mr. Freund emphasized the fact that every one who stays in America, every American citizen who remains behind, be he American born, or German born, or English born, or what not, should bear his share of the burden. One part of that burden which is felt here now, he said, is the responsibility for building the Community Hall at Camp Upton. In the course of his remarks, he rebuked Dr. Muck for failure to play "The Star-Spangled Banner," terming the song "the highest musical expression of the soul of the greatest democracy the world has known."

The chorus was led by Harry Barnhart, aided by the band of the [illegible] United States Infantry, stationed at Camp Upton. The band was organized under the directorship of Bandmaster Miller of the [illegible], and [illegible] what Mr. Barnhart explained was the concrete example of the need of a community hall at Camp Upton. A collection netted $7,000 toward the community hall. The soldiers at Camp Upton have guaranteed to raise $15,000 themselves, and as much more is asked from others.

NEED 500 OFFICERS FOR DUTY AT UPTON

Actual Training of Troops at Camp Now Done by Commanders Burdened with Paper Work.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, Yaphank, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Any graduates of the second series of officers' training camps the War Department may detail to Camp Upton can be put to immediate use. The complement of officers officially assigned to the Seventy-seventh Division under the new tables of organization of the army is practically full, but more can be taken care of, and the efficiency of the division thereby would be increased immeasurably.

Officers at divisional headquarters today refused to comment on Secretary Baker's decision to retire to civil life at least 30 per cent. of the new officers to be graduated from Plattsburg to await further orders from the War Department. With the exception of eighty graduates of the Harvard school of French warfare, there are practically no additional reserve officers serving with troops in the Seventy-seventh Division proper. Reserve officers are attached to the 152d depot brigade, the mustering office, and various headquarters, but the remainder of the additional reserve officers are now either in France or else serving with National Guard organizations in need of more officers to fill their regimental quotas. Actual training of troops is now performed entirely by company commanders and platoon leaders already burdened with paper work of company administration, Liberty Loan, and Government insurance. In addition, officers must find time to attend officers' schools and conduct classes for noncommissioned officers. The situation at Camp Upton is believed to be similar in all national army cantonments throughout the country.

In spite of these handicaps, the training of the Seventy-seventh Division has proceeded according to the War Department schedule, and tomorrow the men begin work in trench warfare under the council of French and British veteran officers detailed to the camp. The aptitude of the men has been a source of constant surprise to their officers, and it is felt that with more individual instruction, if additional officers are available, the New York City divisions would be ready for overseas service long before War Department time limit. It is said that if the War Department should send 500 more officers to Camp Upton they could be kept busy.

"A Country Cousin" at Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 11.—An enthusiastic reception by an audience of 3,000 students, army officers, and their wives and relatives was given the members of the cast of "A Country Cousin," Booth Tarkington and Julian Street's comedy, which was produced here tonight at the camp theatre, with Alexandra Carlisle and the original Gaiety Theatre cast and production, through the courtesy of George C. Tyler and Klaw and Erlanger.

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The Greatest Shoe Event of the Year

Tenth Annual Sale of

MEN'S SHOES

To-day and Until Saturday Inclusive

Contracted for nearly a year ago enables us, notwithstanding the tremendous increase in the cost of leather, to duplicate in this Sale the splendid values of former years.

Men who appreciate high-grade Footwear will take advantage of these unprecedentedly low prices and secure shoes enough to last a year.

Men's Shoes $4.85
Value $6.00

Men's Shoes $6.85
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Our entire stock of Men's Shoes is reduced in price for this important Annual Event.

The finest American makes and leathers, all up to our well known high standard of quality

Men's Shoes $5.85
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Men's Shoes $8.50
Value $10.00 and $12.00

Ground Floor.

Tapestries, Velours, Damasks
And Other Inexpensive
Upholstery and Drapery Fabrics

Velour 50 inches wide, in green, mulberry, rose, brown, gold or red. Present market price $2.50 a yard, for $1.95 yard.

A heavy close pile velour, desirable for covering furniture or draperies. Present market value $3.50 to $4 yd., for **$2.95 yd.**

Moth-proof lustrous Mohair Velour, the most serviceable of furniture coverings. Present market price $6.50 yd., for **$4.50 yd.**

A range of beautiful striped Velours in 5 designs at **$3.25, $3.50, and $5.25** yd. (All less than current prices.)

Tapestries for covering Living Room, Dining Room, and Library furniture at less than wholesale prices. **$1.75 to $4.85 yd.**

A complete stock of Drapery materials, 50 inches wide; same on both sides. Including Poplin at **$1.10** yd.; Rep **80c** to **$1.50**; and Armure, **$1.35, $1.45** and **$1.85** yd. Silk Damasks for draperies, bedspreads and dresser covers, at **$3.95.** A rich satin Damask at **$3.75** yd., in various colors. Heavy silk Damask in the wanted colors and newest designs for furniture covering, at **$4.65 and $4.95 yd.**

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Details of other offerings in various amounts, with photographs of properties, furnished upon request.
Also Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates $100 & up, paying 5%
Free from Personal Taxation.
Write for booklet "The Ideal Investment," and November Investment List.

New York Title and Mortgage Company
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $3,000,000
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THE STEADY PACE THAT WINS!

No Owner ever has to admonish us to "get a move on"—we get away quickly, maintain a fast but even pace, and finish either on schedule time or with a little to spare.

We have no "lost rentals" on our conscience!

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DE PINNA

In England riding is held to be a necessary accomplishment among the daughters of the nobility and the upper classes.

Hence, there are a number of tailors and breeches makers in London who specialize exclusively in riding habits for girls and young ladies.

From these creators of styles—which noticeably retain the lines of the youthful girlish figure—De Pinna secures original models for reproduction or adaptation, importing with each model the exact fabrics used abroad.

This department, which enjoys the patronage of the daughters of our best known American families, is under the personal direction of a skilled equestrienne, who is wholly competent to assist in the selection of riding habits and all the necessary accessories.

De Pinna riding habits and top coats for the young horsewoman, using either side or cross saddle, may be had ready for immediate wear or made to measure.

Riding Habits of English worsted, shepard plaid, covert cloth, English mixtures and wool gabardine. Sizes 14 to 20 years, ready-to-wear, from $25 to $65.

Sizes 6 to 14 years—English mixtures, covert cloth and fine worsted—ready-to-wear, from $32 to $55.

English Top Coats include in addition to belted models, two recent importations—the Perth and the Ballater—both with capes.

Riding Hats in a variety of styles from the high silk hat for park riding to the more comfortable hats of soft velours. $9.50 to $15.

Riding Shirts of habutai silks, from $10 to $18.

Serviceable Shirts of white cheviot and striped flannel, from $4.50 to $8.50.

Wool Jersey Riding Vests, $12.50 and $22.50.

Riding Stocks, Crops, Sticks and Whips.

Riding Boots and Puttees and all necessary accessories.

5th Avenue at 50th Street

FROM France for America's Christmas—the most exquisite creations of the glovemaker's art, made in our Grenoble factories. From America for our boys in France and in the service everywhere—Christmas gifts of comfort, the warmest, sturdiest gloves American ingenuity can devise.

More than 150 styles to choose from, for men, women and children.

FOR WOMEN

Perfect-fitting French kid semi-dress gloves, in the smartest new colors, 2.50. Evening gloves of specially selected white French *Nationale* kid, 2.75. Street gloves of cleansable Cape, 2.50; of Mocha, 2.75 and 2.50.

FOR MEN

Tan Cape, the ideal glove for all-round wear, 2.50 and 3.00. Gray Mocha, extra-heavy, 3.00; wool lined 4.00 and 5.00. Natural Buck, superb quality, 3.50. White kid evening gloves, 2.50. For motoring—Reindeer with fur lining, 8.50; Buck with fur lining, 7.50.

FOR THE SOLDIER OR SAILOR

Gloves that keep out cold, wind and wet. Tan Cape, wool lined, with extra deep wrist to serve as warm wristlet, 5.00. Black waterproofed horsehide gauntlet gloves, wool lined, 6.00—or one-finger mitts, wool lined, 4.50. All have adjustable wrist straps. 17 other styles for the aviator, ambulance driver and every boy in every branch of the service.

Only 6 Saturdays before Christmas

Centemeri Gloves

400 Fifth Avenue
(Opposite Tiffany & Co.)

FORCE YARD OF JAIL TO CHEER MISS PAUL

Massed Militants Break Past Guards and Talk to Leader Through a Window.

EXHORT HER TO "HOLD ON"

Can't Prevent Feeding, She Says—Miss Winslow Also Seen—Hearings of Pickets Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The forty-one militant woman suffragists arrested yesterday for picketing the White House gates and released on bail pending trial, called en masse today, along with some fifty other suffragists, upon Miss Alice Paul, who is undergoing a partial hunger strike in the psychopathic ward of the United States jail, in the eastern outskirts of the city, on the banks of the Anacostia River.

Leading the party of visitors were Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, wife of the pure food expert; Mrs. William Kent, wife of former Representative Kent of California, now a member of the Tariff Commission, and Miss Lucy Burns, Vice Chairman of the Woman's Party, who were among those arrested yesterday. All of the forty-one are to appear in the police court tomorrow morning for hearings on the charge of obstructing traffic. They wanted to let Miss Paul know they intended "taking their medicine," as one of them put it.

The suffragists marched in double file up the steps leading to Warden Zinkhan's office, where Mrs. Wiley, as spokesman, demanded to see the Warden.

"You can't see him," came the reply from the Warden's wife, who had gone to the door when the avalanche of suffragists appeared. The suffragists say that she added: "The poor man is prostrated."

The women walked around the jail, peering up at the windows, until one of them exclaimed excitedly:

"There's Miss Paul! There she is!"

Guards Unable to Stop Rush.

The delegation broke into a rush in the direction of the window, three jail guards trying vainly to stop them.

"This is a Government reservation," cried one of the guards. "You can't run all over it like this."

No heed was paid to the guard. The women clustered beneath Miss Paul's window and called up to her, every one talking at once.

"West Virginia greets you." "Oklahoma is with you." "New York salutes you," cried the women.

Miss Paul raised her hand. A light flickered behind her in her room, and she was clearly silhouetted as she stood at the window.

"Many of you will probably be here tomorrow," called Miss Paul. "I want to say to you now that you will find conditions intolerable. You must make it clear from the first that you are political offenders and demand that you be treated as such. Your number will make it impossible for them to do anything but grant your demands."

"How are you?" interrupted a picket.

"Oh, I'm all right," replied Miss Paul. "I am being forcibly fed three times a day. It is worse than in England. There they feed you only twice. I am able to prevent them from giving me half of what they bring, but I have not the strength to prevent them from forcing me to take some."

The cluster of suffragists urged Miss Paul to "hold on."

"Oh, I will," she answered. "I want you all to demand that you be treated as political prisoners. That's what you must do."

"We will, we will," came the chorus.

Eventually the guards moved the women away from Miss Paul's window. As they were turning to leave they espied Miss Rose Winslow, the other hunger striker, and managed to get in a few words with her.

"I am resisting their feeding all I can," said Miss Winslow, "but I am too weak to put up much resistance. My stomach is resisting, though."

Miss Winslow Sends Out Notes.

In a press bulletin issued tonight the National Woman's Party says that in notes "smuggled" out of the jail Miss Winslow writes of the jail conditions as being "frightful." One of the notes is reported by the suffrage party as having been brought out by Miss Winslow's brother.

Miss Winslow speaks of "torture" undergone by herself and Miss Paul in the forcible feeding. The women, she says, are held supine while a pipe is forced into the throat and food forced down. She speaks of herself and Miss Paul as being extremely weak as a result of the forcible feeding.

"Alice Paul dreaded forcible feeding," says one note. "I hate to think how she must be feeling. I had a nervous time of it, gasping a long time afterward and stomach rejecting during the process. Spent a bad, restless night, but otherwise all right. * * * We are denied food from outside visitors, clothes, books, many things, so please make that clear. All of the prisoners have made most of the demands we are making, as you know."

In a note to Miss Lucy Burns, also "smuggled" from the jail, Miss Winslow writes:

"The feeding gives me a severe headache. My throat aches afterward, and I always weep and sob, to my great disgust, because I try to be less feeble. It is horrible. I'm very much interested in seeing how long our so-called splendid American men will stand for this form of discipline."

FLIERS HERE FROM FRANCE.

Sergeant Edwin Parsons Says Allies Have Mastery of the Air.

Sergeant Edwin Parsons, Adjutant of the Lafayette Escadrille, arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port from France on a three weeks' visit to his family, who live at Springfield, Mass. He said that William Thaw and the remaining ten Americans in the corps had signified their intention of joining the United States Army in France. He will remain in the French Army.

Sergeant Parsons said that he had downed three German airplanes, but only one of these successes was officially recognized.

"In order to have a victory over an enemy machine recognized officially," he said, "it must be witnessed and reported by one of the observation balloons or by the observers for the artillery or infantry. It is not an exaggeration to say that the Allies have gained the mastery of the air on the western front and succeed in keeping the Germans inside their lines."

Another American aviator on board was Sergeant Thomas M. Hewitt of New York, who said that he was leaving the Lafayette Escadrille to join the United States Army Flying Corps. He said that there was a strong belief current among the French and British troops that the war would be over in November, 1918.

Lieutenant Georges Flachaire of the French Flying Corps arrived on the same steamship with a Spad machine, which he has used at the front, to give instruction to American army aviators at the training camps. He has brought down seven German airplanes and wears the cross of the Legion of Honor and the Military Cross.

BULGARIA FOR CONQUEST.

Demands Macedonia, Dobrudja, and Part of Serbia, Says Premier.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 11.—The Bulgarian Sobranje has adjourned until Dec. 1 after a speech by Premier Radoslavoff, according to a dispatch from Sofia. The Premier is quoted as having said:

"Bulgaria's war aims are known. They provide for a union of Bulgarians within our historical frontiers. We demand Macedonia, Dobrudja and Bulgarian territory annexed by the Serbians before the establishment of the present Bulgarian State. These are legitimate aims, and we are seeking only for the realization of a national union."

WOMEN THREATEN TO THWART WILSON

Continued from Page 1.

gestion that Secretary of War Baker, "the only man in Washington who has any influence," be appealed to instead, and the hopes of the pilgrims and their supporters revived somewhat. Then came an accusation that President Wilson was directly responsible for the "unspeakable conditions" alleged to exist in the Washington jail where the women are confined, and once more the gathering was agog with enthusiasm and ready to reach its emotional climax, which came just toward the end of the evening when Mrs. Bella Neumann Zilbermann, losing sight of both suffrage and the fate of the imprisoned pickets, harangued the women in favor of socialism and elicited a hubbub of approving response when she asserted:

"The noise of socialism will yet make President Wilson quake in his Presidential chair in the White House. The spirit of rebellion has been awakened in the women of America, and who knows where rebellion will lead America?"

At that the audience was so aroused that the speaker's next remark, which ended with something about "we will yet lay down our arms and quit the war" was received with so many cries of approval that its exact nature was lost. That there might be no mistake about her remark and the audience's reception of it, Mrs. Zilbermann was asked by a reporter for THE TIMES exactly what she had said at which the audience had shown such nearly unanimous approval.

"I said," she replied, "that I believe the women of the world, the free women of the world, can yet force the men to lay down their arms. I am unquestionably opposed to the war; I have not been misunderstood about that? Of course, I am against the war, and I know the power we women have now. Mind, I didn't say it is to happen immediately."

Mrs. Beard opened the meeting by assuring the women that they needs must force the passage of the national amendment since they were not yet entirely free. Then she introduced Miss Lou Rogers, a cartoonist. Attired in a flaming red waist, Miss Rogers made a suffrage speech, in which she declared she "realized right off the reel women didn't have to go begging and beseeching with their hats in their hands any longer."

"I don't mind saying I'm a Socialist," she continued, and was forced to pause by the noisy reception of her declaration. "I tell you we owe a great debt of gratitude to the Socialists for their magnificent championship of suffrage and the help they gave the suffrage cause by their votes at the recent election which enfranchised us."

No Socialist audience could have received the declaration with louder approval. Not a single protesting voice rose at that or at any later reference to socialism though there were a few women present who kept quiet.

"We Socialists have got some hard fights before us," she went on. "We know it gosh dern well now and we'll know it a lot better before this war is over." She made a plea that women should stand together and that every group, regardless of its individual aspirations, should "stand by every other group that wants to put anything over," adding, "The Socialist women were going to have a jollification of their own tonight in Washington Irving High School to celebrate in their own behalf, but when we learned of this protest meeting in behalf of our suffering sisters in Washington, we just had to come, so we put ours off."

Appeal for the Pickets.

Nora C. Smitheman, a leading spirit in the organization of the Committee of One Thousand, was the next speaker. She disclaimed any affiliation with the National Woman's Party, which sponsors the picketing, called attention to the presence of women on the platform and in the audience who disagreed with the picketing project, and insisted that the gathering be regarded as non-partisan. She presented the protest idea as one embarked upon in the interest of humanity, and asked the support of all women on the ground that women were being mistreated in an unfit jail.

Alice Paul and "dear little Rose Winslow," two of the imprisoned suffrage pickets, were pictured as literally starving to death by Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, who next occupied the platform. Mrs. Hopkins was herself a picket prisoner for a few days last July, and is the wife of J. Q. H. Hopkins, former New Jersey State Chairman of the Progressive Party, who was one of the most active workers in Morris Hillquit's campaign for the Mayoralty.

"Why, Alice Paul," said Mrs. Hopkins, "actually is in danger of being railroaded into St. Elizabeth's Hospital for the Insane, and that is one of the worst institutions of its kind in the whole country." She asserted that while she was confined in the Occuquan Jail women with loathsome contagious diseases and healthy women slept in the same ward, that unwashed blankets were on the beds of first one class and then the other, and that while trying to protect its soldiers and sailors from such diseases, the Government was exposing its women prisoners to them. After complaining at length about prison conditions, Mrs. Hopkins charged that President Wilson had pardoned her and her fellow-prisoners "only because the Administration was thoroughly frightened."

It was during the appearance of Helen Todd, who came next, that the comparative attitude of the gathering toward President Wilson and toward the Socialist cause was best illustrated.

"I want to thank the Socialists for their magnificent support of suffrage, both in California and in New York," she said, and the crowd drowned out her voice with its roar of applause.

"I thank President Wilson from the bottom of my heart for his championship of suffrage in this State," she said a moment later, and there was not a single handclap, and when she asserted that President Wilson should not be blamed for conditions in the jail, because he didn't know about them, and would remedy them as soon as the women told him, she was interrupted with cries of protest. Mrs. Beard arose as soon as Mrs. Todd sat down.

Says the President Knows.

"Yes, President Wilson does know," she said to an accompaniment of warm applause. "He knows exactly what is taking place. And he knows we are coming to Washington, and he very quickly sends back word he will be in Buffalo when we get there. We promise President Wilson a very uncomfortable day just the same. He didn't think we would get New York, that was why he was so keen about it. But just the same we will go to Washington; we will visit Secretary of War Baker. And as for President Wilson, we can send word to the White House that we no longer care to talk to President Wilson about the suffrage amendment, and that we can take care of him and his party politically. You've got the right psychology of it, and he's going to get it pretty soon, and what we do propose to do, since President Wilson flees Washington, is to make ourselves heard there just the same."

"President Wilson," she added a moment later after Jane Olcott had said she was unalterably opposed to picketing but wanted humane conditions in the District Jail, "appoints the District Commissioners, so he is entirely responsible for the conditions we protest against. And he appointed the man at the head of the jail"—she was interrupted with a bit of whispered prompting and then she continued, "I understand the man is a political holdover, but he is a bit of Federal patronage just the same."

Mrs. Clarendee Smith voiced a direct threat that President Wilson would be forced to indorse the Susan B. Anthony amendment for national suffrage or that the women voters of New York would not allow a single Democratic Congressman to be elected next year.

"We are good enough politicians," she said, "to know that if he refuses to indorse the amendment, he may allow it to come out of committee without his indorsement. If he indorses it, it can be carried with Republican and Democratic votes. If he refuses, it may be defeated, and if he doesn't indorse it, then the women of New York must not let a single Democratic Congressman be elected here next November."

The meeting adopted unanimously two sets of resolutions. The first in part read:

> Be it resolved, That we, the Committee of One Thousand Women, demand that President Wilson pledge immediately his support of the Federal Suffrage Amendment as a war measure to be passed at the earliest opportunity by the Congress convening Dec. 4, and
>
> Be it further resolved, That the President take immediate steps to effect the release of those women now imprisoned.

The second set demanded that the jail authorities provide at least decent, nourishing food and cleanly surroundings and grant these women the personal privileges usually accorded prisoners of any civilized nation.

After the meeting leaders of the committee movement proceeded to the Pennsylvania Terminal at the head of small groups. Among them were Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Helen Todd, Rose Schneiderman, Mrs. William Einstein, Marion J. Howe, Nora C. Smitheman, Amy M. Hicks, Mrs. Clarence Smith, Winona Marlin, and Lou Rogers.

SAYS WOMAN'S PARTY WOULD MEAN SEX WAR

Miss Chittenden Describes Plan to Unite Suffragists as an Unfortunate Political Move.

To keep the suffragists organized into a Woman Suffrage Party, now that they have gained the vote in this State, a plan proposed by Mrs. H. Edward Dreier and other prominent suffragists, was characterized yesterday by Miss Alice Hall Chittenden as a most unfortunate political move which inevitably would result in precipitating a sex war.

Miss Chittenden is head of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. She has taken a prominent part in public affairs in New York for many years and made it known yesterday that she spoke for herself alone. Nevertheless it was learned that to a large extent she voiced the opinion of the women opposed to the vote, particularly so when she asserted that these women propose to play a large and important part in the politics of the State, now that suffrage has been thrust upon them, and that any talk of a woman's part as such must reckon with diametrically opposed factions of the women themselves.

At the same time it was learned yesterday that the anti-suffragists will hold a number of important meetings this week to prepare to meet their coming suffrage, that they will accept the responsibility and prepare themselves to meet it, and that in all probability they will do so not as women but as citizens.

Miss Chittenden laid particular stress upon the importance at this time of all good citizens standing together behind the national Administration and in support of the war, and she emphasized her belief that should the suffrage women attempt to maintain themselves intact as a separate party, with national suffrage as the chief plank in their platform, they would be furnishing new ammunition to that large part of their opponents who have not hesitated with charging them in the past with placing their own political ends above the national one of winning the war. Miss Chittenden hesitated for some time over the choice of just the right word to characterize the proposed new party; then she said:

"A sex war, that is what it means. It means a deepening of sex antagonism, the organized spread of a new sort of class consciousness, of women against men. And if, as has been suggested, such a party can hold the balance of power in New York City, then what would the women be but a pawn for the politicians to bid and scheme for? If they are to decide each election, it is not difficult to imagine the political tricks that will be resorted to to get their votes for one side or the other, the appeals to something or other that they want just because they are women, when they ought to be appealed to simply as citizens and voters as are those who today decide our elections.

"Of course, talk of a woman's party leaves out of account the fact that in any city, State, or national election, the women are going to split. There will be Tammany women and Socialist women and all sorts of women, and any one who tries to vote them like sheep will find that they will refuse to follow a bell wether. Their votes will have to be appealed to as the men's are, and it is idle to suppose that they are going to be unanimously bossed.

"You will not find that all the women of New York will unite upon any such program, and you will not find them anxious to be the political pawn of party bosses bid for as a whole because they can sway elections. Already I hear women saying they don't want the vote, and even more complaining that now they have it they don't know how to use it. You may be sure that every effort will be made to teach such women now to meet their new duties of citizenship with the voting power added, and particularly to put the right spirit into those women who are openly saying that they will vote the way they are told to vote by some one or other because they don't know how to vote themselves."

There are to be meetings this week of the Executive Committee of the antis, of the great body of party members, and a third meeting the exact nature of which has not been made known as yet. In general, the purpose of these gatherings will be to prepare to meet the new duty of voting and to decide upon a program for the organization. Out of them will come a strong expression of the members' determination, so it was forecast last night, not to let the suffragists monopolize the new duty imposed upon women. The antis intend to take their full part at the polls, it was said, and already are resentful of utterances from the quarters of their opponent which might be construed as meaning that the "woman vote" and the "suffrage vote" were precisely the same things.

COAL MINER'S RECORD PAY.

Finzel Earned $347.92 Last Mouth, and May Do Even Better.

SOMERSET, Penn., Nov. 11.—Lawrence B. Finzel, aged 45, of Hooversville, near here, is believed to have earned the highest wage during the last month of any coal miner in the history of the industry in Pennsylvania. Finzel, it was announced here today, received $347.92 last month. With a 100 per cent. car supply, it is said, he could have earned even more.

If Finzel could maintain this monthly wage for an entire year his annual pay would amount to $4,175.04, and with the increase allowed in the Central Pennsylvania field, effective Nov. 1, it is believed he would earn at least $5,000.

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Promptness Means a Saving. Price to Advance as Soon as We Sell 19 Cars

The price of Hudson Super-Six seven-passenger phaeton models advances at least $300 just as soon as we and a few other dealers have disposed of present stocks. In our case there remain only 19 cars.

Factory production of cars built of materials bought last year when costs were 30% to 60% lower than they now are has already been closed. All cars to be produced from now on are to be built of materials bought in the higher market of this year.

Other manufacturers increased their prices some months ago. Prices have been advanced twice by some makers since the Super-Six has been selling at its price of $1650 for the phaeton model.

There is no way to escape the influence of increased material costs. All makers have met the same conditions. Hudson held a temporary advantage because of the large supply of materials bought at prices more favorable than those who bought later have had to pay.

It surely isn't necessary to add anything about the Hudson Super-Six. There are now nearly 50,000 Super-Sixes in service. It has led all other fine cars in sales from the day its deliveries were large enough to count. You can buy your Super-Six now at a saving of at least $300. When stock of 19 cars is sold, then the price goes up.

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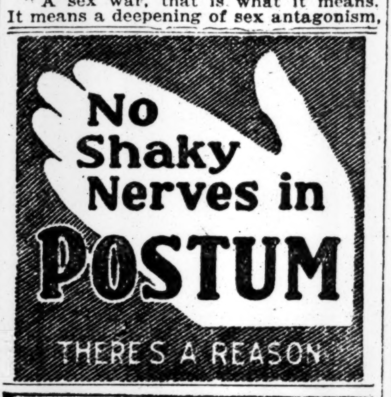

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CERTAIN-TEED is guaranteed for 5, 10 or 15 years, according to thickness (1, 2 or 3 ply). The quality and merit of CERTAIN-TEED have made it the preferable type of roofing for office buildings, hotels, factories, stores, warehouses, garages, farm buildings, etc. If you are building it will be to your interest to investigate CERTAIN-TEED.

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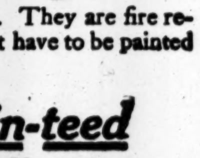

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NEW YORK BOY TOOL OF BLACKMAILERS

Gang Who Used Harry Bass Plotted Death of Wealthy Boston Widow.

WILL ARRAIGN YOUTH TODAY

Butler Who Was Shot Is in Serious Condition—Bass Regrets Mrs. Slater Escaped.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—The youth who shot down the butler of Mrs. Horatio N. Slater, society leader and charitable worker, yesterday in an attempt to kill Mrs. Slater, was the tool of blackmailers, in the opinion of the police detectives as expressed today. They said they had in their possession blackhand letters demanding money from Mrs. Slater and threatening her with death.

The prisoner, who says he is Harry Bass of New York, is characterized as an anarchist who would easily become the tool of an unscrupulous gang. He will be arraigned in the Juvenile Court tomorrow and held awaiting the outcome of the condition of Emil Knabe, Mrs. Slater's butler. Knabe is in the City Hospital hovering between life and death from a wound in his abdomen received when he refused to allow Bass to enter Mrs. Slater's apartments.

Bass told the police he was 22 years of age, but admitted today he was only 16. He said he lived at 14 Chambers Street, New York. He did not intend to shoot the butler, according to the police, but expressed regret that he had not killed Mrs. Slater, and declared that the electric chair had no terror for him.

"Thousands are dying on the battlefields of Europe for their principles," he exclaimed. "Why should I be afraid to die for mine? Down with Wall Street!"

A quantity of radical literature was found in his possession and he boasted that his ideals were contained in the writings of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman. He told the police his father sent him to America from Russia when he was four years of age and that he had attended the New York schools until he was about to enter the eighth grade.

By comparing his measurements with records in their possession the officers learned that he was arrested by the Brookline police nearly a year ago for carrying a concealed weapon. At that time he gave the name of Nathan Swartz, of 11 Chambers Street, New York. He has been in Boston this time for at least a week, it is believed.

When asked why he wanted to kill Mrs. Slater, he said it was because she represented to him a type. He said he did not know anything about her except what he read in magazines and newspapers.

Secretary Montagu Reaches Bombay

BOMBAY, Nov. 11.—Edwin Samuel Montagu, Secretary for India, has arrived here.

SALUTE NEGROES IN SOUTH.

Gen. Castleman, ex-Confederate, Tells Soldiers It Is Their Duty.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 11.—Louisville, in which much of the spirit of the old South still lives, putting aside racial feeling and personal prejudice, has settled for itself, patriotically and unreservedly, the question of the propriety of white soldiers saluting negro officers. This question, which came to the fore recently, was on first thought answered negatively, but later a way was found to reconcile inherent convictions with military regulations.

The solution reached was that an officer should not be regarded as a personality toward whom the salute was directed, but that the military viewpoint which makes the salute homage to the country's uniform and to the things it typifies should be accepted.

An exposition of this viewpoint was voiced by General John B. Castleman, a Major of the Army of the Confederacy, later Colonel of a Kentucky National Guard regiment and a Brigadier General of Volunteers who saw active service in Porto Rico during the Spanish-American war. He said:

"The discipline of the army must be maintained, and non-commissioned officers understand little of the spirit of the army when they refuse to salute a negro officer. I have held several commissions in the military service, and I unhesitatingly say that I would, or will, at any time salute an officer, superior or inferior, who salutes me without regard to the color of his skin. The regulations, the laws, and the fundamentals of courtesy and discipline upon which these regulations and laws are based prescribe this. It is no time to stand against them. I want to urge every soldier to be a soldier in the full sense of the term. We are at war, and soldiers are under the rules of the American Army. We are all one under the flag. We salute the rank, not the individual."

The incident which brought forth General Castleman's statement occurred here recently when two white soldiers refused to salute Captain Glass, a colored officer.

TO PLAN NATIONAL SERVICE.

Security League Will Hold a Congress in Chicago Feb. 21-23.

The National Security League announced yesterday plans for its next annual convention, "a Congress of National Service," to be held in Chicago on Feb. 21, 22, and 23. The invitation says:

"The war has forced new social, political, and economic problems on America, and it is necessary these should be clearly presented to the people. The Congress of National Service is called by the National Security League to define plans of action. Today there is a greater need for an educational campaign for civil preparedness than there was three years ago for military preparedness. Furthermore our relations with other nations and the functions of our Government have become so complex as to demand understanding, thought, and service from every American."

The subjects to be considered are divided under the general heads of individual service, community service, national service, the lessons of the war, patriotism, problems of the future, and democracy and efficiency. Among those signing the call are Colonel Roosevelt, Vice President Marshall, ex-President Taft, Cardinal Gibbons, Samuel Gompers, Jacob M. Dickinson, Judson Harmon, Dr. John Grier Hibben of Princeton, Dr. Edmund J. James, President of the University of Chicago; Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, President of the University of Illinois, Governor McCall of Massachusetts, John Purroy Mitchel, Charles Edward Russell, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Booth Tarkington, Henry Watterson, H. A. Wheeler, and Luke A. Wright.

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TAKE WADSWORTH CENSUS.

Seek Men of Technical Training—5,000 Attend Mass.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., Nov. 11.—Headquarters announced that the census of men in the Twenty-seventh probably would be finished tomorrow. This census was started late yesterday, and in forms furnished to them the soldiers were required to give full personal data—age, birthplace, next of kin, &c.—and also to state their qualifications for leadership, how much salary they got in civil life and what business, trade, or profession they followed. It was said that the census was designed to enable quick selection of chemists, plumbers, and the like if occasion ever arose for a formation of specially trained men.

A solemn high military mass for the approximately 15,000 Catholics in the division was celebrated this morning in the grounds adjoining St. Paul's Church in Spartanburg. The celebrant was the Rev. George Tyson, Chaplain of the Fourteenth; the deacon was the Rev. Father Hoey, Seventh, while the Chaplain of the Tenth Infantry, the Rev. Francis Kelly, acted as subdeacon. About 5,000 soldiers stood bareheaded through the ceremonies.

After the mass the Right Rev. William G. Russell, Bishop of Charleston, delivered a sermon, in which he praised the patriotism of the men and extolled their self-sacrifice in leaving all to serve the country.

Harvey W. Cohn, once metropolitan middle distance star, has been appointed divisional athletic instructor. He will have direct control of the play work of the men, which is counted upon to be vital in the hardening up process. He will have as his assistant Norman Selby, (Kid McCoy,) of pugilist fame. McCoy will specialize in bayonet combat drill and show the men how to use their hands.

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For forty-five years the Sohmer has enjoyed recognition as one of the world's foremost pianos. Its tonal excellence has challenged the critical judgment of musicians and pianists.

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The Welte-Mignon is distinct from the usual type of player, now so familiar, in that its prime purpose is to reproduce the actual playing of the world's most famous pianists. You hear them play as though they were visibly present and playing for your pleasure.

Paderewski, Busoni, Carreno, De Pachmann, Zeisler, Hofmann, have made records of their playing at the Welte Laboratory, especially for the purpose.

These records, operating the Welte player, with its marvelous power of expression, give an exact rendition of the playing of the individual artists. There is no subtlety of their art that is not faithfully reproduced.

What the World's Greatest Artists say:

JOSEF HOFMANN:
"What an incomparable instrument is the 'Welte-Mignon'! It has created a new musical world."

HUMPERDINCK:
"The crystallized soul and feeling of the pianist."

BUSONI:
"The 'Welte-Mignon' is, so to say, a Cinematograph of piano playing."

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"The 'Welte-Mignon' reproduces the living soul of the artist and has no equal."

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What is the secret of its hold upon the American people?

What magic wand does it wave that casts a spell over more than a million Americans on the tenth of every month?

Be patient, while we try to tell you—in the roundabout way made necessary by so big a question.

There is an apex of achievement in every field of human endeavor.

Each field has its towering figure, dwarfing the rest to Lilliputian proportions.

But in the arts that educate and entertain, there is a supremacy even more intense than this.

The genius is infinitely more than the imperative master of his own domain.

He is a monopolist of his art—the keeper of a treasure house which no key but his can unlock.

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Who would even dare to hold the thought of rivaling the golden-hearted Stevenson?

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In those two last sentences is the open secret of Cosmopolitan success.

To bind to itself the luminous figure of every man or woman in the world who has attained the apex of artistic achievement—*that* is the Cosmopolitan policy.

To gather them all together within its covers *and hold them there,* with no thought of the cost.

The singers and the poets and the philosophers, the dreamers and the doers—*who have reached the mountain height.*

That goodly company of rare spirits whom all the world recognizes for their rarity.

Those few artists who can utter for us the things we feel, and crave to know, but cannot speak.

Who can interpret life for us in a language we can comprehend.

Who can make us laugh, or weep, or stir to the depths of our being—who can bring us welcome relief and relaxation from the extra strain and the extra burden of the times—of these the Cosmopolitan strives to establish a complete and an honorable monopoly.

That is why more than a million of us, without urge or asking, celebrate each tenth of the month as a great American holiday.

Cosmopolitan

ON SALE TODAY

PANTHERS GAIN GROUND AS THEIR OPPONENTS FOR EASTERN GRIDIRON TITLE FALL

THREE TEAMS MEET YEAR'S FIRST UPSET

Clean Slate of Dartmouth, W. and J., and Georgetown Blotted by Opponents.

PENN PROVES HIGH RANK.

Folwell's Eleven Displays Defensive Strength—Michigan Battle May Be Close.

Three heretofore undefeated elevens fell by the wayside on Saturday, Dartmouth, Washington and Jefferson and Georgetown meeting with sudden reverses. Pennsylvania was just about able to squeeze a victory from the plucky Hanover team, while Georgetown was soundly thrashed by the remarkable scoring machine which Gilmour Dobie has developed at Annapolis.

Washington and Jefferson made a herculean effort to down Glenn Warner's Pittsburgh team and gave the Panthers as hard a fight as they have encountered in three years, but Pitt was the winner. Pitt overcame its greatest obstacle and it is difficult to see what can prevent Pittsburgh from again being ranked as the East's leading team, just as last season. In the South Georgia Tech swamped Tulane and holds tightly to the honors in that part of the country, while Ohio State beat Wisconsin and successfully passed another milestone toward the conference laurels.

Penn's victory over Dartmouth showed a marked improvement in the defense of Folwell's eleven, but it is a question whether it has improved enough to turn back the smashing attack which Michigan displayed against Cornell. The Cornellians, with unquestionably a weak team, were overwhelmed by the Wolverines and Yost's team comes to Philadelphia on Saturday of this week to do battle with Penn.

The several times that Penn held Dartmouth for downs on Saturday, when the Hanover eleven had but half a yard or so to go to complete ten yards, showed that Folwell has instilled the secret of defense in his Red and Blue line. While the bulk of the defensive work was done by the ends Miller and Van Gindel, the line from tackle to tackle stood up well against the quick, darting attack of the Dartmouth backfield.

Generalship at Fault.

Dartmouth was brimful of confidence, so much so, in fact, at times it seemed as if the generalship was faulty. Dartmouth persistently tried to make a yard or two on the last down instead of punting, and they continued this practice even after the Penn defense had proved its strength. It would also have worked out to Dartmouth's advantage to bring the open game into play sooner. The great drive of the Green with the forward pass in the last few minutes of play would undoubtedly have been of greater value if introduced earlier in the game.

It is a long stretch of twenty years since Pennsylvania has beaten Dartmouth. Back in 1897 Jack Minds's team won from the Green, and then there was a long space of several years that the gridiron relations between the two elevens were broken. Football battles were resumed in 1913. The Dartmouth team, from Coach Spears down to the lightest substitute, felt Saturday's defeat keenly because of the manner in which the game was won.

When Phillips interfered with Miller in catching the forward pass which gave Penn the ball on Dartmouth's five-yard line, the Dartmouth back violated a rule which is new in the code this year. To give the catcher of the forward pass greater protection than he has had in the past the rule was changed to provide that interference with a man attempting to catch a forward pass called for a penalty of the loss of ball to the offended side at the point where the foul was committed.

Phillips erred, according to the ruling of Umpire Carl Marshall, in interfering with Miller when he probably could have interfered with the catch by intercepting, or attempting to intercept, the ball. As it was, the ball touched Miller's hands first, and he dropped it when Phillips interfered.

W. and J. Fought to Finish.

Pittsburgh's hardest task of the season was finished when Washington and Jefferson was defeated by a margin of three points. Sol Metzger had pointed his eleven for this game for many weeks, and he had coached them to such a point of perfection that there was little choice between the two teams. McCreight, Washington and Jefferson's leader, was just as great a star as McLaren, and if it had not been for the wonderful defense which Warner had built up, Washington and Jefferson's rally during the last two periods would have spelled Pittsburgh's downfall.

Pittsburgh this year is another tribute to Warner's coaching, for in offsetting the terrific attack of a team keyed up to the minute as Washington and Jefferson was the Panthers again showed that they rightly rank with the country's best. Washington and Jefferson's stand on the 1-yard line in the last period will live as one of the greatest bits of defensive work of this unusual season.

In spite of the improvement that Cornell has displayed in the past two weeks, the rout at Ann Arbor shows the big Red team to be far below Cornell's standard. On the other hand, Michigan exhibited a stronger front than was expected, and uncovered a star performer in Weston. Pennsylvani's eleven improves as the season progresses, and it may be that it will be able to rise to great things against Michigan, but it will surely take Pennsylvania's best to match the Michigan machine.

The Navy added further proof of its unquestioned strength with a decisive victory over Georgetown. The Washington eleven presented a stronger lineup against the Middies than against Fordham here on Election Day as Wall, the fleet running mate of Gilroy, was back in the game, being kept out of the Fordham fray purposely to be saved for the Navy contest. As the Navy had the ball in Georgetown's territory during the greater part of the game it increases the Navy's prestige. Georgetown had not been defeated this season. The unquestioned victory over a team of Georgetown's strength speaks well for the Navy's power.

Navy Stronger Than Army?

The game between the Army and the Carlisle Indians gives a comparison between the West Point and Annapolis elevens. Saturday West Point beat the Indians 28 to 0, while a few weeks ago the Navy won from the same eleven 61 to 0, and it is reasonable to suppose that the Navy is a much stronger team now that it was when it faced Carlisle.

A good line on the strength of Cupid Black's eleven of former college stars at the Newport Naval Station was obtained Saturday when Brown was defeated 35 to 0. The Newport aggregation, with such players at Black, Callahan, Elwood, Charley Barrett, Schlacter, and Gerrish, is one of the most formidable football elevens gathered together in years.

The strength of Harvard's future 'Varsity elevens will be up to the usual standard, if the performance of the Harvard freshmen on Saturday is any criterion. The Crimson cubs showed unusual form in downing Princeton's freshman eleven 24 to 0. The handy manner in which the Harvard cubs disposed of the young Tigers makes the coming task of the Yale freshmen against the Crimson look like a hard job. Yale, however, gave evidences of being able to take care of itself by trouncing Andover 42 to 0.

There is evidently nothing in the South which compares with the Georgia Tech Yellow Jackets. They ran away with Tulane just as they have beaten all their opponents this season—by such a high score that their superiority was unquestioned. The enthusiasm for this eleven is running so strong in the South that the objection of the Tech officials may be overcome, and the Georgia eleven may have a chance to match strength with a strong eleven from some other section of the country. A game between Georgia Tech and the Navy at Washington for a Red Cross benefit has been suggested, and would make a great attraction.

Both Columbia and New York University fared well in Saturday's contests. The thrill of victory gripped the Columbia eleven hard, and they did not let up until they had run up 70 points on Hobart. New York University has been knocking at the gate of victory all season, and was finally admitted when it defeated Rhode Island State.

OHIO IN LINE FOR TITLE.

State's Battle with Illinois May Decide Conference Championship.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—The powerful Ohio State football eleven is within striking distance of its second successive Western Conference championship, crushing Wisconsin 16 to 3, and will meet the undefeated Illinois team at Columbus next Saturday in a game that probably will decide the 1917 honors of the big ten. Michigan, admitted to be a power, is not regarded as a contender for the championship as it only has one Conference game scheduled.

Considering comparative scores, critics favor Ohio as title winner. The Buckeyes rolled up a larger score against Wisconsin than did Illinois, which defeated the Badgers 7 to 0. In six games the Ohio team has scored 251 points, while its opponents registered only six. Illinois has kept its goal clean and has rolled up an even 100 points in five games.

Northwestern displayed a dash of its 1916 form in taking the Michigan Aggies into camp 39 to 6. Morningside gave Notre Dame, conqueror of the Army, the stiffest kind of a battle that surprised even the most hopeful followers of the Iowa institution.

BIG CROWD AT SPEEDWAY.

Lillian W. Finishes First in Two Pacing Events.

Attracted by the record performances of the previous two meetings, the biggest crowd of the year turned out yesterday to witness the trotting and pacing races on the Harlem Speedway. About 4,000 spectators watched the races at the finish and a goodly number were gathered about the starting point on the half-mile stretch. Among the spectators was Nathan Straus, an ardent enthusiast of the harness racing sport, who made his first visit to the Speedway this year. In past years Mr. Straus and J. A. Murphy, another veteran turfman, were keen rivals for local Speedway laurels.

The card offered fell below the standard of preceding meetings. In ten events small fields ruled and there was none of the keen competition which had thrilled the spectators in past matinées. Two of the events—the 1:05 trot and the 1:03 pace—went to three heats, but these, as in the other brushes, were won in easy fashion. The 1:05 trot went to C. J. Fendt's Dingee, which finished second in the initial heat, and accounted for first place in the other two heats. In the 1:03 pacing event, M. F. Kearns's Lustrus McKinney carried off the blue ribbon after trailing the only other starter, C. C. Cramer's Baron A., in the first heat.

Neither Mittie Bedworth, J. A. Murphy's chestnut mare, or J. H. Lawrence's Lizzie March, the two horses which accounted for records in the last two matinnées. appeared. Mittie Bedworth is leading in the season's point score for the championship with 27 points. For the trotting title Marion Toddington, another Murphy entry, is leading with 35 points.

The pacers of J. Flaherty earned him two blue ribbons, his chestnut mare, Lillian W., carrying off the 1.05 pace, while his bay gelding, The Earl, finished first in the 1:09 pace.

The summaries:

1:13 CLASS—PACING.

Exultant, br. g., (J. Gilmore)..........1 1
Silent Sister, b. m., (J. Leonard)..........2 2
Time—1:15; 1:18½.

1:05 CLASS—TROTTING.

Dingee, b. g. (C. J. Frendt)..........2 1 1
David Busbey, b. g., (J. F. O'Shea)...1 3 3
Courier Boy, b. g., (J. P. Kennedy)..3 2 2
Time—1:07¼; 1:09; 1:09½.

1:07 CLASS—TROTTING.

Catherine P., b. m., (E. Carpenter)..........1 1
Libby Medium, br. m., (J. T. Dinan)..2 2
Gunfire, gr. g., (W. C. Urban)..........3 3
Kinetic, r. m., (W. J. O'Neil)..........4 4
Time—1:09; 1:08.

1:03 CLASS—PACING.

Lustrous McKinney, b. g., (M. F. Kearns)..........2 1 1
Baron A., b. s., (C. C. Cramer)..........1 2 2
Time—1:04¾; 1:06; 1:08.

CHAMPIONSHIP CLASS—TROTTING.

Marion Toddington, ch. m., (D. McClary)1 1
Time—1:03; 1:04½.

1:05 CLASS—PACING.

Lillian W., ch. m., (J. Flaherty)..........1 1
Countess Kohl, br. m., (E. A. Meckel)..3 3
Automatism, br. g., (M. J. O'Neil)..........2 2
Time—1:07; 1:07¼.

1:11 CLASS—TROTTING.

Bessie Baron, b. m., (E. Carpenter)..........1 1
Princess Mae, b. f., (J. Callahan)..........2 2
Time—1:14; 1:16.

1:03 CLASS—TROTTING.

Oakland Boy, b. g., (J. Smith)..........1 1
Bon Todd, br. m., (Dr. C. P. Martin)....2 2
Time—1:07, 1:08.

1:09 CLASS—PACING.

The Earl, br. g., (J. Flaherty)..........1 1
Hal Direct, ch. g., (M. I. Aronson)..........2 3
Oakland Boy, Jr., ch. g., (P. Conroy)..3 2
Time—1:13; 1:13½.

1:15 CLASS—TROTTING.

Miss Wiggins, b. f., (J. F. O'Shea)..........1 1
Josephine B., br. f., (M. I. Aronson).....2 3
Fox Dean, br. g., (A. T. Meckel)..........3 2
Time—1:18½; 1:19½.

MAY BE SPENCER AND EGG.

Champion Likely to Team with Swiss Rider for Big Race.

In preparation for the coming six-day bicycle race in Madison Square Garden the week of Dec. 2, the American talent will start active practice on the Newark Velodrome at once. The selection of the teams will be announced this week. All of the riders have decided upon the partners they desire, and these requests will be adhered to as strictly as possible, with the view of balancing the teams so that there will be a sprinter and plugger in every set.

Bobby Walthour, the "Dixie Flyer," who has been racing in Europe all Summer, arrived yesterday from Havre, as the vanguard of the foreign talent. Arthur Spencer, the national champion, who deposed Frank Kramer, has gone into severe training to make himself equal to the test.

In a conference with Manager Wellman at Boston on Saturday night, Spencer requested that another teammate besides Jackie Clarke be selected for him. This leaves an opening that several of the best American pluggers are anxious for. Oscar Egg has also been suggested to team with Spencer.

Ex-Champion Frank Kramer will present his new draft of the rules of the contest to the teams as soon as they are named. The referee question promises to cause debate. Tex Rickard has been suggested.

SCOTT TAKES GOLF CUP.

Leads Lambs Club Players in Handicap at North Shore.

Members of the Lambs' Golf Club played over the links of the North Shore Country Club yesterday for the Leon Errol Cup, which went to Cyril Scott, who turned in the best net score in the eighteen-hole handicap play. Scott had 93, 10—83. Roy Webb had the low gross effort at 84. The scores were:

Cyril Scott, 93, 10—83; Ernest Torrence, 94, 10—84; Ernest Stallard, 97, 12—85; Roy Webb, 84, plus 2—86; Hal Ford, 92, 6—86; Otto Kruger, 112, 25—87; Will Grey, 111, 18—93; Theodore Mitchell, 115, 18—97; Leo Abrams, 115, 18—97; Percy Adams, 118, 18—100; Ben Greenbut, 125, 25—100; Ralph Nivin, 127, 20—107; John Haze, 147, 30—117.

HORSE SHOW OPENS AT GARDEN TODAY

Women Hold Trials Over Jumps in Tanbark Ring—Traffic Squad Rehearsal.

PROGRAM FOR TODAY.

10:00 A. M.	Class 20—Polo pony brood mares.
10:15 A. M.	Class 11—Hackney stallions, under 15.1 hands.
10:30 A. M.	Class 16—Hackney fillies, 3 years old.
10:50 A. M.	Class 17—Hackney fillies, 2 years old.
11:10 A. M.	Class 22—Hackney pony fillies, not over 3 years old.
11:25 A. M.	Class 3—Trotting stallions.
11:40 A. M.	Class 27—Shetland pony brood mares.
11:55 A. M.	Class 83—Docked saddle horses, exceeding 15.2 hands.
12:10 P. M.	Class 24—Pony stallions, exceeding 14 hands.
1:00 P. M.	Class 69—Shetland harness ponies, not exceeding 11.2 hands.
1:20 P. M.	Class 82—Saddle horses, not exceeding 15 hands.
1:45 P. M.	Class 77—Children's harness ponies, not exceeding 12.2 hands.
2:05 P. M.	Class 37—Novice harness horses, not exceeding 15.2 hands.
2:30 P. M.	Class 81—Novice saddle horses, exceeding 15.2 hands.
3:10 P. M.	Class 76—Pairs of harness ponies, exceeding 13.2 hands.
3:30 P. M.	Class 29—Trotting road horses, with records of 2:30 or better.
3:45 P. M.	Class 41—Novice harness horses, exceeding 15.3 hands.
4:05 P. M.	Class 64—Pony four-in-hand teams.
4:20 P. M.	Class 102—Children's saddle ponies.
4:40 P. M.	Class 42—Novice pairs of harness horses, exceeding 15.3 hands.
4:50 P. M.	Class 87—Women's docked saddle horses, exceeding 15.2 hands.
5:00 P. M.	Special exhibition Belgian draught teams.
5:10 P. M.	Class 134—Jumpers, (first division.)
7:30 P. M.	Class 134—Jumpers, (second division.)
8:10 P. M.	Class 39—Novice harness horses, not exceeding 15.3 hands.
8:30 P. M.	Class 80—Novice saddle horses, not exceeding 15.2 hands.
9:00 P. M.	Class 72—Pairs of harness ponies, not exceeding 13 hands.
9:15 P. M.	Class 88—Women's docked saddle horses, not exceeding 15.2 hands.
9:25 P. M.	Class 47—Harness horses, exceeding 15.3 hands.
9:40 P. M.	Class 120—Women's qualified hunters.
10:20 P. M.	Class 129—Jumpers, ridden by army officers.

The National Horse Show will open in Madison Square Garden this morning, when the polo pony brood mares will be judged. Yesterday the show ring was given over to the final practice of the hunters and several of the women riders held trials over the jumps, and the ring took on the appearance of a go-as-you-please steeplechase. Among the riders were Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, schooling the noted timbertopper Cavalier; Miss Helen Hitchcock, guiding Coniston; Miss Ivy Maddison with Charles D. Lanier's Down East, and little Becky Lanier on the same owner's chestnut mare, Becky. All these women will have mounts in the class to be judged at 9:40 o'clock tonight for qualified hunters, to be ridden over the jumps by women. There are twenty-two entries, including last year's winner, Down East.

Mounted police of the New York Traffic Squad, after coming down Fifth Avenue and through Twenty-seventh Street two abreast, rode into the ring in columns of four to practice. The leaders were Lieutenants Michael F. Walsh, George S. Wood, and John A. Park. There were thirty-two riders in the Traffic Squad detail. The public ring drill and competition for gold medals for the best mounts will take place tomorrow evening at 9:35 o'clock.

Three officers of the Second United States Cavalry—Major Charles B. Amory, Jr., Major Eugene M. Dwyer, and Captain Frank B. Stretton—were among the ring riders after the police manoeuvres. The Second Cavalry has four entries in tonight's jumping competition for Judge William H. Moore's Cup, the first of the Horse Show classes in which the conditions call for officers in uniform as riders.

Most picturesque of the afternoon scenes was the appearance of Miss Marion Hollins on the road coach Arrow, which she and other members of the Ladies' Four-in-Hand Driving Club are going to drive daily from the Colony Club, at Park Avenue and Sixty-second Street, to the Horse Show. Miss Hollins took advantage of the Sunday quietude for a trial run down Fifth Avenue. Miss Hollins held the reins over the famous gray four-in-hand team with which the late Alfred G. Vanderbilt won the memorable race for the Arrowhead Cup. The Arrow will leave the Colony Club each day at 2 o'clock, and will be due to arrive in the ring at the Horse Show about 2:30 o'clock.

Simultaneously with the activities in the ring at the Garden the first of the social festivities to mark Horse Show week took place yesterday in the music room of the Hotel Biltmore. It was the third annual Horse Show breakfast given by John McE. Bowman to the exhibitors and Directors.

NEW YORK WINS AT SOCCER.

Advances to Second Round of Cup Play Over MacDonalds.

Meeting for a second time in the cup competition of the American Football Association, to play off the tie in the first round, the New York Football Club and the Clan MacDonalds of Brooklyn reached a decision at Lenox Oval yesterday afternoon, when New York won by 3 goals to 0, thereby qualifying for the second round.

Twenty minutes from the re-start, the New York team obtained a penalty, which Robertson sent in, but this was stopped by Goal Keeper Wilson, and on the rebound, Petrie succeeded in getting the ball through and scoring the first goal. Five minutes later, Hunziker headed the second tally from a corner, and soon after Adamson secured the third.

The lineup:

New York, (3.)	Position.	MacDonalds, (0.)
Ferro	G.	Wilson
Robertson	R. B.	Ross
Bleich	L. B.	Toole
Myerdiercks	R. H.	Harrower
Adamson	C. H.	McCann
Hager	L. H.	Agar
O'Halloran	O. R.	Craig
Hunziker	I. R.	Porter
Koelsch	C.	McChesnie
Puxty	I. L.	Harvey
Petrie	O. L.	Dye

Referee—A. Birchell. Linesmen—Messrs. Burrough and Jones. Goals—Petrie, Hunziker, and Adamson. Time of halves—45 minutes.

The New York State League game played at Macomb's Dam Park between the Interborough team and the Continentals was won by the Interborough team 2 goals to 1, with the score at 1 to 0 in favor of the Continentals at half time.

Paterson obtained the verdict in the National League game against the West Hudsons at Olympic Field, by 2 goals to 1. Paterson led at half time by 1 goal to 0, Garside shooting the goal.

A one-sided victory was won by the Yonkers Rovers in their Metropolitan League against the Morse Dry Dock team at Yonkers by 5 goals to 0. All the scoring was done in the first half.

At a meeting of the Challenge Cup Committee of the United States Football Association, pairings were made for the second round of the annual competition. The pairings for the New York and New Jersey District resulted as follows:

Babcock and Wilcox or Scottish Americans vs. New York; Paterson vs. Kinley F. C.; Clan MacDonalds vs. Interborough R. T.; West Hudsons vs. Alley Boys.

SPIES FIRST IN ROAD RUN.

Morningside Harrier Shows Way to Field of 27 Runners.

H. Spies of the Morningside A. C. won his second road running prize of the season yesterday afternoon, finishing in front of a large field of harriers in the weekly chase of the Harlem Athletic League, held over the Macomb's A. C.'s course of about five miles. Spies, with an allowance of 2:30, worked his way gradually through the field of twenty-seven starters to a position among the leaders of the pack. About half a mile from the finish the Morningside A. C. harrier took the lead from G. Staib, Glencoe A. C., who started with the limit allowance of 4:30, and at the finish line Spies was leading by thirty yards. The winner's time was 28:17.

The fast time prize went to Leonard Metzger, also of the Morningside A. C., who started from scratch and finished in sixteenth position in 27:47. This gave Metzger his sixth fast time prize of the season. The Morningside A. C. won the team prize with a total of 27 points, while the Glencoe A. C. was second, with 46, and the Harbrook A. C. third, with 47.

The order of finish follows:

Pos.	Name and Club.	H'cap.	Actual Time.
1	H. Spies, Morningside A. C.	2:30	28:17
2	H. Brown, Harbrook A. C.	2:30	28:47
3	G. Staib, Glencoe A. C.	4:30	31:10
4	M. Ciringione, Harbrook A. C.	3:15	30:12
5	P. Hopkins, Macomb's A. C.	3:15	30:13
6	F. Centrell, Morningside A. C.	2:45	29:49
7	D. Reynolds, Macomb's A. C.	4:30	31:38
8	W. Powe, Alpha P. C. C.	1:15	28:40
9	W. Gunning, Morningside A. C.	2:30	29:57
10	J. Daly, Macomb's A. C.	1:30	29:00

B. Goldberg, Morningside A. C., (4:30,) 32:00; R. G. Rawlston, St. Christopher A. C., (3:30,) 31:02; H. Schuster, Morningside A. C., (0:30,) 28:00; A. Fay, Macomb's A. C., (3:15,) 30:53; J. McGee, Morningside A. C., (2:30,) 30:13; L. Metzger, Morningside A. C., (scratch,) 27:47; M. Tea, Glencoe A. C., (2:45,) 31:47; T. O'Reilly, Morningside A. C., (4:15,) 33:07; J. Hanley, Camp Upton, (3:15,) 32:38; J. Sherman, Morningside A. C., (2:30,) 32:33; M. Sweeney, Glencoe A. C., (2:00,) 35:28; S. Silverdollar, Glencoe A. C., (3:30,) 34:04; J. Davidson, Harbrook A. C., (4:30,) 36:24; M. De Palma, Glencoe A. C., (3:30,) 36:00; J. Ciringione, Harbrook A. C., (4:30,) 37:30; T. Keenan, Harbrook A. C., (3:30,) 37:03.

TEAM SCORE.

Morningside A. C.	1	5	6	7	8—27
Glencoe A. C.	3	9	10	11	13—46
Harbrook A. C.	2	4	12	14	15—47

DACKS TAKES TWO EVENTS.

Victor in Walkers' All-Around Competitions at Macomb's Dam Park.

Two firsts in the three events held gave Harry Dacks first prize in the all-around competitions of the American Walkers' Association, decided yesterday at Macomb's Dam Park. Dacks, with a handicap allowance of 20 seconds, won the one-mile walk in 7:20 from the 95-yard mark and captured the place of importance in the one-mile run in 5:35. Peter Berman was second in the point score with 5 points and John Green finished third with 4.

The summaries:

One-Mile Walk; Novice.—Won by P. Berman; J. Green, second; J. Daniels, third. Time—8:11.

One-Mile Walk (handicap).—Won by H. Dacks, (20 seconds); P. Mendler, (25 seconds,) second; Kurt Zulch, (scratch,) third. Time—7:20.

One-Mile Run, (handicap).—Won by H. Dacks, (95 yards); S. Oshinsky, (75 yards,) second; J. Green, (130 yards,) third. Time—5:35.

Point Score.—Dacks, 10; Berman, 5; Green, 4; Mendler, 3; Oshinsky, 3; Daniels, 1; Zulich, 1.

HARTMAN LEADS HARRIERS.

Takes Pennant A. C. Six-Mile Run by Big Margin.

H. Hartman of the Pennant A. C. of the Bronx, finished first yesterday in his club's invitation road race of about six miles, showing the way to a large field of harriers. He went to the lead early in the race and remained there to the finish, covering the distance in 34:15. At the end Hartman had an advantage of about fifty yards on T. Mosher, a clubmate. The order of finish of the first ten runners follows:

H. Hartman, Pennant A. C., 34:15; T. Mosher, Pennant A. C., 34:40; C. Gregory, Pennant A. C., 37:05; J. Hapze, Pennant A. C., 37:10; W. Greenberg, Yonkers A. C., 37:25; H. Elias, Pennant A. C., 37:30; W. Markets, Pennant A. C., 37:50; J. Kurtz, Pennant A. C., 37:55; W. Meehan, unattached, 39:55; W. Morris, Pennant A. C., 39:56.

DEAD HEAT IN LONG RACE.

Bender and Sherman on Even Terms After Four-Mile Run.

B. Bender, Kings County A. A. of Brooklyn, and J. Sherman, Morningside A. C., crossed the finish line on even terms yesterday morning in the opening invitation road race of the Kings County A. A., held over a course of about four and one-half miles. A field of twenty-five harriers competed in the run. Bender and Sherman were clocked in 22:12. The order of finish of the first ten follows:

B. Bender, Kings County A. A., 22:12; J. Sherman, Morningside A. C., 22:12; M. Steinfeld, Kings County A. A., 22:45; E. Macannon, St. Christopher Club, 22:51; I. Bender, Kings County A. A., 22:57; A. Wild, Kings County A. C., 23:05; A. Heigman, Kings County A. A., 23:11; S. Weiner, Kings County A. A., 23:46; C. Sherman, Kings County A. A., 24:00; G. Glover, Kings County A. A., 24:01.

PLAY SOCCER FOR SOLDIERS.

La Sultana and White Rose in 1 to 1 Draw at Camp Upton.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, Nov. 11.—Two soccer teams, representing clubs in the Metropolitan District Football League, entertained Uncle Sam's fighters here this afternoon on the newly prepared football field at Fourth Avenue and Fifth Street. Frank Glick aid to General Franklin Bell, was instrumental in bringing the teams here, his object being to provide instruction for the many soldiers who have been kicking balls about in the open spaces of the camp.

The opposing teams were the eleven of the White Rose and La Sultana football clubs, leaders for the Metropolitan League championship. The game ended in a tie, each side scoring 1 goal. Duffy, centre halfback for La Sultana, successfully negotiated a corner kick ten minutes from half time. Midway in the second period, Frye, qualified for White Rose from a pass by Halliday.

Titterton Breaks Course Record.

Though he finished in second place in his club's handicap road race held yesterday over the Elks course of about four miles in the Bronx, Frank Titterton of the Pastime A. C., covered the distance in new club record time. The run was won by Leo Lieberman, who started with an allowance of 1:45, and finished first in 27:00. Titterton, from the thirty seconds mark, was second in 27:22, beating the club record by one second.

The order of finish follows:

L. Lieberman, (1:45,) 27:00; F. Titterton, (0:30,) 27:22; K. Hearns, (1:30,) 27:41; D. Gotterman, (2:45,) 27:45; E. O'Connor, (scratch,) 27:51; W. Finley, (1:45,) 29:15; W. Cushing, (3:15,) 29:30; J. McCabe, (2:15,) 29:38; R. Simpson, (4:15,) 30:45.

Allen Leads Pastime Walkers.

A handicap allowance of four minutes enabled W. Allen to show the way to a fair-sized field of walkers in the weekly handicap walk of about four miles of the Pastime A. C. yesterday. Allen led J. Aronson, the scratch starter, to the finish line by about thirty yards in 41:34.

The order of finish follows:

W. Allen, (4:00,) 41:34; J. Aronson, (scratch,) 41:42; P. Anthony, (2:00,) 41:45; P. Abbibl, (7:45,) 41:52; F. Winkler, (7:45,) 41:55; L. Labowitz, (scratch,) 42:11; A. Arnold, (5:45,) 42:25; W. Fertig, (4:30,) 42:42; O. Thoma, (4:30,) 43:14.

REDS ONLY TEAM TO WORRY M'GRAW

Matty May Develop Club of Enough Strength to Beat Giants Next Year.

Of all the clubs in the National League, the Giants can best afford to stand pat on its present makeup next season. All the other clubs will have to strengthen to give McGraw's team a battle for the pennant, and, judging from last year's performances on the Tener circuit, it is still doubtful if any club will be able to stop the New York club journey to another pennant. The club which seems to have the best chance will be Christy Mathewson's Cincinnati Reds.

When Miller Huggins, now manager of the Yankees, was in St. Louis, the Cards gave the Reds an unlimited amount of trouble. While there was much joy here in New York over the engagement of Huggins as the Yankee manager, there was even more joy in Cincinnati over his leaving St. Louis. Cincinnati figures that without the foxy and aggressive Huggins the Cardnals will be easy picking for Matty's club next season.

Cincinnati gave the Giants more trouble than any one club in last year's pennant race, and if Matty can strengthen his club in a few spots it is likely to give McGraw even more trouble next year. In the outfield Matty can stand pat, and his infield is all right except at second. He needs a stronger second baseman, and will evidently have one before the season begins.

Mathewson also hopes to strengthen his pitching staff. His right-handers delivered the goods satisfactorily, and what the Cincinnati leader is now gunning for is a good left-hander, or he could use a couple if he could get them. With the gap in the infield filled, and with two strong left-handers to help out, Mathewson would not be afraid of the Giants or any other club. New York fans are likely to regard next season's race as something of a certainty, but it would be well for them to wait a while and see how Matty begins the season before becoming too confident.

When Cincinnati wound up the baseball season by winning the Ohio series from Cleveland, which at the end of the season was generally regarded as being stronger even than the Chicago White Sox, the hopes of Cincinnati fans soared to great heights over next year's prospects. Cincinnati fans have a bad habit of winning pennants during the Winter months, but this year they have more reason to bank their hopes on great accomplishments than ever before.

There has been some talk of trouble between McGraw and Herzog, and that the fiery second baseman would make a move next season. Cincinnati would give almost anything to have Herzog back at second base in Redland, but gossip of the McGraw-Herzog feud is not taken seriously here, and as he has a long-term contract with the New York Club, it is not likely that McGraw will break up his winning combination.

Mathewson, believes that in Bressler he has a left-hander who is going to do something next year. Bressler was at one time with the Athletics, but last season showed great improvement in the Southern Association.

The Phillies do not appear to be strong enough to give the Giants as much opposition as last season. The combination in Philadelphia is growing old and is naturally slowing up. Pat Moran will have to strengthen his club in spots, but it is unlikely that he will be able to improve enough to make much trouble.

Although President Weeghman has been given $200,000 to get players to strengthen his club next season, Manager Mitchell will find that good ball players do not grow on every bush and baseball stars are something which even money cannot buy. No club has been so successful in buying star players as the Giants, but the practice became so general here that the National League has put a barrier on selling or exchanging star players as McGraw has been able to do in the past.

Although unsuccessful in the world's series, McGraw still has confidence in his team. Next year he will have Ross Young to strengthen the outfield, and it will be hardly necessary to make further changes unless to add a utility player or two to strengthen the secondary defense. McGraw, during the last season, was weak on second-string players and pinch hitters; but he was fortunate in going through the season without many serious injuries. His outfield was able to go through the season without a change, which is rather unusual, while the injuries to Herzog and McCarty were the only serious setbacks he encountered.

If Outfielder Hughie High is dropped by the Yankees he will be immediately claimed by Manager Clarke Griffth of Washington. Last Summer the New York club sent out a notice asking waivers on High, and Washington put in a claim for him. High began to play better ball, however, and the waiver was withdrawn.

The prospects of the baseball season getting a later start next Spring has turned the training plans of several clubs topsyturvy, and there is some talk even that some of the major league organizations will not go South to train, but will work out at their home parks during the first few weeks of April. The Giants are planning for the training season at Marlin Springs, Texas, as usual, but it is doubtful if the New York Club will make an exhibition tour with any American League club, as it did last Spring with Detroit. That tour stirred up quite a fuss between Ty Cobb and Charley Herzog, so it is pretty certain that the Detroits will not travel anywhere near the Giants next Spring.

Last year the Brooklyns and Boston Red Sox made an exhibition tour, and, as the contending clubs of the world's series of that year, it was believed that the tour would be a big attraction. The tour, however, was not the success it was expected to be. Next season the world's champion White Sox plan to train in Texas, but it is not likely they will play exhibition games with the Giants.

The major league officials have changed their plans on the Spring exhibition tours, and believe it would be better if the clubs confined their interleague competition to the championship season. The interleague schedule was consistent, and it is likely they will cut down the schedule to 140 games, and continue to give the public exhibition baseball before the season opens.

Some lively times are promised in the American League next season when the Manager Huggins of the Yanks and Manager Clarke Griffith of the Washingtons clash. The feeling between these two dates back to the days when Griffith was manager of Cincinnati. When Griff took the job of bossing the Reds, one of the first things he did was to bench Huggins and cut down his salary. Griffith also tried to get rid of Huggins in a trade with Brooklyn for John Hummell and Al Burch. This deal fell through when Bill Dahlen, the Brooklyn manager, refused to swap. Huggins since has had it in for Griffith and nothing will delight him more than to get a chance to get even with Griffith on the ball field next Summer.

YALE'S STARS IN SERVICE.

Every Man of Last Year's 'Varsity Eleven Doing His Part.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 10.—The current issue of The Yale Alumni Weekly reveals in striking fashion the effect of the war on the football strength of the Blue. The Alumni Weekly says:

The list below, complete so far as data is available, furnishes one illustration of what effect war enlistments have had upon campus leaders and older undergraduates generally: Only one of the twenty-two men who played on the 'Varsity football eleven a year ago and won their "Y" has returned to college, and this one man, who is not yet of age, is a member of the Yale R. O. T. C. The remaining twenty-one "Y" men who have played at one time or another last year on the 1916 'Varsity eleven are in the service. Six of these are now in France, and it is reasonable to assume that most of the others will soon follow. The distribution of the twenty-two men in various fields of service os: Field Artillery, 6; Aviation, 5; Navy, 4; Reserve Officers' Training Camps, 3; Ambulance Service, 2; Ordnance Department, 1, and Yale Reserve Officers' Training Corps, 1. The complete list follows:

Ames, Allen W., '18, Ensign, Naval Aviation, Flying School, Batt. 2, Bayshore, L. I.
Baldridge, Howard M., '18, Capt., O.R.C., Battery F, 38th F.A., Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa.
Black, Clinton R., Jr., (Capt., 1916,) '18 S., U.S.N.R.F., Captain of the Newport Naval Reserve football team, Newport, R. I.
Braden, James M., 18, recommended for 1st O.R.C., Fort Niagara, N. Y.
Callahan, John T., '18, Third Class Qm., played on football team, N.R., Newport, R. I.
Carey, Harold D., '18 S., 2d O.R.C., Plattsburg, N. E. Div.
Church, Heyliger, '17, 1st Sergt., Av. Sec., American Expeditionary Forces.
Comerford, Charles A., '18 S., American Ambulance, France.
Fox, Lawrence W., '17 S., 2d Lieut., 19th F.A., U.S.R., intensive training at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.
Galt, C. L. C., '19, (in college,) member of the R.O.T.C.
Gates, Artemus Lamb, (Capt.-elect for 1917,) '18, Ensign, U.S.N.R. Av.C., in France.
Gould, James, '18, 2d Lieut., 312th F.A., attached to Headquarters Co., Camp Meade, Md.
Hutchinson, Reginald L., '18 S., Naval Coast Defense Res., Newport, R. I.
Jacques, Emile, '17 S., commission in Ordnance Dept.
La Roche, Chester J., '18 S., American Ambulance, France.
Le Gore, Harry W., '17, 2d Lieut., 5th Regt., U.S.M.C., France.
Moseley, George C., '17 S., Lafayette Escadrille, France.
Neville, Joseph M., '18, 2d Lieut., School of Military Aviation, 302d F.A., Camp Devens, Mass.
Sheldon, Charles Mortimer, '17 S., 2d Lieut., F.A., O.R.C., Fort Riley, Kan.
Taft, Charles P., 2d, '18, Batt. Sergt.Maj., 12th F.A., Fort Myer, Va.
Van Nostrand, Howell, '18, 2d Lieut., F. A., O.R.C., American Expeditionary Forces, France.
Waite, Franklin Edward, '17, O.R.C., attended first camp at Madison Barracks, N. Y.

FOOTBALL PLAYERS KILLED.

Many Leading British Athletes Lost on French Front.

The latest casualty lists issued by the British Government contain the names of some of England's finest athletes. Football suffered the most serious losses in the recent advances of the British forces on the French front. Captain A. S. Taylor, the Irish Rugby Football International, was killed in the heavy fighting in that section. Taylor was one of the greatest exponents of the game, having played forward against England and Scotland in 1910 and against France in 1912.

Gunner R. MacLeod, Royal Field Artillery, died of wounds, was the Scottish Association International, who played right back against Ireland in 1905, England in 1906, and Wales in 1907. R. B. Firth, died of wounds, played football on the 'Varsity at Cambridge in 1907 and 1908.

Lieutenant A. D. Law, wounded and missing, played three quarter and Captained the Fettes College fifteen in 1912, '13, '14. '15. Lieutenant D. R. Turnbull, Gordon Highlanders, killed in action, played rugby for the army and London Scottish Club. Major J. M. Balfour, R. F. A., killed in action, was in the fifteen at Clifton College and played for the R. M. A.

Major A. L. Stewart, killed in action, was an Irish rugby international player. Lieut. T. Dunn, killed in action, was an Irish hockey international, and played for Munster. Lieut. J. V. A. Gleed, killed in action, played on the hockey eleven at Uppingham and was rover for the team in some of its championship matches.

Capt. H. D. Gaunt, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, is well known as a golfer, having held the Yorkshire amateur championship a few years ago. He has been wounded for the second time.

Chessmasters Play Draw.

The first game of the chess match of ten games up between D. Janowski and Charles Jaffe was concluded at the City Chess Club yesterday evening, when the players agreed to draw the game after sixty-six moves. Jaffe won the toss for the move and selected a queens pawn opening, which was defended by Janowski in a novel style. The game, though interesting, was drawn by a repetition of moves.

Hobart Gets Carolina Medal.

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 11.—Clarence Hobart won the qualifying medal in the Carolina golf tournament here today by defeating H. G. Phillips of the Moore County Country Club by a margin of 3 in the play-off of yesterday's tie.

Rutgers to Play Mahan's Sailors.

The League Island Marine football eleven of Philadelphia, coached by Eddie Mahan, the former Harvard star, will play Rutgers in New Brunswick next Saturday.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Yorkville S. C.—Young Otto vs. Johnny Sheldon. Ten rounds.
Military A. C., Brooklyn—Eddie Wallace vs. Freddie Reese. Ten rounds.

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GOLFERS GIVE HUGE SUM TO RED CROSS

Total of Benefit Tourneys, Including Liberty Event, Mounts Up to $180,000.

Characterizing the patriotic efforts of America's golfers as an unqualified success, the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association recently announced the huge total of money contributed through the clubs of the nation to a fund for the purchase of ambulances in France. The fund was raised primarily through tournament golf and events held over the many links on July 4, but the entrance fee was set at only a minimum price of $1, and those who participated donated from that amount up to several hundred apiece. The U. S. G. A. with its uncompleted list already has $72,375.78, and there are still many clubs to be heard from.

When the event was first arranged, Howard W. Perrin, President of the U. S. G. A., announced that the national organization would be entirely satisfied if the amount raised totaled $50,000. However, from the latest returns it seems now that it will be well over $75,000, which, reduced to ambulances, assures the Government of fifty more machines, fully equipped and ready for the front.

Prior to the U. S. G. A. ambulance effort the Metropolitan Golf Association held an event for a similar purpose on Memorial Day, and at that time a sum well above $40,000 was raised, which, reduced to ambulances, gave twenty-seven more machines. The Boston district supplied about twenty ambulances and Philadelphia and Chicago golfers added twenty more, which brings the total from the golf world to almost 120 ambulances, costing $1,500 each. Getting back to dollars again, the amount contributed to the war relief fund and announced as coming from golfers is now well over $180,000.

In its announcement to the golfers of the country and acknowledgment of the receipt of money raised July 4, the Executive Committee of the U. S. G. A. states that the Secretary's office communicated with 1,497 clubs throughout the nation and 500 replies were received with assurance of participation. Only four States were not represented. Altogether 485 clubs held the July 4 tournament, and as to States, New York led with seventy-five links busily overrun with charitably inclined golfers.

In the list of clubs mentioned as contributory agencies the links which have gained international importance find themselves closely allied with those clubs still struggling for recognition, but every bit as patriotic in their intentions. For instance, alongside the recorded fact that the Apawamis Club of Rye, home of the Seniors' Golf Association annual jollification, gave $1,600 to the fund it is indelibly mentioned that the Anaconda Country Club, of Anaconda, Mont., gave $20.

The published list is arranged in alphabetical order and is headed by the Abenaqui Club of Rye Beach, N. H., which offered two donations, one of $18 and the other of $30. On the tail end of the list but every bit as important as it is shown that the Zanesville Golf Club of Zanesville, O., gave $77. The list ran from Alpha to Omega and none was missed in between.

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For further particulars see City Record or apply to

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JEWS PLEDGE LIVES IN LIBERTY FIGHT

Also Ready to Give Up Their Possessions to the Cause of Humanity.

CHEERS GREET RESOLUTION

Louis Marshall Tells American Committee What Jews Are Doing to Aid the Nation in War.

Pledging their "lives and possessions" to the cause of liberty and humanity the delegates of the American Jewish Committee at their eleventh annual convention in the Hotel Astor yesterday adopted a resolution of loyalty and allegiance to the United States Government in the prosecution of the war against Germany. The reading of the resolution brought the assembled delegates to their feet in a great outburst of patriotism.

The resolutions adopted were as follows:

"It seems fitting at this the eleventh annual meeting of the American Jewish Committee, the first since the war, at which are gathered representatives from all parts of the country, that expression be given to the love, the devotion, the gratitude, and the loyalty which fill our hearts and souls toward the United States of America, the land where we were born or which with open arms adopted us, the sacred shrine of liberty and equality, where tyranny cannot exist, where human rights have ever been triumphantly maintained, and where justice and righteousness have reached their highest development. We recognize in the war in which the entire American people is now engaged a condition unsought but inevitable, a conflict wilfully and deliberately thrust upon a peace loving nation that dreamed not of spoils or conquest and the direct consequence of machinations long concealed which threatened our repose, our independence, our honor, and even our cherished freedom.

"In common with our fellow-citizens of every race and creed, we renew our allegiance to our Government, to its flag which symbolizes the most precious hopes of mankind; we pledge to them our unstinting and whole-hearted support; and we dedicate to the perpetuation of American ideals and institutions, to the maintenance of the honor of our country and the preservation of the principles for which it stands our lives, our possessions and those we hold most dear to the end that liberty shall not perish from the earth."

Presents Annual Report.

In presenting his annual report, Louis Marshall, President of the committee, said:

"When the committee met on Nov. 12, 1916, it had completed ten years of its activity, during all of which time our beloved country enjoyed the blessings of peace, both at home and the other members of the family of nations. Today we meet under entirely different circumstances. After patiently suffering many affronts and numerous acts of violence in defiance of the rights of our people, America has taken up arms in defense of its national integrity and honor and has joined with the other nations that for the last three years have warred vigorously to safeguard their liberties.

"It would be an act of supererrogation to make a declaration of loyalty to our country and of our resolution to do all that lies in our power to bring about the attainment of the aims for which our country entered the war. We need but point to the many members of our faith who are serving the United States in important capacities and to the thousands of those who, less conspicuously but as needfully, are helping to make up the rank and file of the army and navy, and to that great host of workers in civil life who are pursuing the every day tasks which are vital to success, to bring conviction that the Jews of America are just as loyal to the ideals of the United States and just as eager to live and if necessary die for those ideals and principles as are any other body of citizens.

"That our Government is convinced of this is evidenced by the eminent positions of trust and responsibility to which a number of our brethren have been called. Among such are several members of our organization and of our Executive Committee who have been of great aid to the Government in the work of the Council of National Defense and of the Executive Board, in the Liberty Loan Committee, intrusted with the placing of the Government war loans, and in the drafting of the Soldiers and Sailors' Allowance Compensation and Insurance act, and in many other ways. Our co-religionists throughout the country have shown commendable interest and industry in connection with the launching of the two gigantic loans.

"Upon those who stay at home devolves a special duty toward our co-religionists who are to bear the brunt of the battle. We must do everything in our power to extend to them such aid and comfort as will in a measure mitigate the physical hardships which they must face and will serve to encourage and hearten them to endure privation and suffering."

Mr. Marshall declared that this work had already been undertaken by the Jewish Board for Welfare Work in the United States Army and Navy, which was organized immediately after the United States declared war on Germany.

Mr. Marshall reported that every effort had been made by the Executive Committee to look after the moral and spiritual welfare of the Jewish young men in the various branches of war services.

Statistics to Be Gathered.

Mr. Marshall also declared that preparations were being made to collect and record as much statistical and other information with regard to the participation of Jews in the military and civilian activities of the United States in connection with the war as is possible.

The Executive Committee has arranged to get in touch with the conditions of Jewish people in the European war zones through the State Department at Washington. It was stated that reports will be published on the findings and efforts will be made to have relief extended where it is most needed. During its investigation of Jewish conditions in Europe the Executive Committee, according to Mr. Marshall's report, has tried, especially since the outbreak of the war, to urge the Russians to stand by the Allies and not make a separate peace. Among other activities of the committee bearing upon the war, Mr. Marshall stated that arrangements have been made to conduct a plan of campaign looking toward the Americanization of Jewish immigrants along patriotic lines.

Following the committee reports there was discussion of various aspects of Jewish life. Israel Friedlander said it was regretted that members of the race were referred to as Jews only when they committed a wrong act, but were not identified as Jews when they did commendable things.

Philadelphia was selected as the convention city for next year. The following officers were elected: Louis Marshall, President; Cyrus Adler, Vice President and Chairman of the Executive Committee; Julius Rosenwald, Second Vice President; Isaac W. Bernheim, Treasurer.

EDDY BROWN'S RECITAL.

Violinist Makes First Appearance This Season in Carnegie Hall.

Eddy Brown made his first appearance this season in a violin recital last evening in Carnegie Hall. His program had promise of unusual interest as containing a new sonata for violin and pianoforte by Debussy, which Mr. Brown then played for the first time in this country. He played also Tartini's G major sonata, the concerto by Jules Conus, and a number of shorter pieces, including an arrangement by himself of a Rondino by Cramer, and of Paganini's twenty-second caprice.

Mr. Brown showed, as he has shown before, admirable qualities of energy, vitality, a well-schooled technique, a sober and straightforward view of what he plays. Perhaps a little more fantasy, a lighter play of imagination than he possesses, is needed for Debussy's new "sonata." It is a sonata chiefly in name, and does not conform closely to the accepted schedules for sonatas; but this is not of high importance. There is in it much that may be called Debussy formula, much willful and unconvincing tonal babble, and there are some fleeting effects of real charm. The piece was not heard under favorable circumstances last evening. It is most intimate music, and is preposterously out of place in Carnegie Hall. Furthermore, the pianist, Mr. L. T. Grünberg, obliterated himself unduly in the ensemble. Yet in another room his reading may have given the right value to his part. Mr. Brown was cordially applauded.

Arthur Friedheim, whose program at the Princess Theatre yesterday announced three more Sunday afternoons of Liszt's music to illustrate talks on the life of his famous master, gave yesterday for the first time in the series a matinée of "Friedheim Without Liszt." He did not talk about himself, but about the attitude of a student of music toward Beethoven and older masters, those great in simplicity, whose works become hackneyed and even hated in student years. "Artists must play, must restore these works," he said; "we should be cowards not to do so, and we are not all cowards yet." He played with unaffected reverence the "Sonata Pathétique," some lighter pieces from Mendelssohn's "Songs Without Words," Rosenthal's "Papillons," and Rubinstein's so-called "Study on Wrong Notes," which won hearty applause.

BENEFIT AT HIPPODROME.

$10,000 Realized for Dependents of Antilles Victims.

A performance given at the Hippodrome last night under the auspices of Mrs. Oliver Harriman and the Junior Patriots of America had for its beneficiaries the dependents of those who lost their lives on the Antilles, and more than $10,000 was realized. The most interesting feature of the evening was the return to the stage of Harry Kellar, the veteran magician, who emerged from a ten years' retirement to make this single appearance. Among the others who appeared were Louise Homer, Leon Rothier, and a group of magicians which included Thurston, Leipzig, De Biere, Tokasi, and the Zancigs. Raymond Hitchcock was master of ceremonies.

The first Sunday night performance of the season was given at the Century Theatre, where a program of entertainers from the Century revue was augmented by Will Rogers, Eddie Cantor, Bert Williams, and Fannie Brice, borrowed for the night from the touring "Follies."

At the Park Theatre the first of a series of concerts was given by Joaquim Valverde, the composer of "The Land of Joy."

FRENCH PLAYERS RETURN.

Jacques Copeau and Company to Open Season on Nov. 27.

Jacques Copeau, director of the Vieux Colombier Theatre, in West Thirty-fifth Street, arrived last night at an Atlantic port from France with his wife, Mme. Agnes Copeau, and daughter, and twenty-nine members of the French company from his theatre in Paris. He said that the rehearsals will begin today and the season will open on Nov. 27.

On the voyage over Mr. Copeau produced a little play called "Le Pan de Menage" in the dining saloon, which was patronized by the 300 passengers on board, and the collection amounted to $400 for the French Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

Mr. Copeau said that six of the actors in his company were released from duty in the trenches to accompany him to New York by permission of the War Office in Paris. He also brought over Gaston Gallimard, editor of La Nouvelle Revue Française, whose writings are well known in the United States.

Photoplays for Soldiers.

A plan to furnish motion picture shows for the amusement of soldiers in camp is announced by Lee Shubert and Bernard Granville, who have organized the United States Soldiers' Photoplay Association. The formation of a chain of camp film theatres is projected, the first of which will be at Spartanburg. Each soldier will pay an original charge of twenty-five cents, and the running expenses of the organization will be borne by public subscription.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

A New Work by Henry F. Gilbert—Miss Novaes the Soloist.

The Philharmonic Society started its series of Sunday afternoon concerts yesterday, as all series of concerts are started now, with "The Star-Spangled Banner." Mr. Stransky's program included Brahms's second symphony, Henry F. Gilbert's symphonic prologue, "Riders to the Sea," and Tschaikowsky's "Nutcracker" suite. Miss Guiomar Novaes was the soloist and played Chopin's F minor concerto.

The performance of Brahms's symphony was on the order of what Mr. Stransky has given it before, but perhaps still more wooden and uncomprehending. The first movement was taken at a singularly sleepy tempo; as before, in Mr. Stransky's interpretations, the passage which Brahms twice prescribes in this movement as to be played "quasi-ritenente," he is a little faster than his principal tempo. In all the rest, even in the allegretto grazioso, there was the same singular lack of vitality in the performance.

This did not appear in Mr. Gilbert's piece, which went with vigor and poignant expression. The piece presents, according to the composer's statement, the two dominant moods of J. M. Synge's Irish tragedy, "Riders to the Sea." There is the elemental mood of the impersonal, the irrevocable sea; and then the human emotion, the lament or song of grief. The music is of strong and vigorous imaginative power. There is the touch of Irish idiom in it that befits its reference to Synge's play. The mood is gloomy throughout; the mood of crushed grief, of resignation. The lack of contrast is necessary to the subject; but it puts a burden upon the music. Mr. Gilbert's orchestration finely heightens the expression of his musical ideas; it throws a sure touch, a confident application of means to the desired end. The piece made no ordinary impression, and Mr. Gilbert was called out several times to bow his acknowledgments.

Miss Novaes is at home in the music of Chopin and her playing of the concerto was of poetic beauty, grace, and finesse; these, very properly, were its qualities rather than power or brilliancy, and the performance brought her enthusiastic applause. It would have made an even better effect if the accompaniment had some of the same quality of finesse. The reorchestration of Richard Burmeister was used.

George Reimherr, a young tenor with a clear, unforced voice of peculiarly sustained or "carrying" quality, sang at the Princess last evening to another audience that filled the little house. With Rodney Saylor at the piano, Mr. Reimherr gave folksongs from Russia, Serbia, Japan, Bohemia, and Iceland, airs from Sullivan's "Prodigal Son," Handel's "Samson" and "Judas Maccabaeus," and songs in French, German, and English. Of these last, one of the most effective was by Charles W. Cadman.

Quinito Valverde and the Spanish company singing his "Land of Joy" at the Park Theatre, gave the first of their Sunday concerts at that house last night, with an entire program of songs and dance numbers from the current operetta and others by its composer. Among those appearing were Maria Marco, Luisita Puchol, Amparo Saus, Miss Flack, and Mr. Lydecker, together with the dancers and the Spanish chorus.

THREE NEW FILM PLAYS.

Mary Pickford, Elsie Ferguson, and Franklyn Farnum the Stars.

The newest of the Mary Pickford films is "The Little Princess," exhibited for the first time at the Strand yesterday, and admirers of Miss Pickford are quite unlikely to be any the less captivated by it than by its predecessors. It is an adaptation of Mrs. Burnett's story, that childhood classic which relates the woes and joys of little Sara Crewe, and it gives the star the opportunity to appear once more in the short skirts and long curls of a girl of 10 or 12. In that field, of course, Miss Pickford is unexcelled, and is a delight throughout. The film, with the exception of a long and useless Oriental interlude, is interesting.

At the Rialto Theatre Elsie Ferguson yesterday made her second screen appearance in "The Rise of Jennie Cushing," a rather unimportant picture which nevertheless gives Miss Ferguson a number of opportunities. As a girl of the slums Miss Ferguson submerges her own individuality skillfully and completely, and her work in the film marks a distinct advance over her first picture. Among those in the supporting cast are Fania Marinoff and Elliott Dexter.

"The Winged Mystery," with Franklyn Farnum in the leading rôle, is the new attraction at the Broadway.

Film Stars Return to Stage.

The return of Marguerite Clark to the speaking stage, as well as the engagement of Norma Talmadge and Anita Stewart, actresses hitherto associated only with the films, is announced by Arthur Hammerstein. With Luellie Lee Stewart and Elaine Hammerstein, they will be seen in a series of musical comedies to be written by Rudolf Friml and Otto Harbach, who have signed a five-years' contract with Mr. Hammerstein. Miss Clark will be the star of the first of these productions, which will be made in February. Miss Talmadge will be seen in the second; Anita Stewart and her sister will co-star in the third, and Miss Hammerstein in the fourth. The last three will be deferred until next season.

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KLAW & ERLANGER'S MUSICAL COMEDY GEM
RADIATING THE BRIGHTEST AND BEST OF REAL MUSICAL COMEDY!
The Riviera Girl
Seats Now for Thanksgiving Day Matinee.
Theatre pays Government Tax on all $2.50 Orchestra Seats
Music Kalman. Book & Lyrics Bolton & Wodehouse
AFTER THE PERFORMANCE ROOF MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD
ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
TOMORROW (Tuesday) at 8:20
Wednesday Matinee Omitted This Week.
CHARLES FROHMAN Presents
ANN MURDOCK | THE THREE BEARS
By the Author of "The Cinderella Man."
FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY.

GEO. M. COHAN THEA., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:25. Last Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:25.
Last 8 Times. Here Comes the Bride
TUES. NIGHT, 20TH—SEATS THURS.
COHAN & HARRIS Present
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
IN A NEW COMEDY "THE KING" by Caillavet de Flers & Arene.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way at 38th St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:25. LAST 2 WEEKS.
GEORGE ARLISS in his new play 'HAMILTON'
"FAR FINER, NOBLER AND TRUER THAN 'DISRAELI.'"—Times.

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Eves. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
BOOTH TARKINGTON and JULIAN STREET'S GREAT COMEDY
The Country Cousin
With ALEXANDRA CARLISLE

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
Laurette Taylor
"Miss Taylor triumphed again."—Sun.
'The Wooing of Eve'
J. HARTLEY MANNERS' NEW PLAY.
"It is worth seeing time and again."—Times.
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"EVERYBODY WHO LIKED 'THE CINDERELLA MAN' IS SURE TO LIKE
'THE PIPES OF PAN'"—Globe.
"EDWARD CHILDS CARPENTERS' PLAY IS FAR ABOVE THE BROADWAY LEVEL."—Eve. World.
HUDSON West 44th St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

HARRIS West 42d St. SAT. NIGHT NOV. 17 at 8:30
SEAT SALE TOMORROW
SELWYN & CO. present
"LOSING HELOISE"
A Farce by FRED JACKSON.

FULTON West 46th St. Eves. at 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
"Another real American play."—Herald
"Broken Threads"

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20
Funniest American Comedy of Recent Years.
A Tailor-Made Man with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM West 45th St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.
DAVID BELASCO presents
Tiger Rose

PARK B'way, 59 St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
VALVERDE'S FANTASTIC REVIEW
THE Land of Joy
with L'ARGENTINA
"A SPANISH DANCE CARNIVAL."—Eve. World.

BELASCO West 44th St. Eves. 8:30. Mts. Tom'w, Thur. & Sat. 2:30
EXTRA MATINEE TOMORROW 2:30
Polly With a Past

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Business Before Pleasure
With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr

REPUBLIC THEATRE, W. 42 St. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
On With the Dance
WITH AN ALL STAR CAST.

Fred Stone JACK O' LANTERN | GLOBE B'way 46 St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47TH ST. Daily Mats. 25c-$1. | ELSIE JANIS, Beatrice Herford, L. Wolfe Gilbert & Anatol Friedland, Ray & Gordon Dooley, Gwen Lewis, oths. & Sallie Fisher.
B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96 ST. | ELSIE JANIS, BESSIE CLAYTON, Mr. & Mrs. Jimmie Barry, Ray & Gordon Dooley.

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OPENS THURS., NOV. 15 SEATS NOW
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GEORGE V. HOBART'S New Farce
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DONALD BRIAN in "HER REGIMENT"
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POPULAR PRICES.

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JOHN DREW-MARGARET ILLINGTON
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Matinees Thursday & Saturday 2:15.

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Grace George
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By Henry Bernstein
Now in its 9th month at the COMEDIE FRANCAISE, PARIS.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Eve. 8:10. Matinee Saturday Only.
ALICE NIELSEN in KITTY DARLIN'
"A MUSICAL DELIGHT"—Chas. Darnton, Eve. World.

SHUBERT 44th, West of Broadway. Eves., 8. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2.
LEE & J. J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION
Maytime
Tingling Music, Charming Story, 100% Talent.
Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

COMEDY Thea., 41st, nr. B'way, Evs. 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.
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4 BIG ONE-ACT PLAYS.
"In the Zone." "The Avenue." "Blind Alleys." "His Widow's Husband."

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MARIE DORO in "BARBARA"
"Another Poor Little Rich Girl."—Times.

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THE TORCHES With LESTER LONERGAN.
Beginning MONDAY, NOV. 19, (Seats Thursday.)
The Chummy Musical Revue ODDS AND ENDS OF 1917
Harry Watson, Jr., Lillian Lorraine, and Jack Norworth.

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Oliver Morosco's Laughing Sensation
LOMBARDI, Ltd. with LEO CARRILLO

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15.
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"'Leave It to Jane' is preferable to most musical comedies. It is another evidence that better taste is finding its way into this popular branch of theatre entertainment."—Louis De Foe, World.

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Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
MARJORIE RAMBEAU in EYES OF YOUTH

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:30.
The Very Idea!!
Ernest TRUEX. Richard BENNETT.
"Uproariously laughable throughout."—Tribune.

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Our AMERICAN INDIAN	Dec. 2-3
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TRAGIC FLAMING LOVE MAKING OF A SIREN QUEEN, IN MOST WONDROUS PICTURE EVER FILMED.
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LYRIC Theatre, W. 42d St. Twice Daily, 2:30, 8:30. 25c, $1.00, All Reserved
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BROADWAY Theatre at 41st St. Noon to 11:30. 20-30-50c.
Double Feature Program All Week. FRANKLYN FARNUM, "The Winged Mystery." BROWNIE VERNON in "FEAR NOT."

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The assisting artist will be
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Thurs. Eve., at 8:15, L'Elisir d'Amore. Hempel, Sparkes; Caruso, Scotti, Didur. Cd. Papi.
Fri. Eve., at 8:15, La Boheme. Alda, Miller (debut); McCormack, De Luca, Chalmers (debut), Segurola, Malatesta. Cond., Papi.
Sat., at 2, Faust. Farrar, Delaunois, Howard; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Monteux (debut).
Sat. (75c to $3,) at 8:15, La Traviata. Hempel, Carpi, De Luca, Bada. Cond., Moranzoni.
Next Mon. at 8:15, Tosca. Farrar, Braslau; Martin, Scotti, Malatesta, Rossi. Cond., Moranzoni.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TOMORROW, at 8, TOSCA. Farrar, Braslau; Martin, Scotti, Malatesta. Cond., Moranzoni.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

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Subscriptions and single tickets now at Box Office, Carnegie Hall. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

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Never in the History of the Theatre Has so much Feminine Beauty Been Gathered under One Roof.

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Jersey City.........80 Montgomery Street
Paterson..............15 Park Avenue
WASHINGTON..............Riggs Building
CHICAGO..............1302 Tribune Building
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 12, 1917.

PEACE ONLY AFTER VICTORY.

In this moment of anxiety and of peril, when virtual anarchy in Russia and reverses in Italy have brought into view the full magnitude of the work Great Britain, France, and the United States must carry on, perhaps unaided, let us turn for guidance and new fortitude to that statement of the object of the war written by the firm hand of Woodrow Wilson in the reply to the untimely and unacceptable peace proposal of the Pope:

> The object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and the actual power of a vast military establishment, controlled by an irresponsible Government, which, having secretly planned to dominate the world, proceeded to carry the plan out without regard either to the sacred obligations of treaty or the long-established practices and long-cherished principles of international action and honor; which chose its own time for the war, delivered its blow fiercely and suddenly, stopped at no barrier either of law or of mercy, swept a whole continent within the tide of blood—not the blood of soldiers only, but the blood of innocent women and children also and of the helpless poor; and now stands balked but not defeated, the enemy of four-fifths of the world.

It is more than a declaration of purpose, it is a commitment on the part of the United States to full co-operation with its allies until the German military power and the German autocracy have been overthrown, for short of that the world can have no secure peace or freedom. These words of the President will bear and repay attentive study. They should be read and studied daily by the American people as the gospel of their resolve and their covenant. They have been accepted by our allies as of the highest significance. In England and in France they were welcomed as an assurance that America no longer stands aloof. What people that fears God and keeps His commandments could stand aloof in this great crisis of civilization? The Rietch of Petrograd, with the clear vision of its director, Paul N. Milukoff, says that Mr. Wilson has "formulated the first and chief aim of the war." He has laid down also the indispensable condition of peace.

We have need to keep these words in mind now, when, as at every critical stage of the war, counsels of irresolution are put forward with intent to hamper and limit our military effort and persuade us into a shameful betrayal of our allies and the cause of freedom. One constant manifestation of this base pacifism, advocacy of a German peace wearing the mask of political candor, has been the reiterated demand for restatements of our aims in the war. Once and for all the President has stated our aims in the war. Now, on the eve of the allied conference in Paris we have been warned that we must be wary of any commitment to war plans of the Allies beyond the strict limits of American interest; and our traditional avoidance of entanglement in the affairs of Europe is recalled to support this counsel of cowardice and treason to ourselves and the free nations of the world. Only the pretext is American. The thought and purpose are German. The underlying hope and the intent are plain enough if we pay some attention to German plans and German policies already formed, in process of execution, plans and policies designed to secure for Germany after the war that position of dominance and world mastery which she now sees she cannot gain by the war she deliberately brought on in 1914 for that end.

Failing in her attempt to conquer Western Europe, foreseeing that she must give up Belgium and forego her designs upon Holland and Denmark, Germany turns to the East. There lies her present destiny, there, too, her hope and ambition, balked but not abandoned, to put the world in bondage to her supreme will. No country on earth looks so far into the future, nor cherishes ambitions of such audacity, for no other nation is altogether free of moral restraint or is willing and prepared to ride ruthlessly over the rights of other nations and make them mere building stones in its own political edifice.

Germany has brought Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey under complete subjection to herself. She will keep them subject if the Allies stop short of the goal of freedom and salvation fixed by Mr. Wilson in his reply to the Pope. She will hold Serbia and Rumania enslaved. The dream of a South Slav State that has so long sustained the souls of the peoples of the Balkans will come to the dreadful awakening of a German suzerainty. South from Constantinople, throughout Armenia, Palestine, Mesopotamia, and Arabia to the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean her sphere of influence and control will be extended. The great ambition in which the Bagdad railway had its beginning, the vast design of a Mitteleuropa, a German belt extended over nearly a quarter of Earth's circumference from the Baltic to the Indian Ocean will have been achieved.

In Russia Germany has but to continue that policy of penetration and suffocation which she has faithfully pursued for two hundred years. The rottenness of the Romanoff rule was German work, the industrial and commercial life of Russia was never beyond the control of the legions of Germans domiciled within the empire for German service. German intrigue turned the old autocracy and its instruments to ways of treason and betrayal, and when an orderly Government of loyal Russians arose from the street revolution of March again the German propaganda poisoned the lifeblood of the new republic in all its currents. Lenine and Trotzky are doing the bidding and the work of Germany as faithfully as Stuermer or Soukhomlinoff. Germany has sought to make sure that Russia, with its boundless resources, shall be a vassal State.

Look beyond. China is unstable, hardly a sovereign State, for the United States and Japan have just entered into an agreement respecting China without consulting her, a fraternal guarantee of independence and integrity of territory not without its special dangers. We have full faith that the Government of Japan will be true to its pledge. But Governments change, and there is a strong party in Japan that, with great admiration for Germany and German policies of expansion, may in some future time make determinations of a very different nature in respect to China. Russia's possessions in the East, all of Siberia, will be within the easy reach of Japan—with Germany's consent and prompting. It is a vast field for bargaining, rich in give-and-take considerations which might powerfully move even a nation less ambitious than Japan to the venture of an understanding or alliance with Germany; and Germany would concern herself very little about the independence or the territorial integrity of China if that great domain could be brought into the new grouping.

This enormous Wirtschaftsgebiet, for it is an economic sphere of influence that Germany intends to establish in and over these many lands, a far-flung industrial and commercial "block," with herself as the central, energizing force, would embrace a great part of the whole surface of the earth and nearly half its population—more than half of all that counts in the economic sense. The plan shaped itself in the German mind soon after the conference of the Allies at Paris, in June, 1916, when resolves were taken which Germany, and at first we in the United States, construed as an undertaking to boycott German trade after the war. The statesmen of the Wilhelmstrasse grasped at the idea of economic control over their allies and the adjacent eastern countries of the Balkans and over Russia as a means for meeting the urgent needs of Germany immediately after the close of the war, as a tower of defense against the commercial war thought to be declared by her allied enemies. Then, as the project broadened in their contemplation, it presented itself as a compensation for military defeat, as a way to the achievement of Germany's imperial ambition to become the greatest power on earth, to attain by intrigue and propaganda and "peaceful penetration" and economic alliances the great ends she failed to gain by arms.

The evidence of this colossal design has been plain in the view of those who have attentively watched the development of recent German policies and have noted the utterances of German publicists, even of those men of liberal views who have not always approved the policy of forcible conquest. It appears, typically, in the attempt of Herr Samuel Saenger, a well-known writer for the Neue Rundschau, to persuade the editor of Viedomosti, the chief organ of Milukoff's Constitutional Democratic Party, to reject a hopeless, barren alliance with the Western powers, and welcome a close, friendly understanding with Germany. "You ought to bless the hand which is loyally stretched out to you," to which the Russian, well-advised and curt, replied: "Do not let us speak of loyalty." There is evidence of the German plan in the effort made all over the world by the Socialist agitators and organizations to undermine the armed power of Germany's enemies and to create a popular demand for immediate peace. Even the aid of Rome with its calculated reference to "useless massacres" was sought and given.

There is more, far more, than appears upon a first examination of this plan of an "economic block." For what mortal man with seeing eyes and a reasoning mind can doubt that a peace which gave Germany liberty to build up her vast economic block would tend directly and inevitably to such a renewal of her might that she would again challenge the world in a war in which, with prodigious new resources, she would be the certain victor?

It is to these new fields of slaughter, into this greater war and the endless years of vassalage to the Prussian master when freedom had been annihilated, that the voices now raised for peace would invite and betray us. Our pacifists, poor, blind leaders whom only the blind will follow, may not know what horrors they invoke, but there are countless agents of Germany here and elsewhere in the countries of the Allies who do see and fully understand. When, therefore, we hear the appeal made that we must not permit ourselves to become entangled with European interests, that we must keep ourselves free from those aims of our allies which are of their exclusive concern, and go no step beyond the limit of American interests, it behooves us to inquire what are our interests in this war.

They are, as the President has declared, deliverance once for all "from "the menace and the actual power of "a vast military establishment con"trolled by an irresponsible Govern"ment." We have to consider, not alone the relief and the ease and comfort of an immediate peace, but the picture of our condition at the close of that next war, when terms which no American can even in the imagining contemplate without horror would be imposed upon us by the victor grown to unconquerable proportions through the blind folly of ourselves and other nations that consented to make now a peace that left him free to pursue his monstrous ambitions.

Deluded and deluding advocates of peace and betrayal of our partners in the war will appeal to the President to be wary of any commitment to the full purposes of the Allies, to be always ready to welcome proposals of a conference to end the war. They will seek to create a longing for peace in the minds of the people. They mistake the people and the man to whom their pleas will be addressed. The American people, summoning yet greater fortitude in hours of darkness and anxiety, will give in fuller measure of their lives and their substance to pursue the war to the end, whenever that end may come, be it soon or late. And Woodrow Wilson, chief among the great national leaders now devoting all their energies to the work of freeing the world from the German menace, he to whom there will be due "the thanks of millions yet to be," is the very last man in the world to consign himself to a place in history at the side of James Buchanan.

CIVIL WAR IN RUSSIA.

Russia must either sink into ruin and disruption or rise into a great, free, democratic nation. Those who tore the reins from Kerensky's too gentle hands are working desperately, whether they know it or not, to bring about the first result. The hope of all who wish for the other outcome will go with the forces which now, at last, have risen against the Lords of Misrule. Kerensky thought he was acting for the best when he dallied with Korniloff and then turned against him; he thought he was averting civil war. He only postponed it, and now he himself is obliged to appeal to the weapons with which he would not trust Korniloff in order to save his country.

If he succeeds, it is to be hoped that the lesson will remain with him. There is no peace possible with anarchy; there is no compromise possible; half-way measures are wasted. If Kerensky defeats it, he must kill it, or it will kill Russia. This he did not believe; if he does not yet believe it, Russia's is an unhappy future. Let us hope the stern warning of the last few days has not been lost upon him. The mere fact that he has been able to raise an army against the madness that rules in Petrograd shows that there is soundness yet in Russia. May he use it!

THE "VENEERED INDIANS" OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Those messages sent in July and August by Germany's Minister at Buenos Aires to the Berlin Foreign Office, a few weeks after he had advised his Government to sink Argentine ships and kill all persons on board of them, should hasten that concert of action by the southern republics which would place the weight of their influence clearly on the right side in the war. They express German contempt for South Americans and show German plans which, if carried out, would menace the safety and independence of the southern countries. Luxburg in May called the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs "a notorious ass." In July he advised his Government that its attitude should not be one of easy-going good nature, because this would be "dangerous in "South America, where the people "under thin veneer are Indians." They might be impressed, he suggested, by the presence of a submarine squadron, which could be sent ostensibly to salute the President of Chile, whose friendship must be cultivated.

All this is less important, however, than what he said, less than three months ago, about Germany's designs in the southern continent:

> I am convinced that we shall be able to carry through our principal aims in South America, the maintenance of open market in Argentina, and the reorganization of South Brazil, equally well whether with or against Argentina.

In three southern States or provinces of Brazil, and notably in Rio Grande do Sul, there are large colonies of German immigrants, their number being nearly 500,000. Germany would "reorganize" this part of Brazil by making an independent German province there. This would involve insurrection. The "veneered Indians" in Brazil and other South American republics know what the effect of the creation of a German State there would be. In the recent action of Brazil's Congress there was no ground for Luxburg's confidence. Rio Grande do Sul alone has sixteen members of the House, but only one vote was cast against the declaration of war. In that State, in Paraná and in Santa Catharina, the Germans are less than one-fifth of the population.

South American opposition to Germany is growing. Even in Colombia the Senate has denounced submarine warfare. There should be a conference to determine the whole continent's attitude toward the war.

YESTERDAY'S FIRE.

The Washburn Wire Company did not put up a sign reading, "Wanted, Men to Destroy This Plant." But it did what to all intents and purposes was the same thing; it engaged hundreds of Germans and Austrians, many of them not even naturalized, and gave them free access to its works. What happened to this company will happen to every company that does the same thing. There is no "perhaps" about it; it must happen, so long as it is to the interest of Germany to have our factories destroyed. The only way to avoid it is to get into our minds, by some process, the difficult idea that we are at war, and that Germans belong to the country we are at war with.

It is much better not to attempt the making of products for the use of the army and navy than to begin the attempt with the certainty of having them destroyed. As long as Germans and Austrians are employed in such plants their destruction is sure. Not every German in their employ will undertake such a work, but there is certain to be at least one who will. If his devotion to his country is not enough to inspire him, the money he can command for the job will do the work. At some time we shall arrive at an understanding of the fact that this is a war, but with many Americans the process of education seems incredibly slow.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

They Shouldn't Complain, But They Will.

One hardly knows whether to envy or pity the Captain of a certain Spanish steamer who is now somewhere in the Atlantic, bound for his home port of Barcelona. The dubiety results from the fact that, just before he started on his last trip to this country, $7,000 in the form of a check on an American bank was intrusted to him by a German firm doing business in Spain, with instructions to get American gold for it here and take the gold back to the owners of the credit.

The honest mariner attempted to carry out this innocent and pleasing purpose, but he found that though the check was "good," as goodness is understood in banking circles, American gold is not sold, these days, for exportation to enemy aliens abroad. They are a shrewd lot in Further Downtown, however, and some particularly quick-witted inhabitant of that region suavely told the Captain that the thing for him to do with his $7,000 was to buy with it seven Liberty bonds of the thousand-dollar denomination and take those back to Barcelona as a full equivalent for the unattainable gold. What else he was told is not recorded, but, anyway, he bought the bonds, and though there was an effort on the part of certain slow-thinking port officials to prevent the exportation of our bonds to Germans, an appeal to the Treasury Department instantly brought an enthusiastic commendation of the plan, and when the Captain sailed the securities went with him.

The interesting question, now, is what his clients will say about the transaction when they see him. That they will say much, and say it vehemently, is more than probable, and, as Teutonic tempers are rather short, their emotions may find other than verbal expression. For though they will not be able to deny that Liberty bonds are in some ways even better than gold, the ways are not such as to appeal to Germans, as money in this form, for them, is tied up, interest as well as principal, for nobody knows how long.

The joke on them is rather grim. It is not exactly what they call "Galgenhumor," and much enjoy when they play it on other people, but it is not widely different from jesting of that species, and they will not enjoy it at all. Oh, well, we can do it for them, and the chances are that the Captain will escape with his life, so why mourn?

Let's Have One Rule for Everybody.

As an unusual number of people at present are finding it, for many and good reasons, somewhere between expedient and necessary to change the names transmitted to them by their fathers, there is more than excuse for asking if it would not be well to restrict the discretionary power hitherto possessed and exercised by our Judges in deciding whether or not, and to what extent, the personal preferences of those asking for the privilege of taking new names should be heeded.

If all the Judges were of like mind in this really important matter, the existing situation would be well enough. But they follow no one guiding principle and render decisions at utter variance with each other. As a result, what one man is allowed to do is sternly forbidden to another and justified resentment naturally follows. That does not conduce to increasing respect for the law, and the fact that a Chicago Judge has just carried discretion to the point of refusing naturalization to certain applicants until they consented to take simpler names than those brought with them from abroad brings the issue to a point that demands the replacing of uncertainty and disagreement with a single rule, applicable in all these cases.

The Chicago Judge was right in saying that some of the names submitted to him for recognition as belonging to American citizens were ill adapted for pronouncing or writing by the majority of Americans, but the consequent inconvenience would fall almost wholly on the bearers of the names, and if they want to endure it, why not let them? To say that everybody in the country must or should have an "American" name is absurd, for there are no American names except those used by the Indians, and names that in one part of our wide land seem—as they are—not less "American" than "Smith" or "Jones," in other parts, because of their unfamiliarity, have an "outlandish" sound to all hearers.

The truth is that the names of the old and new stocks are alike "foreign," at least in the sense that no dividing line can be drawn, and the best of rules to establish, probably, would be that every man and woman of us can have any name he or she chooses, and change it as often as he or she pleases to pay a small recording fee. The varying fancies and prejudices of Judges should not be determinative in a matter so purely personal as is a family name.

A Typical German Judgment.

Among the men writing for the German papers, with more or less authority, about the war, Captain Persius of the Berliner Tageblatt has as often as any justified the claim to be called an expert, and not infrequently he has supplied his readers on both sides of the ocean with facts and opinions of value. His specialty is the navy, and that he really does know something about it has been shown, especially of late, by his warnings to the Germans not to expect too much from the submarine campaign and not to expect anything decisive too soon.

But though Captain Persius differs from most of the German journalists in showing a preference for truth, even when it is not as pleasing to him as exaggeration or misrepresentation, he is distinctly Teutonic when he ventures to explain the psychology of other nations. Then he goes as far astray as any of his brother journalists—as far as the Kaiser himself or even as far as the German professors of psychiatry.

This strange capacity of the Captain, as well as his tendency toward moderation of statement, is strikingly illustrated by his assertion that while the submarines will not, for at least six months, starve the British enough to make them ask for peace, they will have an equally important effect. As he put it, "The submarine question for the British will be not 'Can we continue the war?' but 'Will it pay?'"

In other words, Captain Persius thinks that the British, being, as he has always heard, "a nation of shopkeepers," will fight only until they see no chance of profit in it. He simply cannot credit another nation with motives higher than, or different from, those of Germany, and, knowing in his heart that Germany went into the war for what she thought she could gain from it, his mind excludes the notion that any nation would remain in a war longer than it promised material gain.

Denmark and Germany.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would you allow me a small space in your columns to write a few facts about Denmark, my old and noble country?

We, the Danish people, have not forgotten 1864. In the heart of every true Danish man and woman you will find, still fresh and red, the hatred for those who crushed us. We received it as a heritage from our grandparents and from our parents.

When Germany declared war on France twenty thousand Danes (who were forced into military service in the thousand-times hated uniform of the Kaiser) were placed in the front ranks of the German Army.

It is certainly not the truly loyal or patriotic Dane who can be accused of giving any help to Germany. In every garden there are flowers, but, alas, there are weeds also; so how can one be astonished if one sees traitors arise to whom money is more than patriotism? Have we not seen in every country during this war those whose souls have been corrupted for profit? Not only in neutral countries (and surely their position is harder, as was America's before she entered the war,) but in the belligerent countries. And no one should condemn a nation or refuse respect to its flag because of a few unworthy and base souls.

If Denmark should be attacked, her courage would be like Belgium's; and there are days when Danes, tired by malicious criticism, almost wish to see the Prussian helmets at their doors, to prove to the world again how they really feel.

People are suffering great privations at the present time in my country, but, believe me, joyfully; and in a letter lately received I read this sentence: "What do we care if we are short of heat and food, if our hearts are full of hope for Germany's defeat?"

POVLA FRIJSH.

New York, Nov. 10, 1917.

Not the Lincoln for London.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What have the English done to us that we should inflict Barnard's Lincoln upon them? Are they not men and brothers? Are we not friends and allies? And are there not already bronze abortions and marble monstrosities enough in London? Having lived in—and loved—that fog-infested, art-abandoned town, I sympathize with the frequent, friendly fogs that seek to hide its artistic shortcomings, rather than with those misguided Americans who would "see" the Londoner and "go him one" worse in the matter of turning his capital into an outdoor chamber of horrors.

Admitting that Lincoln may once have been the uninteresting invalid that Mr. Barnard portrays, were it not better to remember him as he was "after," instead of "before," he took the appropriate remedy? Why raise a monument to his maladies? Saint-Gaudens, French, Borglum, Weinman have given us Lincoln the immortal. We have no need to recall Lincoln the momentary. If the Barnard statue has to be sent somewhere—and I am quite prepared to admit the expediency of exporting the thing—let it be not to London, but to Liberia.

JOSEPH B. GILDER.

New York, Nov. 10, 1917.

Permanent Food Conservation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the suggestions of the Food Commission about conserving food and saving waste should be observed by the American people the savings in five years would pay every dollar of the war's cost, and, having acquired the habit of thrift, if our people will continue the habit after the war we will become not only the land of the free and the home of the brave, but we would become a land where want and destitution are unknown—a land of brighter hopes and happier firesides. Let the Food Commission's plan of conserving food supplies and saving waste become an enduring part of our national life and we will become the most powerful, prosperous and happy nation recorded in the annals of time.

JAMES T. DU BOIS.

Hallstead, Penn., Nov. [illegible]

TEST OF WOMEN'S VOTES.

A Suggestion That Anti-Suffragists Do Not Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

About a year from now, if not sooner, the anti-suffragists will be called upon to help in some election to prove what the women of New York can do. The civic pride and patriotism of the anti-suffragists will be needed by the loyal suffrage leaders to offset the pacifism and socialism of the rank and file of the suffragists. In other States where the vote has been forced upon an unwilling electorate the anti-suffragists have always responded to the call for service and here and there by their admirable qualities of sanity and balance have mitigated the folly of woman suffrage. Thereupon, of course, the suffrage leaders have been enabled to "point with pride" and to encourage their sisters in other States to follow their example.

Now is it not high time that the lamb refuse to be the goat? I for one earnestly declare that the duty of the anti-suffragist is to refuse to vote and thus do her part in revealing to the entire nation before it is too late the true quality of the woman's vote—at least the vote of those women who have struggled so passionately to plant woman suffrage upon an already overburdened nation. If every State already had gone for suffrage, I admit frankly that to refuse to take part in the elections would be unpatriotic. Under ordinary circumstances the right to vote implies the obligation to vote. The man who neglects to vote is a slacker. But these are not ordinary circumstances. By refusing to vote the conservative woman can show up the kind of women who, with few exceptions, are really eager to vote. By having a city or a State where women vote go overwhelmingly pacifist and socialist, the conservative woman who refrains from voting can help to warn the other States which are still to be saved. She can prevent the Federal act from being enacted, the most insolent attempt to coerce the States that has ever been made. I most solemnly say, with full understanding of all it implies, that the duty at this moment of the convinced anti-suffragist, (not the woman who was "on the fence," but the woman who really is convinced that woman suffrage is a menace to the sex and to the State,) is to refrain from voting and at least for the moment to show up the woman's vote in its true colors.

ANNIE NATHAN MEYER.

New York, Nov. 9, 1917.

From a Suffragist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The anti-suffragists are apparently laboring under the delusion that Tammany controls the entire Republican State of New York. The only explanation that the "antis" give for the complete success of the State suffrage educational campaign is that the Tammany city ticket was elected. How do they explain the fact that even those Assembly Districts of this Democratic city which gave a majority to the Fusion ticket gave "votes for women" also a majority? The "antis" intimate that men will rue the day that they voted contrary to the prophecies of the leaders of the Anti-Suffrage Association, yet they loudly acclaimed before Election Day that the men could be trusted to vote for the best interests of the women and for the best interests of the State and city.

MAUD NATHAN.

New York, Nov. 9, 1917.

COAL AND DAYLIGHT.

A Saving of Fuel by Advancing the Clock in Summer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The order from Washington restricting the use of electric lighting signs for advertising purposes is an evidence of the strenuous efforts that are being made throughout the country to curtail the consumption of coal. The problem of shortage of coal is one that faces not only business interests, but practically every householder here and abroad. The saving of coal is certainly as necessary to the successful conduct of the war as is the conservation of food products.

Under the circumstances, it is assuredly surprising that there has not been a greater demand for the inauguration of "daylight saving" in this country. If the hands of the clock were moved ahead one hour during the Spring and Summer months it would mean a very substantial decrease in the consumption of gas and electricity, and in consequence the conservation of a very large amount of coal. Whether the coal is saved in the Summer or Winter is not material; whatever economy can be effected in the consumption of fuel, regardless of the season, must prove of ultimate benefit. The daylight saving movement spells such economy without adversely affecting any business interests whatsoever or without causing the slightest inconvenience to any individual; in fact, the benefits of lengthening the day by one hour during the Spring and Summer months (entirely regardless of the saving to be made in the consumption of fuel) must be patent in even a cursory consideration of the subject.

The experiment has been tried with success in practically every European country during the last two years, and the example is certainly one which we should follow. A bill to make effective daylight saving was introduced in Congress at its recent session, and favorable action upon it by the Senate was secured. The bill, however, was never considered by the House, as the Committee on Interstate Commerce made no report of any kind upon this proposed legislation after the bill had been referred to it.

It seems to me that everybody who has the welfare of this country at heart and who wants to help in effecting economies in such products as are most necessary for the conduct of the war should use the utmost endeavor to influence prompt consideration by the incoming Congress of the Daylight Saving bill, so as to insure its early enactment. It would certainly expedite matters if every Congressman received from his constituency favorable comment on the subject.

ARTHUR LEHMAN.

New York, Nov. 8, 1917.

Service for Reserve Officers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reserve officers, instead of being relegated to civil life after the training camps and after receiving commissions, should be made to feel that they are still a part of that fighting force that the United States is to send "over there." Those who are not ordered to active duty immediately should be sent to schools where they can continue their studies in military tactics. The enemy officers have been studying the war game since boyhood. Can we expect the graduates of a three months' course in the training camps to plan a campaign against such veterans?

We should not waste the valuable days of our reserve officers in the occupations of civil life. The lessons of the camps will be forgotten and the physical perfection will be lost in the enervating life of office and home.

A RESERVE OFFICER.

Troy, Nov. 6, 1917.

THE GRIM PRECURSORS.

Should you, when round the fire at night
The kiddies gather, pleading
With glowing cheeks and eyes star-bright
For fairy tales, proceeding
To tell of giants gory,
Or Princes in their glory,
Find you forget the story—
Then you are growing old!

Or when, beneath a Summer moon
Young lovers wander, blending
Youth's dream of life all rose-bestrewn
With faith in love unending,
If you, with gibes and scorning,
Shall mock love's cloudless morning—
Heed you the dismal warning!
Age makes the heart grow cold.

If you can see the folly now,
Of bread and cheese and kisses;
If you with wisdom walk, and bow
To worldly counsel—this is
Farewell to bold endeavor!
When you adventure never,
Know that for you, forever,
Youth is a tale that's told!

BEATRICE BARRY.

CADORNA.

A Defeat Which Upset All Italian Military Calculations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the various interpretations of Cadorna's retreat in the papers and am frankly amazed. The military experts seem to have completely ignored the fact that Cadorna's first move after certain cavalry units had crossed the frontier one sunny May morning and a successful offensive was assured, was to fortify the plains of Northern Italy. It was my privilege to see some of the wonderful trenches and entanglements behind the eastern front only two months after Italy's entry in the world war. It was also my privilege to be a listener in Udine while intelligent Allied experts uttered their opinions. They all agreed that there could never be a successful Austrian offensive on the eastern front, as the mighty Cadorna had foreseen this possibility and had used every strategy to avoid it. In view of this fact it seems hardly possible that the Italian armies fighting on this sector could have been driven back further than their own entrenchments (this side of the old frontier and the other side of Udine) had there not been an inadequate supply of materials, especially heavy guns and shells with which to protect the infantry.

I am well aware that a military expert can attack me in my weak point, my lack of knowledge of military science, and can accuse me of feminine emotionalism. I fear, however, that very few experts have any idea of existing conditions on the Italian battlefront—of Cadorna's military tactics, and of his character. The idea that Cadorna sat in the headquarters of the Italian Army at Udine, sent all his materials to Tolmino, and fixed his eyes, greedy with a lust for possession, on a map of Laibach, overlooking for the moment possibilities on the Isonzo front, is preposterous to those who have followed closely his strategy from the first days of the Austro-Italian war, and know anything of the man as well as the General.

He frankly admitted that Italy could no longer continue her struggle against terrible odds without coal. No matter what was the loss of life, what the sacrifices, this simple bulletin announced: "Our valiant troops have captured —" There was no hue and cry or shot that was heard around the world. He saw to it that his engineers built roads over impregnable mountains, that his guns were hoisted thousands of feet into place, that the victuals, materials, &c., followed his men with mathematical precision, that his 400-mile front was made safe against an offensive, and never took his eyes off any one part of this immense front. He bade his armies bear all trials in silent heroism. For a long time he allowed no war correspondents at or near the front. His every move has been based on the old Italian proverb, "Qui va piano, va sano, e va molto lontano" (Who goes slowly, goes surely, and he gets very far.) And he has gone far. Day by day, inch by inch, his armies have advanced, and alone. In France and Belgium the united armies of four nations are now fighting. Italy has been fighting alone. The terrain, too, is far more difficult. There are lofty Alpine mountains to reckon with, and on the Isonzo front hills termed as "nasty" by officers who know them. Italy has been united only a short time, and has many traditions, as well as political parties, to fight; but under Cadorna she has brought to the amphitheatre of the war a perfectly organized army of 4,500,000 strong. Had she not given assurances to France of her neutrality when the war broke out, and thus made it possible for France to withdraw her 1,000,000 men from the Italian frontier, the battle of the Marne would never have been won. The shortest road to Berlin was over the Alps. The capture of Vienna would have eliminated Austria, and conditions on the western front would have brightened.

After all this, Italy was denied her materials, the only thing she asked for. The Allies were warned. Marconi came here to warn us. "We must have coal to hold our positions. Will you give us coal?" We replied heartily, "Yes." But we do not believe that our friends are in need until they are dying.

Woe to us if we do not hear Italy now. For in that far time when we may visit the ruins of Verona and Venice, the ghosts of all the nobly slain, from Switzerland to the sea, will whisper to us d'Annunzio's lament, "We don't want to be merely a water color in Prussian blue; we don't want to be only the world's museum; we don't want to be just a big hotel for international honeymoons. We want to live; we want to live again!"

VERGILIA BARON.

New York, Nov. 5, 1917.

The Russian Peace Formula.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is an old legend about a Greek philosopher who spent his lifetime in the investigation of a certain Greek vowel which seemingly had an improper punctuation. As later on was ascertained, the wrong appearance of the punctuation was due to traces left by a scholarly fly.

The word "contribution" in the Russian peace formula obviously shares the fate of the unhappy Greek vowel. Instead of forcing it as a translation of the English word "indemnity," would it not have been wiser for the learned linguists to inform themselves that both the Russian peace formula "Peace without annexation and contribution" and the very word "contribution" used in it have a history and an origin of their own. To state that the Council of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates do not understand the meaning of these words is a display of ignorance of present Russian conditions. During the last decade every Russian "mujik" read and heard about the "annexation" (annexia) of Bosnia and Herzegovina, of Egypt, and others, and this word is no more strange to them than to the average reader of any other nationality.

With regard to the word "contribution," Russia has beaten any other nation by a mile in the thorough knowledge of the meaning of this word. The entire early history of Russia consisted of one long, continuous row of payments of contributions to its surrounding stronger neighbors. Later on it developed into a forcible method of collecting taxes, debts, and fines from individuals and communities, which consisted of the placing of soldiery on the premises of the delinquent debtor at his cost, expense, and upkeep until the sum due was paid. That was "contribution." In other words, it is a payment exacted by the stronger from the weaker and under pressure, the amount of such payments usually being imposed by the victor, the master or any party who was in the position to enforce its will. "Indemnity" is a payment of money for loss sustained, and is a result of previous mutual agreement, and has its equivalent in the Russian language in the words "vozmeschenie" and "voznagrazdenie."

The two words "indemnity" and "contribution" and the two formulas, "Peace without annexation and indemnity" and "Peace without annexation and contribution," have two separate individual meanings, and are not translations one from the other.

S. SABSHIN.

New York, Oct. 25, 1917.

GIVE $75,000 TO AID ARMENIAN CHILDREN

Hippodrome Audience Loosens Purse Strings in Answer to Stirring Pleas.

BELGIAN JOINS IN APPEAL

Rabbi Wise Thrills Hearers by Declaration That America Will Fight Until Victory is Won.

While patriotic and religious music of Armenia and America echoed through the Hippodrome's galleries yesterday afternoon, men well known in public life made stirring and successful appeals for contributions for Armenia's 400,000 starving children and for such of the parents of these children as have as yet escaped murder and starvation at Turkish hands.

Mgr. M. J. Lavelle, Dr. John H. Finley, Ex-Ambassador Henry Morgenthau, Senator Henri La Fontaine of Belgium, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Bishop David H. Greer and Mooshek Vorperian, an Armenian youth, whose sister was sold, whose parents were murdered and who alone remains alive out of a single group of 550 deported Armenian lawyers, doctors and business men, were the speakers. So deeply did they touch the hearts of a gathering of Americans and Armenians which filled the Hippodrome almost to the doors that approximately $50,000 was pledged in large contributions and about $15,000 more was given in money. Occupants of the second gallery alone were so touched by Rabbi Wise's argument of "every $60 keeps one Armenian orphan alive for a year," that they gave $7,200. More contributions were received after the meeting closed and it was estimated that the total gifts would reach $75,000.

After Mgr. Lavelle's prayer that the United States "be spared from the waters of hate and sin which threaten to engulf our nation with the rest of the world," Dr. Finley, who presided, told the big audience that America's purpose in the war was not merely to make the world safe for abstract democracy but also to make it safe for little living children. Senator La Fontaine of Belgium then asked that the United States do for the children of Armenia what it has already done for those of his own land.

Ex-Ambassador Henry Morgenthau, the next speaker, said that the Turks periodically had invaded Armenia, but could neither subdue nor assimilate the people, and adopted the policy of letting the Armenians store up honey for each fifty years and of then emptying the pot.

"When the present war came," he said, "the Turks needed money badly. The Treasury of Turkey was empty. The pay of the Turkish Army was three months overdue. The Government had to raise money in some way. It hit on the plan of disarming all the able-bodied men of Armenia and of putting them to menial work in the army. The women, children, and other men of the race either were driven into the desert or slaughtered wholesale. In many cases boatloads of Armenians, under pretense of deportation, were taken fifteen miles from their homes and drowned. The young girls were sold for an 80-cent piece to Turkish officers. The Turks thought they could destroy the Armenian race secretly in thirty days. But the American missionaries and diplomats would not permit it. The outcome of this war must be to change human nature. Men must learn from it not to exploit one another."

"Every disaster is an inspiration, every defection a test," Rabbi Wise said. "We Americans will not stop until the last Prussian foot is out of Belgium, and the effect of the Armenian atrocities will be to bring Armenia at last into the community of civilized nations. If we don't help, we shall be partly responsible for that persecuted nation's destruction. I'm not a Christian. I am a Jew. But I come here today as an American to help save the Armenian people. If the 400,000 orphans alive in Armenia today are allowed to starve, the Armenian race will be destroyed. Remember that the United States may have 400,000 orphans of its own before the war ends."

After Mooshek Vorperian, the young Armenian refugee, had described the sale of his thirteen-year old sister to a Turkish officer, and after Shah-Mouradian, an Armenian tenor of the Paris Grand Opera, had sung the Armenian national air and the "Marseillaise," Rabbi Wise called on the audience for contributions. Among exceptionally large donations were $20,000 from the Armenian National Union, $2,500 from A. & M. Karagousian, $2,000 from the Women's Armenian Relief, $5,000 from an anonymous Armenian, $800 from Irene du Pont of Wilmington, Del.; Rabbi Wise and Mgr. Lavelle each gave $100, and Bishop Greer donated $1,000.

JEWS TO RAISE $5,000,000.

Plan a Great Campaign Here to Aid Jewish War Relief Work.

A campaign to raise $5,000,000 for the relief of Jewish war sufferers, of which $1,000,000, it is hoped, will be subscribed especially to aid the work of the Jewish Board for Welfare Work in the United States Army and Navy, will begin on Monday, Dec. 3, and end Saturday, Dec. 15. The officers of the committee which will have supervision of the campaign are Jacob H. Schiff, Chairman; Felix M. Warburg, Louis Marshall, Abram I. Elkus, and Leon Kamaiky, Vice Chairmen; Walter Sachs, Treasurer, and Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Secretary.

Among others who have accepted places upon the Executive Committee are Charles L. Bernheimer, Lee K. Frankel, Daniel Guggenheim, Edward Lazansky, Meyer London, Henry Morgenthau, Mortimer L. Schiff, Nathan Straus, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, and Alexander Kohut. Among the members of the Administrative Committee are Joseph Barondess, Bernard M. Baruch, the Rev. Dr. H. G. Enelow, Rabbi Ephriam Frisch, Adolph Lewisohn, Dr. Henry Moskowitz, Oscar S. Straus, the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, James Speyer, and Rabbi Samuel Schulman.

David A. Brown has come to this city from his home in Detroit, Mich., to act as the general director of the campaign. He volunteered his services, having been chosen because of the great success that attended his efforts in a similar campaign in Detroit. He is the general director of the American Jewish Relief Committee of Michigan. The executive director of the coming campaign will be Jacob Billikopf, executive director of the $10,000,000 campaign of the American Jewish Relief Committee. Mr. Schiff, in speaking of the campaign, said:

"The leaders of Jewry in New York, the men whose service entails the greatest sacrifice, the men whose business obligations are the largest, have consented to volunteer their time and energy to the effort of Greater New York to complete the $10,000,000 Jewish War Relief Fund for 1917, which has been sought throughout the nation and of which approximately $6,000,000 has been raised by the generous support and co-operation of the Jewish communities throughout the United States, which have done nobly in relieving the terrible distress which has visited our brothers and sisters in the war zones.

"I sincerely hope and believe that, following the lead of these men, every Jewish man and woman in Greater New York will respond and will give all their time, effort, and money according to their means and ability. Certainly, they cannot do less. We are hopeful that the $5,000,000, which is our objective, will be raised in full. This is only on an average about $3 apiece for the Jewish population of New York City, and is a goal which the terrific need should make it possible to attain. We hope that every contributor will designate a portion of his contribution to the Jewish Board for Welfare Work in the United States Army and Navy, and through which it is hoped to protect and to aid approximately 50,000 Jewish soldiers who have already responded to the colors which the national peril has brought forth.

"This board seeks to provide such social opportunities and such opportunities for religious observance as can only be accomplished by Jewish workers. To complete the $10,000,000 fund and to raise the $1,000,000 required by the board for welfare work requires that $5,000,000 be given by New York Jewry."

ZIONISTS HERE SEE TEUTON PLAN HALTED

British Victories in the Holy Land Thwart Germany's Ambition to Control Palestine.

HER PRESS CAMPAIGN BARED

Its Aim Was to Save Enough Eastern Territory to Menace the Suez Canal.

American Zionists who have been watching with interest the various military operations near the Holy Land have been tremendously relieved by the events of the last few days. The British victories at Beersheba and Gaza, forecasting the eventual occupation of Jerusalem, and the promise given last week by Mr. Balfour, in the name of the British Government, that they would "use their best endeavors to facilitate the establishment of Palestine as a national home for the Jewish people," have apparently spiked a German scheme for setting up in Palestine a Jewish State, nominally autonomous, but really under German control.

A statement issued yesterday by the Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs gave a detailed account of a press campaign supporting this scheme which has been going on in Germany and Austria for some time. This is held to indicate that the German military leaders foresaw the collapse of the Berlin-to-Bagdad plan and were preparing another arrangement by which it was hoped that Germany might save from the wreck of its plans in the Near East enough to form a constant menace to the Suez Canal, Egypt, and India.

"To accomplish this purpose," says the committee, "Germany was evidently preparing to ride roughshod, if need be, over its present ally, should Turkey refuse to recognize that it was to her 'best interests' to fall in with the new project. To give 'punch' to its publicity campaign, Germany unearthed a conspiracy between America and the Zionist Organization, including United States Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis, Judge Julian W. Mack, head of the American Military Insurance Department; Felix Frankfurter of the War Department, as well as Lord Walter Rothschild, leader of the English Zionists, and former Ambassador Henry W. Morgenthau to seize Palestine for exploitation by the Jews, Christian missionaries, and capitalists.

"In the end, if General Allenby hadn't gotten the jump on her by striking hard and quickly, Germany would one day soon have blandly announced the establishment of a Jewish republic under its auspices and suzerainty, and in response to Turkey's protests would have pointed to the overwhelming demand of the German people, and quoted for the benefit of its ravished ally, 'Vox populi, vox Dei.'

"If it had carried out its new plan, the establishment of an autonomous Jewish State in Palestine under its overlordship, whether with the consent of the Ottoman Government or in utter disregard of Turkey's wishes, Germany would have had, in addition to the strategical advantage that this would mean for 'the next war,' also the satisfaction of 'beating the Allies to it.' England, France, Italy, and Russia have already made it clear that the establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine is one of their aims in this war, and in Jewish circles in America it is held that Washington's view as to the desirability of this coincides with that of the Allies.

"Some echoes of these whisperings must have reached Germany, and several of its leading publications speak harshly of these 'American Zionist proposals.' Thus the Kölnische Zeitung, published in Cologne, publishes a long screed impugning the honesty of President Wilson, and ending with these complimentary allusions to Americans in general:

> The Americans belong to that class of mole-warps that have been for the last sixty years undermining the proud edifice of the Turkish Empire, and haven't stopped it yet. The Palestine action fully reveals Wilson's intentions. America has dropped its mask and shown itself in its true colors—a power that has the greatest interest from the capitalistic and religious point of view to bring Turkey under the influence of missionaries and capitalists. This is the true American humanity, which is based on the alliance of the religious men with the king of trusts. Turkey has watched this campaign with the utmost patience, and now it has received the cruelest reward. It can see now that America is not far behind the other Entente Powers in their enmity to Turkey and their plans for its destruction.

Kaiser Visits Palestine.

"For Germany to give its consent to the establishment of the Jewish nationality on its historic soil, requires a reversal of its previous attitude toward Palestine. Attempts have been made to establish German colonies in the Holy Land, and Kaiser Wilhelm has paid several visits to Palestine in order to win favor with the peoples of that country, and to encourage his subjects in their vain attempts to gain a strong footing there.

"The way was being prepared by a rather obvious campaign which began with the publication of apparently innocent scientific articles, by experts, on the near East, which discussed at great length, and with much detail, the accomplishments of the Jewish colonists and the vast possibilities of Palestine from an economic standpoint. A remarkable array of such articles, studying Palestine from every conceivable angle, has been published in over a hundred periodicals in Germany and Austria. These were followed by 'letters to the editor' and now the propaganda has attained the editorial stage.

"Among the first of these articles was one by Major Carl Frank Enders to make clear to the German people that it had better give up all hope of colonization in the Holy Land, and at the same time warn Turkey not to put any obstacles in the way of the Jewish aspirations there. Major Enders wrote:

> The realization of the Zionist idea means infinitely more to our economic life than those fantasies and dreams of the German people that the Near East will create for us the lost world markets. * * * It will not be politically wise for Turkey to hinder the Jewish immigration into Palestine * * * German colonization in Palestine is nothing but a dream, beyond the realm of realization, which I would advise the German people to forego.

"The Munich Neueste Nachrichten makes the frank statement that 'Zionism has become a question of the first magnitude, and Germany and Turkey have no choice but to give it serious consideration.' Gustave von Dobeller said: 'For many years the object which our Kaiser tried to accomplish by arduous political effort has been the making of a strong Turkey. A method not to be despised would be the establishment of a strong Jewish State under Turkish suzerainty. As the Jewish people favor republics, let them, therefore, establish a republic which must, however, be under the protection of the Ottoman Empire. It is always a question of importance whether you or your opponent has the key of the door. The idea of establishing a Jewish State is good for that power which effects it.'

Sees No Gain to Jews.

"The Vice President of the Austrian Parliament, Professor Paul Rohrbach, whose job was that of persuading the Jews of Germany and Austria-Hungary that the political schemes of the Allies are not to be trusted, wrote: 'The national aspirations of the Jews will be listened to with more sympathy by the allies of Middle Europe than by the Entente, even though certain papers and politicians on that side have lately been promising great things to the Jews. I do not believe that, even if the Entente were victorious and Turkey dismembered so that Palestine came under the suzerainty of either England or France, the Jews would benefit by this. Jews will have nothing to gain by the imperialistic schemes of England.'

"The Frankfurter Zeitung said: 'Pan-Turkish ideas have no meaning in Palestine, where practically no Turks dwell.'

"The Reichsbote, the mouthpiece of the Junkers, is calling upon the German Government to act promptly to [illegible] the establishment of a Jewish State to 'offset the American Zionist proposals.' This must be done, it insists, to counteract the Wilson intrigue and 'to prevent England from making use of these American Zionist proposals as a backdoor which will enable her to pass freely from Egypt to India. For this purpose,' it says, 'the German-Austrian Zionist plans for a Jewish settlement must be strengthened. This is the opportune moment for the Zionist movement to attain its ideal.'

"'These "American Zionist proposals"' are creating a real panic in the minds of Germany. The indications are that the German press is alluding to the Palestine Commission appointed by President Wilson last Summer, consisting of Former Ambassador Morgenthau and Felix Frankfurter of War Secretary Baker's Advisory Council. At any rate, the Deutsche Worte speaks of them as a 'graver calamity than a declaration of war by a small or even medium-sized nation would be,' and charges the enemies of Germany with 'trying to enlist in their service the Zionist movement.' But it sees through the game of the Allies. 'We know very well what Mr. Morgenthau and Lord Rothschild are doing in this behalf for America and England,' it declares, the while it admits that if 'this plan of our enemies succeeds, it will go very badly with us.'

"These editorials will suffice to indicate how Germany was making ready to 'beat the Allies to it' in Palestine. General Allenby had not beaten Germany by taking Beersheba and capturing the highway to Jerusalem. The unfurling of the Union Jack over the hills of the Holy City will signalize the end of the 'Berlin to Bagdad' dream."

CROWD HISSES HOOVER AID.

Followers of O'Leary Seize Brooklyn Forum Meeting.

Jeremiah A. O'Leary, President of the American Truth Society, and Cleveland Moffett, head of the Vigilantes Committee of the American Defense Society, were to have debated on the subject of "Irish Freedom" before the Brooklyn Forum of the People's Institute at 4 Court Square, Brooklyn, last night. Several days ago the directors of the forum decided it was not a proper Sunday night's performance to have O'Leary and Moffett appear on the same program, and sent notices to that effect to the principals.

Mr. O'Leary, with a coterie of supporters, appeared at the hall last night, saying he had not received notice that the debate was canceled. Mr. Moffett did not appear.

At the opening of the meeting, F. R. Ferri, representative of the Hoover Food Administration, spoke on food conservation. The audience was much larger than usual, and when many of the regular attendants at the forum meeting appeared they could not get into the hall. It was said by them that the crowd had come to hear Mr. O'Leary.

Mr. Ferri was frequently hissed, and every time he mentioned the name of Hoover there were boos. At last he frankly asked his auditors whether they would conserve food. There were shouts of "no" from all parts of the hall.

Mr. Ferri was plainly discomfited.

"As long as you say 'no,'" he said, "I wish—no, I won't say that because I am an American. I was going to say I believe it would serve you right if the Germans ever came over here if they would treat New York as they treated Belgium."

This was met with cries of disapproval.

Lewis H. Pink, Chairman of the meeting, then arose and criticised the audience for its treatment of Mr. Ferri. He said such action was disloyal.

"You're a liar," shouted several women, and Mr. Pink was unable to continue his speech. He took his seat. A moment later he arose and introduced Mr. O'Leary.

Mr. O'Leary chided his auditors for their treatment of Mr. Ferri and said: "We are for America, first, last, and all the time."

STOKES ASKS FOR LOYALTY.

Opposes Socialist Agitation That Seeks to Embarrass Government.

Seeking to counteract recent "individualistic" and "nonresistant" propaganda similar to that which Morris Hillquit and his associates spread through the east side in the recent Mayoralty campaign, J. G. Phelps Stokes, who resigned from the Socialist Party several months ago, urged a large east side audience in Cooper Union last night to get unitedly behind President Wilson. Mr. Stokes made a special point of defending the Administration's recent action in denying second-class mailing privileges to The Masses.

"I don't say that President Wilson is always right in everything he does," Mr. Stokes declared on this point. "President Wilson said himself recently in writing to Max Eastman regarding the suppression of The Masses that he might not be right in everything. But the fight which the Administration is making on the secret underhand propaganda which the German autocracy is spreading throughout the United States contains so many problems that all of us who wish to be good citizens must accept occasional seeming injustices as inevitable."

Mr. Stokes began his address, which was delivered under the auspices of the People's Institute, by declaring that the war was not only right, but that it was doing more for the permanent democratization of the world than any other present day influence could do.

"I am no prophet," he said, "but in a very few weeks I am sure that men who are natural leaders will arise in Russia who will take control of the Government. The ideals of the Bolsheviki are very high. They dream that a country may be governed practically without law.

"But ideals like that won't work in a country where the men in power are merely workingmen, with no experience in ruling. When you hear men on the New York street corners demand that all masters go and that the manual workers take government into their hands, you should realize that they are talking unpractical nonsense. Remember, too, that our American democracy, in spite of its incidental economic tragedies, is infinitely better than a European autocracy."

Captain Philip D. Hoyt to Wed.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Yale of Brewster, N. Y., announced yesterday the engagement of their daughter, Miss Florence Yale, to Captain Philip D. Hoyt, U. S. R. Miss Yale was graduated from Smith College and Captain Hoyt was graduated from Princeton with the class of 1912. He was for five years a member of the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and is at present on duty with the Seventy-eighth Division, N. A., Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Simon Alexander of 172 West Seventy-ninth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Edith Alexander, to Irwin Friend. Mr. Friend has enlisted in the Hospital Corps of the Naval Reserve.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Helen Estelle Harris of Newburg, N. Y., Assistant Supervisor of the Orange Memorial Hospital, Orange, and Lieutenant Joseph MacDonald, U. S. N., of East Orange. No date has been set for the wedding.

At the silver wedding anniversary of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry F. Hayes of 23 Frederick Terrace, Irvington, N. J., the engagement was announced of Le Roy F. Hayes, only son of the Irvington couple, to Miss Grace H. Varick of 46 Avon Place, Newark. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mrs. R. G. Barry of 63 South Fullerton Avenue, Montclair, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Gertrude Frazer Barry, to Joseph Burr Renwick, Jr., also of Montclair. No date for the wedding has been set.

Another engagement announced is that of Miss Kathryn Greenough, daughter of Mrs. Emily K. Greenough of 40 Highland Avenue, Montclair, to Harold A. Hall, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hall of Lincoln, Neb.

London Chronicle Raises Its Price.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 12.—The Daily Chronicle announces that commencing Nov. 19 its price will be raised to a penny, as a consequence of the continued advance during the last seven months in the cost of every commodity used in newspaper production. It points out that the price of paper itself [illegible] gone up more than [illegible] per cent.

CATHOLICS IN RALLY TO AID WAR FUND

Cardinal Farley Presides at a Meeting to Give Impetus to Work of Societies.

CANTONMENT UPLIFT IS AIM

Knights of Columbus Have Erected Forty-eight Buildings for Social and Religious Purposes.

Cardinal Farley presided last night at the Catholic Club at 120 Central Park South at a patriotic rally called to give impetus to a campaign to raise $7,000,000 as a starter to carry on the work of the Knights of Columbus and other Catholic societies at army cantonments and other military and naval stations.

More than $1,000,000 has already been raised for this purpose, and forty-eight buildings for social and religious purposes have been erected under the direction of the Knights of Columbus at army and navy posts. Twenty-one other buildings are under construction. Cardinal Farley praised President Wilson and the War Department for prohibiting saloons and resorts within five miles of cantonments and for their encouragement to the activities of the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, and other organizations of social workers. Speaking of the five-mile zone order, Cardinal Farley said:

"I am prouder of this Government for this measure than for anything else that I can mention since the beginning of the war. While President Wilson and Secretary Baker are using every effort to safeguard the morals of the soldiers of this country, in Europe such precautions are not taken and are not even thought of."

Cardinal Farley reviewed the part taken by Catholics in all of America's former wars. He pointed to the fact that Catholics are in the army and navy in much larger proportion than the percentage of Catholics to the total population.

"I thank God that in this war we, as Catholics, true to our traditions, shall bear a noble part," he continued. "The Secretary of War, according to my information, has said that the Catholics of the United States have contributed 35 per cent. of the personnel of the army. I have been credibly informed that 40 per cent. of the men in the navy are our co-religionists.

"I am proud of the splendid evidence of patriotism which this crisis has shown in every part of the country. The inheritors of this citizenship, which makes us all—rich and poor, learned and untaught, immigrant and native born—partners in this enterprise, will read the history of these stirring times with pride. Our youth of fighting age have rallied to the colors with an enthusiasm that has thrilled the entire nation.

"Wonderful also has been the answer of our American womanhood. Mothers and young wives have sent their sons and husbands with a cheerfulness and a fortitude found only in a strong and virile people. Admirable also has been the spirit of American womanhood displayed in the various agencies of service organized to relieve the suffering and to bind up the wounds which war will cause.

"I thank you, gentlemen of the Catholic Club, for the opportunity which this meeting affords me. As your Archbishop, I pledge your loyalty and devotion to the flag. It is the emblem of freedom for which our Catholic ancestors in the colonies fought. Catholic courage, energy, and love have contributed their share to the brilliance of each separate star that has appeared in the brightening blue quadrant—the virtues of Catholic manhood and womanhood have done their share to keep unstained its pure white stripes and Catholic valor on every battle front in which it has appeared, has bled, and, if necessary, will bleed to keep unsullied the splendid red courage of the nation."

Percy J. King, President of the club, said that contributions from Catholics had to be large because, he asserted, while Catholics composed only 16 per cent. of America's population, they composed nearly 40 per cent. of the military and naval forces. William P. Larkin, head of the Knights of Columbus, described the work already done by the society, and pleaded for large contributions to this cause. Other speakers were Mgr. M. J. Lavelle, the Rev. John J. Burke, Alfred J. Talley, and John G. Agar.

A resolution was adopted placing the work of raising funds and directing Catholic camp work in the hands of a committee composed of Joseph P. Grace, William D. Guthrie, John J. Pulleyn, Victor J. Dowling, Nicholas F. Brady, Henry L. Joyce, George MacDonald, Almirando Portfolio, Frank S. Gannon, Henry Heide, Myles Tierney, John Deery, John G. Agar, John D. Ryan, John G. O'Keefe, Joseph H. Fargis, Thomas F. Murray, Judge Michael J. Mulqueen, William R. King, William F. Clare, George J. Ryan, Francis J. Quinlan, Charles V. Fornes, Thomas F. Farrell, Thomas Morrissy, Edward A. Arnold.

The campaign throughout the country of the Fosdick Commission to raise funds for welfare work among soldiers at cantonments was brought here last night when Lucius E. Wilson, associate director of the commission, appealed for contributions at the North Presbyterian Church, 155th Street and Broadway. The congregation responded with two separate collections. The pastor, the Rev. John R. Mackay, announced that the Rotary Club had pledged $10,000 in the name of the club, and an individual member had promised to raise $100,000.

"Outside of New York and Pittsburgh three-fourths of the desired $4,000,000 has been subscribed," Mr. Wilson announced. "Three dollars will care for a soldier for a year. This work has already accomplished much good."

URGES PARENTS TO BE BRAVE.

Bishop Tells of Spirit That Should Prevail in War Time.

Bishop Luther T. Wilson of the Methodist Episcopal Church in a sermon in the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday urged mothers and fathers not to feel that their sons had been lost if killed on the battlefield. "Rather," he said, "they are found."

Bishop Wilson quoted examples of the spirit existing in England which sustained parents of men lost at the front. "That's the spirit which should prevail in this country when news of a like character is received," he said.

He told of the reception by French soldiers at the front, when he was there, of the news of America's entrance into the war.

"Over there," he continued, "they praised our soldiers and said that America will surely do her bit, that our boys will carry the Stars and Stripes over the top."

Rabbi Samuel Schulman, preaching at the Temple Beth-El yesterday on "War Virtues," said: "The first and the foremost moral contribution of war is the stimulation of loyalty. If I were asked what this terrible war, into which America has been dragged, means morally and spiritually for Americans, I would say it will prove the completion of the work of education of the citizens of American democracy into a complete and united and perfected American nationality. By the hand of the great virtue of loyalty every trace of hyphenism in American life will eventually be destroyed."

Dr. S. Edward Young said at the dedication of a service flag of the Bedford Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, [illegible]

"Real patriots," he said, "were never made strong by being fed on [illegible]"

In a sermon on "How Goes the Battle?" the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, [illegible]

A plea to save historic old King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, was [illegible] Boyle, President of the college. Dr. Boyle hopes to raise in this country $100,000 to help save the oldest of Canadian universities. It is said that King's College has furnished the highest percentage of soldiers of any of the educational institutions of the Dominion. It was founded by Bishop Inglis, once a Trinity rector, when the Loyalists left New York for Nova Scotia in 1783. It is the only colonial university operating under a royal charter. Dr. Boyle said that unless the institution received additional financial help it would have to close.

GOV. WHITMAN CALLS THE STATE TO PRAYER

Enumerates Reasons for Observing Thanksgiving Day — In America's Power to End War.

ALBANY, Nov. 11.—A proclamation designating Thursday, Nov. 29, as Thanksgiving Day was issued by Governor Whitman today. It follows:

Whereas, the President of the United States has designated by proclamation the 29th of November as a day of national thanksgiving; now, therefore, I, Charles S. Whitman, Governor of the State of New York, do hereby proclaim and set aside that day as Thanksgiving Day in this State, and I call upon all of our citizens for its proper observance in accordance with time-honored custom in New York.

May our people assemble in their respective places of worship, express their gratitude to the Almighty that in this time of trial and of stress, when the world is in the shadow and civilization is assailed, the men and the women of our land have not been found wanting in patriotism and courage and self-sacrificing devotion to the holy cause to which our country is committed; that even as the American of the Revolution faced 'foreign foes with a firm reliance on the protection of divine providence,' so the Americans of today are going forth to battle for mankind, trusting in the God of our fathers, confident in the righteousness of our cause.

We are thankful that we are able to dedicate to the service of the nation the splendid manhood and womanhood of New York, our great wealth and our vast resources.

We are thankful that it is within the power of the United States of America, however great the cost, to end the war, with absolute, complete and final victory.

FLIGHTS OVER COUNTRY BACKED BY AERO CLUB

Rear Admiral Peary Advised to Hasten Great Airway Scheme to Boom Aviation.

The Aero Club of America announced last night that its Executive Committee had approved the plan of establishing four transcontinental "airways." Alan R. Hawley, Chairman of the Executive Committee, has advised Admiral Peary to make all possible haste to carry out the plan so that work may be given to manufacturers of airplanes and motors and to the hundreds of men who cannot be taken into the air service at the present time. The matter of "airways" will be among the topics to be discussed during the Aeronautic Convention to be held during the Pan American Aeronautic Exposition at the Grand Central Palace Feb. 16 to 23.

The proposed transcontinental "airways" will be named The Woodrow Wilson Airway, which will extend in a straight line from New York to San Francisco, touching at Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and other important cities on the way to the Pacific Coast; the Wright Brothers Airway, starting from Washington, going through North Carolina, the State where the Wrights made their historic flight, through Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and ending at San Diego, California; the Langley Airway from Washington to Los Angeles, and the Chanute and Bell Airway, from Boston to Seattle, touching at Albany, New York, Syracuse, Rochester, Erie, Buffalo, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Minneapolis, Bismarck, Great Falls, and other cities along the route.

In addition to the transcontinental airways it is proposed that there be coastal airways as follows: The Atlantic Airway from Bangor, Me., to Key West, Fla.; the Gulf Airway from Key West to the mouth of the Rio Grande, and the Pacific Airway from San Diego to Puget Sound.

In running part of the Langley Airway, the Wright Brothers Airway, and Chanute and Bell Airway, through undeveloped and thinly settled territory there is being taken into consideration the fact that aerial transportation will be a strong factor in the development of those parts of the United States, and that it is possible that communities will be built around stations and trails. These airways, it is said, will typify the pioneer spirit of the Wrights and Langley. They will also give highways and transportation to those parts of the United States that do not have them.

It is said that the Post Office, which has been asking Congress for airplanes for carrying mails for several years, has outlined about 200 different air routes where the airplane would solve the problem of mail transportation. From four to eight airplanes would be needed for each route, and it is said that supplying them would keep busy the manufacturers that are now idle and would develop additional manufacturing facilities to meet the call for a larger number of airplanes, which the Aero Club feels is sure to come as the result of the allied conferences in Paris.

TO ASSIST JEWISH ORPHANS.

Hebrew National Orphan House Asks Funds for New Plant.

In order to make room for Jewish orphans who cannot receive shelter under present conditions, a campaign will be launched in this city within a few weeks to obtain $100,000 for the extension of the Hebrew National Orphan House, which is at present at 52 St. Mark's Place and 57 East Seventh Street. The plans of the campaign were discussed at the third annual meeting of the Orphan House at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place, yesterday. Among the speakers were Leon Lerner, President of the Orphan House; Dr. Philip Klein, and Judge Aaron J. Levy.

After the fund is raised the money will be spent on a site and buildings for the Cottage System, which the Orphan House will establish in Westchester County. The institution has outgrown its present quarters entirely. Hundreds of applications are being rejected because of lack of room. The Directors of the Orphan House feel also that some definite steps ought to be taken to remove Jewish orphans from institutions where they cannot obtain the benefits of a Jewish education and training.

At yesterday's meeting the Chairman read some prize essays which were written on the subject of the Liberty Bonds by orphans ranging in age from 8 to 15 years. The prize of a $100 Liberty Bond is to go to the winner of the contest.

An appeal for funds made at the meeting brought a total contribution of $2,500 in cash, and as much more in pledges. Fully $60,000 of the $100,000 sought has already been pledged.

Obituary Notes.

ROBERT RIGNEY, engaged in the brokerage business, died on Friday at his home, 54 St. Francis Place, Brooklyn. He was born in New York City fifty-nine years ago.

DANIEL F. BRODERICK of [illegible] West Ninety-second Street, Manhattan, [illegible]

ROBERT H. GAMBLE died suddenly on Saturday at his home, [illegible] Brandon Street, [illegible]

[illegible]

QUEEN LILIUOKALANI OF HAWAII DEAD

Her Throne for Years a Storm Centre of Home and International Politics.

MARIRED TO AN AMERICAN

Deposed Because of Reactionary Rule, but Kept Up Royal State for Years.

HONOLULU, Nov. 11.—Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii died this morning. She had been in ill health for many months, and a week ago began to fail rapidly. Last Thursday physicians announced that the end was near.

Preparations have been made for the body to lie in state, with a territorial guard of honor, and social events planned for the United States Congressional party visiting here probably will be cancelled.

Lydia Kamehaha Liliuokalani, the first and only Queen of Hawaii, was born in Honolulu on Sept. 2, 1838, and ascended the throne on Jan. 20, 1891, after the death of her brother, Kalakaua I. She had been Regent for some time before his death. She had learned the English language, and in 1862 she had married John O. Dominis, an American by birth, who subsequently became Governor of Oahu, and who died in Honolulu six months after his wife became Queen.

Immediately upon her installation as Queen she found herself in the power of the leaders of the movement to establish a new Constitution abolishing monarchy in Hawaii. She was forced to sign a new Constitution, which her brother had refused to consider, and which made her only a nominal ruler. In 1893, however, a number of powerful Hawaiians rallied to her side and enabled her to draft a new one, hopelessly reactionary in its nature, providing for the disfranchisement of foreigners and making all commerce with the island and all use of it as a harbor and coaling station dependent upon her will.

Its drift was so dangerous that a Committee of Public Safety was formed by planters and merchants. The Queen was deposed. A commission was sent to the United States to ask for annexation. A protectorate was established over the island under President Harrison, but this was withdrawn under President Cleveland, who opposed the idea of annexing the island. In the meantime, a conspiracy was formed at Honolulu to overthrow the Provisional Government and reinstate the Queen. It was nipped in the bud. The Queen was convicted of high treason and sentenced to spend five years in jail, but the sentence was not enforced.

Her power, however, was completely broken, and on July 4, 1894, a republic was proclaimed with Sanford B. Dole as President. The dethroned Queen was voted a pension of $4,000 a year by the Hawaiian Legislature, and permitted to receive the income from a sugar plantation of 6,000 acres. For fifteen years after her deposition she made vain efforts to have her kingdom restored to her. She made equally vain efforts to have 1,000,000 acres of crown land, taken over by the Hawaiian Government, declared her private property.

Five or six years ago she gave up these ambitions and retired to Honolulu, where in her private residence she kept up the style of a Queen and received regal honors from a small court of loyal followers.

The Queen was well known as the author of more than 100 Hawaiian songs. She was also the author of "Hawaii's Story," a book in which she told the island's history with marked literary ability.

Ella Wesner, Aged Actress, Dead.

Ella Wesner, 76 years old, one of the last of the old-time vaudeville favorites, died yesterday at the Home for Incurables, where she had been for three years under the care of the Actors Fund. Services will be held in the Campbell Funeral Church, Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street, at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning. Burial will be in Evergreen Cemetery. Ella Wesner made her début on the stage of the old London Theatre in the Bowery. She played at that theatre and at Tony Pastor's for years after. Miss Wesner was one of the first women to win recognition as a male impersonator.

Justice Davis Improves.

A marked improvement was shown yesterday in the condition of Justice Vernon M. Davis of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, who has been ill from pneumonia at his home, 104 Lenox Avenue. His temperature had decreased considerably after a comfortable night on Saturday, and while his condition was still said to be serious, hope was held out for his ultimate recovery.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

CASHMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Irving Cashman, 664 West 161st St., announce the birth of a daughter, on Sunday, Nov. 11.

CUTLER.—On Nov. 10, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Cutler, nee Dorothy Glaser, 1,001 Ocean Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., a son, Lloyd Norton.

GOEPEL.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Goepel announce the birth of a son Nov. 10 at 800 Riverside Drive.

MARKS.—Nov. 6, 3,810 Broadway, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Marks, a daughter.

MYLES.—Nov. 4, 1,525 72d St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Myles, a son.

TWOROGER.—Nov. 4, Flower Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Tworoger, a son.

ZWEIG.—Nov. 6, Minzesheimer Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Zweig, a daughter.

Engaged.

FRIED — GOLDWATER. — Mrs. Celia Goldwater announces the engagement of her daughter Edna to Mr. Albert Fried. No cards.

HEILBRONER—BAUMANN.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Baumann of 51 West 89th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Bessie, to Irwin R. Heilbroner. At home Sunday, Nov. 18, 3 to 6. No cards.

ADLER—BLOCH.—Frances I. Bloch to Jesse Adler.

ARNOFF—GREEN.—Bertha Green to Jack Arnoff.

COWEN—WITT.—Beatrice Witt to Laurence L. Cowen.

DREIFUS—KOH.—Estelle Koh to Frank R. Dreifus.

FEIG—STAHL.—Pearl Stahl to Charles Feig.

GREENWALD—JUDAS.—Lena Judas to Jack Greenwald.

HAMBURGER—ADLER.—Viola Adler to Sidney Hamburger.

KEELER—HART.—Katharine Hart to Dr. Ralph H. Keeler.

METH—BLYN.—Clara Blyn to Sidney Meth.

MONDAY—LOWENFELD.—Nettie Lowenfeld to Mortimer Monday.

NATHANSON — GREENBERGER. — Clara Greenberger to A. E. Nathanson.

SEGAL—GOODMAN.—Helen Goodman to Morris Segal.

SIMON—BACHWITZ.—Phyllis Bachwitz to Bernard W. Simon.

SIMON—LANDAU.—Eva Landau to Aaron Simon.

SMALL — WIMPFHEIMER.—Etta Wimpfheimer to Frederick Small.

STEINBERG—BARKIN.—Lydia E. Barkin to Harry Steinberg.

ULLMANN—WEINBERG.—Bertha Weinberg to Max Ullmann.

Married.

BONFILS—KIGHT.—On Nov. 10, by the Rev. W. W. Bellinger, D. D., Marguerite Dorsey Kight, daughter of Alonzo B. Kight, to Alden Denning Bonfils, son of Mrs. Carlton Ward Bonfils, Cadet, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PLIMPTON—HASTINGS.—Nov. 10, 1917, at Cathedral of St. John the Divine, by the Right Rev. David H. Greer, Fanny Hastings, daughter of the late General Russell Hastings and Mrs. Hastings, to George Arthur Plimpton.

ROSA—CAMPBELL.—On Saturday, Nov. 10, Miss Janet P. Campbell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew G. Campbell, to Mr. Rudolph R. Rosa, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Rosa.

WELLS—NORRIE.—On Saturday, Nov. 10, 1917, at Grace Church, by the Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Emily Rita, daughter of Ethel Barbey de Jumilhac and the late A. Lanfear Norrie, to John Wells, Second Lieutenant, 105th U. S. Infantry.

WHEELER—KILNER.—On Saturday, Nov. 3, 1917, at Portland, Ore., Mary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel E. Kilner, to William S. Wheeler of Portland.

CHOCK — SEIDEMAN.—Nov. 6, Hannah Seideman to Leon Chock.

FRIEDMAN—HEINRICH.—Nov. 6, Nettie Heinrich to Harry J. Friedman.

GOTTLIEB—NICKELSBURG.—Nov. 7, Hannah Nickelsburg to Solomon Gottlieb.

SILVERMAN—LEHMAN.—Nov. 6, Gertrude Lehman to Albert A. Silverman.

Brooklyn.

ORAN—HOWE.—Nov. 8, Jane Howe to John E. Oran.

Died.

BULLOCK.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 10, 1917, Noel Jennett Bullock. Funeral services at Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church, Plainfield, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 13, at 2:30 P. M.

COLLINS.—At his residence, 324 West 56th St., on Friday, Nov. 9, 1917, Joseph Norris Collins, in his 81st year. Funeral services at his late residence, Sunday, Nov. 11, at 2 P. M. Interment New Haven, Conn.

CRANDELL.—Anna D., at Presbyterian Hospital. Funeral services Monday, 2:30 P. M., at John Graham's Chapel, 4,321 Park Av., Bronx.

CRANE.—At Montclair, N. J., Saturday morning, Nov. 10, 1917, Dorothy Oliver, beloved wife of Dr. F. Le Roy Crane. Funeral services will be held at her late home, 31 South Fullerton Av., Montclair, Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

CRIMMINS.—On Friday, Nov. 9, at his residence, 40 East 68th St., John D. Crimmins. Solemn high requiem mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Monday, Nov. 12, at 10 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

CRIMMINS.—The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in the City of New York.—The members of the Board of Managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of New York are requested to attend the funeral of the late John D. Crimmins on Monday, Nov. 12, at 10 o'clock A. M., at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Mr. Crimmins was one of the most active and esteemed members of this [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the Board of Managers [illegible] Crimmins [illegible]

RIGHT REV. JOSEPH F. MOONEY, V. G., Vice President.

FRANCIS O'NEILL, Secretary.

CRIMMINS.—The members of the Advisory [illegible]

Died.

CRIMMINS.—The Board of Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral.—CRIMMINS, JOHN D.—At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral, held in the Cathedral rectory, Nov. 10, 1917, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His inscrutable Providence to call to His eternal reward our beloved and respected associate, Mr. John D. Crimmins; and,

Whereas, Mr. Crimmins has been a pillar of the Cathedral ever since its dedication in 1879, and has been during the greater part of that period an efficient member of this Board of Trustees, filling with rare intelligence and care the positions of Treasurer and of Chairman of the Executive Committee; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Trustees of the Cathedral, deplore the death of Mr. John D. Crimmins as the loss of an able, devoted, loyal, and resourceful member of this board; and be it furthermore

Resolved, That the people of the Cathedral, whom we have the honor to represent, have lost in Mr. John D. Crimmins a typical Catholic, a high-minded, noble citizen, a leader, a counselor, an inspiration, and a guide, whose memory they will ever cherish, whose absence they will always feel, and for whose soul they will constantly pray, and be it finally

Resolved, That a copy of these preamble and resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the board, and that a copy thereof, suitably engrossed, be transmitted to the afflicted family of our deceased friend and fellow-member.

JOHN CARDINAL FARLEY, President.
BERNARD F. COLEMAN, Secretary.

CRIMMINS.—Members of the Catholic Club of the City of New York are requested to attend the funeral services of the late John D. Crimmins, former officer of the club, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Monday, Nov. 12, at 10 o'clock A. M.

PERCY J. KING, President.
EDWARD K. HANLON, Secretary.

CRIMMINS.—The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in the City of New York announces with deep regret the death of our fellow-member John D. Crimmins, a former President of this society, on Friday, Nov. 9, at his residence, 40 East 68th St. Members are requested to attend the funeral services at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Monday, Nov. 12, 1917, at 10 A. M.

VICTOR J. DOWLING, President.
JAMES J. HOEY, Secretary.

CRIMMINS.—The American Irish Historical Society announces with regret the death of John D. Crimmins, an ex-President-General of this society. Members will attend the funeral services at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Monday, Nov. 12, 1917, at 10 A. M.

J. I. C. CLARKE, President-General.
EDWARD H. DALY, Secretary-General.

DEACON.—A. T. Baldwin, Sunday, aged 97. Funeral services at Strong Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, Tuesday, at 8 P. M.

DELATOUR.—At Westfield, N. J., on Nov. 10, Rebecca S. Delatour, beloved wife of George L. Delatour and daughter of the late E. V. B. and Rebecca W. Halcomb. Funeral services at her late residence, on Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1917, at 3:30 P. M. Springfield, (Mass.,) papers please copy.

EATON.—At Hempstead, L. I., Nov. 11, Edythe T., wife of W. H. Eaton. Funeral services at her late residence, 476 Front St., Tuesday evening, Nov. 13, at 8 P. M. Toronto papers please copy.

FRANK.—Saturday, Nov. 10, Bernard Frank, beloved husband of Hannah, (nee Marks,) and father of Stanley and Leonard. Funeral private. Residence, 600 West 144th.

GAUL.—Louise M., widow of James H. Gaul, beloved mother of Mrs. Walter E. Phelps, Harvey B. Gaul, and William Ward Gaul, Nov. 11, at her residence, 943 Green Av., Brooklyn. Services Tuesday evening, Nov. 13, 8 P. M.

GOWARD.—Mary E., suddenly, Nov. 11. Services Nov. 13, 8 P. M., sister's residence, Letitia Beck, 101 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn.

GREENE.—On Friday, Nov. 9, at his residence, 243 West 99th St., John Arthur Greene. Services at 72 Hall St., corner Chestnut St., Waltham, Mass., Tuesday, at 2 P. M.

HAPPEL.—Suddenly, on Nov. 10, 1917, Frederick L. Happel of 8 West 91st St., beloved husband of Eleanor Becker and father of Freddie Happel, aged 39 years. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his parents, 138 West 119th St., on Monday evening, Nov. 12, 1917, at 8 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment private.

HART.—Lena Hart of 911 Park Av., suddenly, beloved wife of Henry Hart, mother of Elsie, Florence, Lillian, Herah, and Anna Wolfe. Funeral private.

HAUSCHEN.—At Liberty, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1917, after a lingering illness, Gertie Kahrs, widow of Henry Hauschen and mother of Henrietta, Henry, Anna, and George, in the 58th year of her age. Funeral services from her late residence, Liberty, N. Y., Tuesday evening, Nov. 13. Also from the chapel at Lutheran Cemetery, Middle Village, Wednesday, Nov. 14, at 12:30 o'clock. Interment Lutheran Cemetery.

HELLER.—On Nov. 11, 1917, Emilie Heller, in her 81st year. Funeral services from her late residence, 2,490 7th Av., Tuesday, the 13th, [illegible] A. M.

HONEYWELL.—On Sunday, Nov. 11, William, son of the late William and Deborah Marshall Honeywell. Funeral private.

HYMAN.—On Saturday, Nov. 10, after a short illness, Beaumont, beloved son of Karoline and the late Abraham B. Hyman and brother of Mortimer and Solomon and Sarah H. Prittburg. Funeral from his late residence, 601 West 110th St., Monday morning, Nov. 12, at 10 o'clock.

JACKSON.—On Saturday, Nov. 10, 1917, Estella, in her 81st year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 1,043A [illegible] Place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

JENKINS.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 11, 1917, at the residence of her parents, 373 West [illegible] St., New York City, Louise, [illegible] James C. and [illegible] Jenkins, former [illegible] Notice of funeral later. [illegible] North Carolina papers please copy.

KEEPERS.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Nov. 11, [illegible] Funeral services will be held at her home, [illegible] Lincoln Park, on Tuesday, Nov. 13, at [illegible]

KUDLICH.—At his residence, 506 Hudson St., Hoboken, on Nov. 10, 1917, Dr. Hans Kudlich, in his 95th year. Funeral services [illegible] Funeral private.

LEVINE.—[illegible] widow of the late Julius C. Levine, [illegible] Nov. 12, at [illegible]

Died.

LEVY.—On Nov. 11, Copple Levy, in his 74th year, father of Harry, Isidore, Solomon, Bella and May. Funeral services at his late residence, 112 1st Av., Monday Nov. 12, at 2:30 P. M. Please omit flowers.

MOORE.—Morris, real estate broker, Nov. 10, 7 P. M., at Park Hospital. Funeral services from his late residence, 27 East 124th St.

OSBORN. — On Saturday, Nov. 10, 1917, George B. Osborn, beloved husband of Stella V. Osborn of 7 Maple Court, Flatbush. Funeral services will be held at Fairchild's Funeral Parlors, 86 Lefferts Place, near Grand Av., Brooklyn, on Monday at 2:30 P. M.

PALMER.—Susana, on Nov. 9, beloved wife of Charles Palmer and mother of Susana, Eva, Gertrude, Ruth, Eunie. Funeral from her late residence, 30 Wolf St., Yonkers, on Monday, Nov. 12. Services at 1 o'clock. Interment Lutheran Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

PATRICK.—On Nov. 11, 1917, George B., son of the late General Marsena and Madeleine Patrick and beloved husband of Margaret Patrick. Interment in Holy Sepulchre Cemetery, Philadelphia.

RICHTER.—Suddenly, Nov. 11, in her 46th year, Rachel, (nee Zekind,) beloved wife of Samuel and devoted mother of Amelia and sister of Joel and Samuel Zekind. Relatives and friends invited to attend funeral from late residence, 510 West 148th St., on Tuesday, Nov. 13, 2 P. M.

RIGNEY.—Robert, on Nov. 9. Funeral from his late residence, 54 St. Francis Place, Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 12, at 2 P. M.

STOTHERS.—On Friday, Nov. 9, Eleanor Merrell, widow of David Stothers, aged 78 years. Funeral services Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Trinity M. E. Church, West New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.

SUYDAM.—On Nov. 10, 1917, Ellen M. Suydam, the beloved wife of John Suydam, in her 76th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 279 Gates Av., Brooklyn, on Nov. 13, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends invited.

TRICKEY.—Isabella, beloved wife of James Trickey. Services at her late residence, 485 East 180th St., on Wednesday, Nov. 14, at 1 P. M. Interment Oaklawn Cemetery, Yonkers.

VAN NEST. — Suddenly, at East Orange, N. J., Nov. 10, Mary Scholey, daughter of the late John R. and Josephine Westervelt Van Nest. Funeral services from her late residence, 19 North Walnut St., Tuesday morning, Nov. 13, at 11 o'clock.

WEBER.—Entered into rest in his 37th year, Frank Weber, Jr., beloved husband of Helen Weber, (nee Brommer.) Funeral services at his residence, No. 131 Pelham Road, New Rochelle, on Monday, at 8 P. M. Relatives and friends, also members of Adamant Council, No. 2,094, R. A., are invited. Interment Tuesday A. M., private.

WESNER.—Ella. THE FUNERAL CHURCH, B'way, 66th St., (Campbell Building,) Wednesday, 11 o'clock. Auspices Actors' Fund.

WILLIAMS.—At Ossining, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1917, Elliot Williams, son of the late Isaiah Williams, aged 67 years. Funeral services on Tuesday, Nov. 13, from the funeral parlor of S. C. Kipp, Jr., & Son, Ossining, N. Y., at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Fair Ridge Cemetery, Chappaqua.

ARNOLD.—L. Hastings, Post Graduate Hospital, Nov. 9. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

BEAVER.—John M., 288 East 164th St., Nov. 10, aged 31. Funeral private.

BLEINERT.—Catharina, 66 East 116th St., Nov. 10, aged 77. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

CARNEY.—James J., 600 East 135th St., Nov. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

COHN.—Emanuel, 1,590 Amsterdam Av., Nov. 10, aged 77. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

DALTON.—Mary A., 200 East 94th St., Nov. 9. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

DIERKES.—George J., 100 West 77th St., Nov. 10. Funeral notice later.

FLYNN.—John, 52 West End Av., Nov. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HASENEY.—William, 235 East 94th St., Nov. 9. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HAUGHREY.—John, 609 1st Av., Nov. 10. Funeral tomorrow.

HORTY.—Mary, 401 East 145th St., Nov. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

McMAHON.—Catherine, 27 Bridge St., Nov. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

MAHER.—William J., 138 East 28th St., Nov. 10. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MUNDT.—Charles, Nov. 9. Funeral 283 West 118th St.

NUGENT.—Bridget, New Dorp, S. I., Nov. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

ROUX.—Charles W., 2,017 Hughes Av., Bronx, Nov. 10, aged 62. Funeral private.

SCHNEIDER.—Josephine, 2,228 Amsterdam Av., Nov. 9.

SKERRETT.—John F., 1,077 Fox St., Bronx, Nov. 10. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

WAGNER.—Frederick, 730 Fairmount Place, Nov. 8. Funeral private.

Brooklyn.

BELLE.—Clara, 131 Irving Av., Nov. 10, aged 20. Funeral today.

CAVANAGH.—James, Nov. 10, aged 7. Funeral 210 Hoyt St. today.

DEITSCH.—George H., 156 McDougal St., Nov. 9. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GUNTHER.—Louis, 425 64th St., Nov. 9, aged 73. Funeral private.

HAAS.—Edward F., 1,420 Jefferson Av., Nov. 9, aged 48. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

HARDER.—Charles A., 387 17th St., Nov. 9.

JACKSON.—Charles E., 9 Raleigh Place, Nov. 10. Funeral notice later.

KENNEDY.—Della C., 6 New St., Coney Island, Nov. 9.

KENNY.—Annie, Nov. 10. Funeral 278 Marcy Av. today, 10:30 A. M.

McCAFFERTY.—Theresa, Williamsburg Hospital, Nov. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

McGUINNESS.—Ellen, 8 Liberty St., Nov. 9. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

MARTIN.—Elizabeth, Nov. 9. Funeral 207 Hamilton Av. today, 2 P. M.

MONTALBINE.—Louis N., 1,820 East 17th St., Nov. 10. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

PARTRIDGE.—Peter, Kings County Hospital, Nov. 10, aged 31. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Died.

PETRIE.—Selma L., 395 Gates Av., Nov. 9.

REMPE.—Albert, 111 South 4th St., Nov. 9. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

ROGERS.—Sarah, 222 Berry St., Nov. 10. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SCHUSTER.—George W., 651 Park Place, Nov. 10. Funeral private.

SMITH.—Bridget, 2,075 East 13th St., Nov. 9, aged 84. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

STROHHECKER.—Catherine, 617 Flatbush Av., Nov. 9. Funeral today.

TINNEBERG.—Anna M., 111 Ellery St., Nov. 10. Funeral service tomorrow.

VEEN.—Julia, 344 Gates Av., Nov. 10. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

WOOD.—Elizabeth B., 172 6th Av., Nov. 10. Funeral service today, private.

ZINNCEWICZ.—Emil, 272 Vanderbilt Av., Nov. 10, aged 21. Funeral today.

Long Island.

GAMBLE.—Robert H. Woodhower, Nov. 10. Funeral service today.

In Memoriam.

GERBER. — In loving memory of Abraham Gerber, who departed this life Nov. 12, 1914. Chicago papers please copy.

MULLER.—In loving memory of Jennie, beloved wife of George Muller, who passed on Nov. 12, 1916.

ANNA AND ELIZABETH.

MULLER.—In tender remembrance of my beloved wife, Jennie Hodgkinson Muller, who entered into rest Nov. 12, 1916.

SCHMITT.—Memorial services for the late Magdalene Schmitt will be held at the meeting house of the Society for Ethical Culture, 64th St. and Central Park West, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 13, at 8 o'clock.

APPELBAUM.—Morris, unveiling monument, Bayside Cemetery, Nov. 18, 3 P. M.

BYRNE.—Elizabeth M., mass, St. Teresa's Church, Brooklyn, today, 8 A. M.

BODENHEIMER.—Julius, in memory of, died Nov. 14, 1911.

COSGROVE.—John, in memory of, died Nov. 14, 1916.

CURNED.—Terence, mass St. Vincent Ferrer's Church today, 10 A. M.

FLEISCHHAKER.—Eliza, unveiling monument, Mount Zion Cemetery, Nov. 18, 2 P. M.

GALLAGHER.—James W., in memory of, died Nov. 12, 1916.

GREENEBAUM.—Hannah, unveiling monument, Mount Hope Cemetery, Nov. 18, 2 P. M.

HAECKEL.—Henry, in memory of, died Nov. 13, 1908.

HAHNESAND.—Joseph, unveiling monument, Mount Carmel Cemetery, Nov. 18, 3 P. M.

HAYES.—Mary A., in memory of, died Nov. 12, 1915.

KENNEDY.—Joseph F., in memory of, died Nov. 13, 1916.

LESSER.—Rose N., in memory of, died Nov. 12, 1908.

LYONS.—Mamie, in memory of, died Nov. 13, 1908.

McCUSKER.—Susan E., in memory of, died Nov. 14, 1916.

MANRON.—Catherine, mass St. Ignatius Loyola Church, Nov. 14, 9 A. M.

MUEHLENTHAL.—Amelia, unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, Nov. 18, 3 P. M.

RYAN.—Joseph C., mass St. John the Evangelist Church, today, 8 A. M.

ST. JAMES ALUMNAE.—Deceased members, mass St. James Convent, Brooklyn, Nov. 17, 9 A. M.

STERN.—Simon, unveiling monument, Maimonides Cemetery, Nov. 18, 2:30 P. M.

TAYLOR.—James L., mass St. Rita's Church, Nov. 14, 8 A. M.

WELCH.—Edna, in memory of, died Nov. 14, 1916.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

There is a theory popular with students of market movements and supported by charts that a bull market lasts for approximately two years, whereas a bear market completes its cycle in half that time. On that theory the downward movement in prices should be near its end. The turning point which marked the beginning of the 1917 bear market occurred in this month a year ago, and, oddly enough, it came about with the first serious suggestion that peace was near at hand. For a while afterward stocks endeavored to hold their advantage, but a pronounced slump occurred in December, and despite some fitful rallies the trend has been toward lower levels ever since. As a matter of mathematics it might be demonstrated that this decline cannot go much further in point of time, but each market is controlled by a different set of factors, and no one can tell today what the guiding influences will be at the end of another week. It is much easier to look back and find reasons for the revaluation of securities which has been taking place than to formulate an estimate of the extent to which the declines may be carried, or the size of the subsequent recovery. The stock ticker usually discounts events before they come to pass, and it is not strange that in the process it sometimes writes off values against expected contingencies that are never realized.

As a general rule a bull market in part precedes and in part accompanies a period of increasing national prosperity. As business activity gains momentum investors come into possession of more funds than they have immediate need for. These are used for the purchase of securities, and prices rise more rapidly than the value of the properties represented. Conversely, when business is contracting or showing signs of approaching contraction, holders of stocks begin to experience the need of money represented by their investments and bring about a declining market in their efforts to exchange their certificates for cash. The decline through which the stock and bond markets have been working did not follow the formula of previous bear movements in this respect, that business as a whole has continued to gain momentum coincidentally with the lowering of security prices. Yet the fundamental reason for the declines of previous years were not much different from those which have operated to bring about lower prices in recent months. Security holders have felt the need of the money represented by their holdings of stocks and bonds either to meet a deficit due to the lessened purchasing power of their income, to the expected demands of the new war taxes, or to the end that they might reinvest the proceeds in war loans. If no other factors had been at work these would have accounted for a considerable part of the liquidation which has been going on intermittently for upward of a year past. Brokers report that certificates have come into their hands which had remained undisturbed for more than a decade previous. The process of redistribution was rendered more abrupt by reason of the fact that the market has not had the benefit of foreign support, which before the war could be counted upon to cushion a decline brought about by conditions peculiar to the United States.

As in the case of all market movements which have reached such proportions as to become the subject of national notice, the violent slump of the past few weeks has centred attention upon the weak points in the machinery of the security markets. The Stock Exchange is not a perfect instrument, although it is a remarkably efficient one when it is considered how quickly the demands upon it expand and contract. It is essential that a broad and open market be maintained to which owners of securities may come to be put in touch with buyers. The fewer restrictions, other than those requisite to the proper safeguarding of the interest of both parties, that are placed upon the market the nearer the Exchange can come to reflecting the actual fluctuation in the value of the evidences of ownership which change hands there. It has always been argued that the presence of professional traders who buy and sell to catch small profits helps to stabilize prizes by providing a much broader and better balanced market than would be afforded if sales were made only when buyers and sellers, through their brokers, agree on an exchange. Under cover of this theory the custom of short selling has exceeded the bounds within which it serves a useful purpose. A trader who sells because he thinks that conditions mean lower prices to come is no more inimical to the welfare of the market than he who buys because he expects prices to advance. The danger lies in the fact that it is human nature to try to make others see that prices should go down when one has sold what he has not yet acquired, or make them go up when he has bought stocks which he is desirous of selling. Men have grouped themselves to make their selling more effective in bringing about declines and have on occasions aided in the dissemination of rumors which they had not taken proper steps to confirm. When confidence is disturbed the mere fact of a sudden increase in selling is enough to aggravate fears and induce others to dump their holdings upon a weakened market. The Stock Exchange authorities have at length taken steps to keep in touch with the short selling which is going on through members, but only where such sales necessitate borrowing of certificates to make deliveries. No effort has been made as yet to keep a check upon selling which is balanced by covering on the same day. The professional trader on the floor has a great advantage over the non-member in that he can sense impending slumps and by selling short obtain prices higher than those obtained shortly afterward by the customer, who may have reached the same conclusion but whose transaction must go through the regular routine. So far the Governors have not discovered any evidence of what they regard as pernicious short selling, and they have not attempted to regulate professional operations originating within the walls of the Exchange, although there is a growing feeling in banking circles that there is just as much need for regulation of the room trader as in the other case.

The statement by Secretary McAdoo that he does not contemplate another offering of bonds until after January has proved one of the most helpful developments in recent days. It is the understanding of those who took an active part in handling the second Liberty Loan that the Secretary expects to be able to get along without having recourse to another offering until next April. In the meantime he has the war savings certificates, which may bring in as much as two billions, and the Treasury certificates of indebtedness. It has also been suggested that he may sell Treasury bills to the banks, to be taken up eventually with the proceeds of bonds to be put out when investment conditions are more nearly normal.

LONDON MARKET FIRM.

Russian Coup and Italian Losses, However, Produce Caution.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The principal effect of the Russian coup d'état and the further retreat of the Italian Army was a pronounced contraction in business. The public showed itself increasingly cautious, but there were no considerable realizations in any direction, and the markets were merely dull.

Investment stocks rallied from an early weakness, and the 5 per cent. war loan made a good recovery following the denial by the Chancellor of the absurd suggestion from [illegible] quarters that the war loan might be especially penalized in future taxation projects, and, therefore, was undesirable.

British railways improved on the announcement of the appointment of a committee to consider the after-war position of the industries. There is a growing conviction that the lines will not be returned to the companies and that former rates will not be maintained as under former conditions.

The majority of semi-speculative issues in the market lost favor, but there were some exceptions, notably among shipping securities, which were still bought on the prospect of more amalgamations. Otis Steel rose substantially each day, showing a gain for the week of 28 points. The company reported fabulous profits. Other iron and steel shares and armament shares were well supported.

The sales of national war bonds for the week ended Nov. 3 amounted to £12,888,000, the smallest so far recorded, and were consequently disappointing. A committee has now been appointed to consider the desirability of issuing premium bonds, and a report is expected shortly.

It is announced that Lord Cunliffe, Governor of the Bank of England, will retire next March and be succeeded by Sir Brian Cokayne, the present Deputy Governor. Lord Cunliffe's term has been extended three years beyond the normal time, owing to war conditions.

There was little surplus credit offering in Lombard Street, and the demand for money was strong on most days of the week. No quotations are available for exchanges, but the dealings were narrow.

FRENCH RENTES DECLINE.

Happenings in Russia and Italy Cause Depression on Bourse.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The week's happenings in Russia and Italy have not been of a nature to stimulate activity on the stock market here, and the Bourse closing was depressed. Prices held up well for the first few days, but gave way generally at the end of the week, with the exception of French banks, rubbers, [illegible] and certain copper and electricity shares.

Rentes fell off 1 per cent. to a round figure of 58 francs, at which price they return a clear 5 per cent. Railways and transports fell away after the adjournment motion in Thursday's Chamber to increase tariffs, due to the pressure of the Socialist group, which regards the movement unfavorably.

The Finance Minister has asked the Chamber to vote supplementary credits until the end of the year of 200,000,000 francs, making the total credits opened since the outbreak of the war 105,295,000,000 francs. The gold holdings of the Bank of France total 5,291,317,[illegible] francs. War advances increased 200,000,000 and foreign advances expanded by 80,000,000 francs.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED NOV. 10, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	4,524,814	164,277,986
Same period a year ago	7,927,200	181,055,077

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	64.15	60.42	89.30	60.42
Same period a year ago	100.78	98.48	100.78	80.91

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
130	ADVANCE RUMELY	8	8	8	— 1
100	Advance Rumely pf.	20½	20½	20½	— ⅝
800	Ajax Rubber	51	50	50	— 1
3,300	Alaska Gold Mines	3¼	3	3	— ¼
1,900	Alaska Juneau	3	2⅛	2⅛	— 1⅛
8,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	18	15½	17½	— 1
1,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. pf.	76	69⅞	71	— 4⅜
1,100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	77	74	74⅜	— 4½
100	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	91½	91½	91½	— 4½
3,100	Am. Beet Sugar	72⅝	69	71	— 1⅞
200	Am. Brake S. & F. pf.	162	155	155	— 9
70,000	Am. Can	31	29½	30⅞	— 3⅛
800	Am. Can pf.	93	92⅞	92⅞	— 3½
9,500	Am. Car & Fdy.	62⅝	58	62¼	+ ¼
245	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	107	106	106	— 1½
700	Am. Cotton Oil	26¼	25½	25⅝	— 1⅞
3,550	Am. Hide & Leather	13¼	11½	13	+ 1
5,300	Am. Hide & L. pf.	54⅝	50⅝	53	— ¾
500	Am. Ice	10	10	10	+ ½
400	Am. Ice pf.	40½	39⅞	39⅞	— 4⅝
6,900	Am. International	53⅞	48½	51	— 2
45,000	Am. Linseed	27½	23	26¼	+ 2¼
8,800	Am. Linseed pf.	64½	57⅝	64½	+ 5⅜
16,900	Am. Locomotive	52½	47½	50½	— ⅝
300	Am. Locomotive pf.	94½	94½	94½	— 2
900	Am. Malting	11⅜	10	11	— 1¼
1,400	Am. Malting 1st pf.	58¼	54⅞	56⅞	— 2⅝
400	Am. Shipbuilding	91	88	89	..
49,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	76½	69⅝	73	— 3
700	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	102⅞	101	101	— 1¼
100	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A	94	94	94	+ ½
4,700	Am. Steel Foundries	54⅞	51	52	— 3⅛
10,900	Am. Sugar Refining	98	89½	93⅞	— 5⅞
800	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	110⅞	107⅞	107⅞	— 2
9,600	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	55¼	51¼	52⅞	— 2⅝
15	Am. Tel. & Cable	57	57	57	..
18,500	Am. Tel. & Tel.	112¼	103¼	105½	— 6⅞
8,000	Am. Tobacco	176	169	173½	— 4½
300	Am. Tobacco pf., new	95¼	95¼	95¼	— 2⅜
4,000	Am. Woolen	40	37⅞	38	— 2½
600	Am. Woolen pf.	91	88	88	— 5
2,500	Am. Writing Paper pf.	21¼	18	18	— 3¼
1,800	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	13	11⅜	11⅜	— 1⅛
50	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	40	40	40	..
68,125	Anaconda Copper	56⅞	51⅛	54½	— 1⅝
200	Associated Dry Goods	12	10	10	— 5
300	Associated Oil	56	56	56	..
24,100	Atchison, Top. & S. F.	86¼	82	84⅛	— 2⅝
900	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	88	84⅞	85	— 3⅝
300	Atlanta, Birm. & At.	9½	9	9	— 1
200	Atlantic Coast Line	97½	97¼	97¼	— 1
18,300	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	97½	90⅝	93½	— 2½
800	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf.	59¼	58⅝	59	— 1¼
56,800	BALDWIN LOCO.	56½	49¼	53⅞	— ¾
17,300	Baltimore & Ohio	53	50	52	+ ⅞
300	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	62¼	62	62¼	+ 2
2,000	Barrett Co.	90	87	87½	— 2⅞
900	Barrett Co. pf.	100	99½	99½	— ½
700	Batopilas Mining	1½	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
6,000	Bethlehem Steel	82½	74	78	— 1
336,100	Bethlehem Steel, Class B, t. c.	82½	72½	77⅝	— ⅝
900	Bethlehem Steel pf.	91	89	90¾	— ¼
8,100	Bethlehem Steel sub. rcts., f. p.	98¼	94⅞	98	+ 1½
22,300	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	49	41½	45¾	— 4½
100	Brown Shoe pf.	88	88	88	— ¼
400	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.	7	6	6	— 1
1,700	Burns Brothers	102½	99½	102	— ½
3,700	Butte & Superior	17¼	15⅞	16	— 2
1,700	CAL. PACKING	36¾	33¾	34½	— 2⅞
2,800	Cal. Petroleum	13⅝	10½	11¼	— 1⅝
1,800	Cal. Petroleum pf.	32	29½	31	— 2⅛
300	Calumet & Arizona	64	63½	64	— 1
34,500	Canadian Pacific	137	131½	136⅝	+ 1⅝
100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf.	80	80	80	— 4
600	Central Foundry	27	26	26	— 5
600	Central Foundry pf.	39	36	36	— 4
89,400	Central Leather Co.	65⅝	58½	62½	— 1⅝
900	Central Leather Co. pf.	100⅝	99	99	..
44	Central & So. Am. Tel.	100	100	100	..
7,230	Cerro de Pasco	31¼	30	30¼	— ⅝
11,800	Chandler Motor	60½	56	60½	+ ½
24,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	47½	44½	47	+ 1
200	Chi. & Alton	10	10	10	+ 1
2,000	Chi. Great Western	7½	6½	7	+ ¾
1,900	Chi. Great Western pf.	21	19⅞	20	— 2
30,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	41	37	39⅝	— 2¼
3,010	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	78½	75½	76⅞	— 2⅞
4,015	Chi. & Northwestern	96	93⅞	94⅞	— 1⅝
16,500	Chi., R. I. & Pac. t. c.	18¾	16½	18⅝	+ 1½
4,100	Chi., R. I. & Pac. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	52½	50	50	— 2
5,900	Chi., R. I. & Pac. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	43½	40⅞	41	— 2
20,500	Chile Copper	14⅝	11½	13⅞	— ¼
16,400	Chino Copper	39½	35½	37⅞	— 1⅝
200	Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	25⅛	25	25	+ 1
800	Cluett, Peabody	50	47	47	— 6
300	Cluett, Peabody pf.	96	90	90	— 7
5,700	Colorado Fuel & Iron	33½	29⅝	32	— 1½
900	Colorado Southern	21½	18	21½	+ 1½
400	Colorado South'n 1st pf	45	44⅞	44⅞	— 1⅛
10,100	Columbia Gas & Elec.	30⅝	25⅞	29¼	— ⅝
13,300	Consol. Gas	86½	80	*82	— 8⅞
200	Consol. Gas, Balt.	102⅝	102	102	— 1½
100	Consol. Interstate Cal. Mining	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
2,100	Continental Can	85	76	80	— 7
100	Continental Can pf.	97	97	97	— 5½
400	Continental Insurance	41¼	41	41¼	— 4⅝
56,800	Corn Products Refining	27½	24¼	26½	— ½
2,200	Corn Products Ref. pf.	89½	88½	89¼	— ½
67,500	Crucible Steel	56⅞	49½	53	— 8½
100	Crucible Steel pf.	85	85	85	..
19,800	Cuba Cane Sugar	27¼	24⅞	27¼	— ¼
2,100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	79	76⅝	79	+ 1
700	DEERE & CO. pf.	99¼	98	98	— 1½
4,500	Delaware & Hudson	99⅞	95½	97½	— ½
400	Del., Lack. & Western	192	185	185	— 7½
800	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	15	13	14½	+ ½
8	Detroit Edison Co.	104	104	104	..
48,800	Distillers Securities	37	31	34	— 1⅞
1,300	Dome Mines	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ¼
500	Duluth, S. S. & At.	2¼	2	2	— 1½
200	Duluth, S. S. & At. pf.	5½	5½	5½	..
200	ELEC. STORAGE B.	49	48	48	— 2
200	Elk Horn Coal	23	23	23	..
57,000	Erie	16	13½	15¼	— ⅝
9,300	Erie 1st pf.	23	20	22½	— ⅝
3,900	Erie 2d pf.	17½	15¼	17	— 1⅝
1,000	FEDERAL MIN. & S.	32	30	30¼	— 1⅝
100	Fisher Body	25	25	25	..
500	Fisher Body pf.	73	73	73	..
1,600	GASTON, WM. & W.	32¼	30	30½	— 1⅝
300	General Chemical	165	165	165	—16
16,350	General Electric	130	122½	124	— 4½
127,150	General Motors	87⅞	74½	80	— 6
1,000	General Motors pf.	75	73	75	..
8,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	36½	35½	35½	— 1⅜
200	Goodrich pf.	99	99	99	..
1,400	Granby Consol.	67	65	67	— 1½
12,475	Great Northern pf.	93⅝	87½	91⅞	— 2⅜
13,400	Great Northern Certs. for Ore Properties	25¼	22⅝	25	— ⅝
1,500	Greene-Cananea Cop.	36½	35	*35½	+ ½
100	Gulf, Mob. & Nor.	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
100	Gulf, Mob. & Nor. pf.	35	35	35	— 5
1,700	Gulf States Steel	81½	77	80	— 5
100	Gulf States Steel 1st pf.	101½	101½	101½	— ⅝
200	HARTMAN CORP.	45	45	45	— 7
4,400	Haskell & Barker	29¼	27½	27⅝	— 1⅝
50	Havana Elec.Ry.& L.pf	104¼	104¼	104¼	..
100	Homestake Mining	95	95	95	— 7
1,900	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	97	93	*95⅝	+ ½
31,300	Inspiration Copper	42⅞	38	41	..
10,500	Interboro Con.	7½	6½	6⅝	— ⅝
5,100	Interboro Con. pf.	46½	43½	45	— 1½
1,600	Inter. Agricultural	9	7⅝	7⅝	— 1
1,800	Inter. Agricultural pf.	32½	26¼	26¼	— 5
2,000	Inter. Harvester, N. J.	106	103⅝	106	+ 2
100	Inter. Harv., N. J., pf.	110	110	110	..
1,200	Inter. Harvester Corp.	55	52	53	— 1½
53,000	Inter. Mer. Marine	28¾	24	26	— 1¼
308,500	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	102½	91½	95⅝	— 3⅞
25,000	Inter. Nickel	27	25	27	+ ⅝
8,320	Inter. Paper	23	18½	20¼	— 1
1,440	Inter. Paper pf.	53	50¼	52	— 1
300	Inter. Salt	59	59	59	— 1
600	JEWEL TEA	36¼	36	36¼	— ⅝

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
4,000	KAN. CITY SOUTH'N	17⅝	13½	14	— ⅞
900	Kan. City Southern pf.	46	40	43	— 4½
2,000	Kelly Springfield Tire	41⅝	37⅞	38	— 4
100	Kelly Springf'd Tire pf.	80	80	80	— 5
100	Kelsey Wheel	21	21	21	— 7½
100	Kelsey Wheel pf.	75	75	75	— 5
61,800	Kennecott Copper	30⅝	28	30⅝	+ 1⅛
22	Kings Co. El. L. & P.	95½	95¼	95¼	— ¼
100	Kress (S. H.) Co. pf.	98	98	98	— 2
18,300	LACK. STEEL	73½	68	70¼	— 3½
800	Lake Erie & Western	9½	8½	8⅞	— 1½
2,000	Lee Rubber & Tire	14⅝	13	13½	— 1½
6,200	Lehigh Valley	54½	51	53½	— 1½
200	Liggett & Myers	179⅞	179½	179½	— 5½
100	Liggett & Myers pf.	101	101	101	— 1
100	Long Island ctfs. of dep.	35	35	35	— 5
200	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	104	103¼	103¼	— ¾
5,850	Louis. & Nash.	116	112⅞	113	— 2⅞
700	MACKAY COS.	73	71	71	— 2⅛
100	Mackay Cos. pf.	59	59	59	— 1
680	Manhattan Elevated	99¼	98	98	— 2
200	Manhattan Shirt	70	69	69	—17
3,400	Maxwell Motors	25⅝	19⅛	25	+ 5⅛
6,400	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	57	50¼	53	+ 3
1,300	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	15	13⅝	15	+ ¾
200	May Dept. Stores	49½	49	49	..
25,100	Mexican Petroleum	79¼	73	74⅞	— 3⅞
100	Mexican Petroleum pf.	88	88	88	+ 2
10,400	Miami Copper	27⅞	25	27⅛	— ⅝
10	Michigan Central	100	100	100	..
83,200	Midvale Steel	44	39⅞	42⅞	+ ⅝
800	Minn. & St. Louis, new	10	9⅛	10	— 1
900	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	84½	79	84	— ¼
1,900	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	4⅞	4	4¼	— ¼
800	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	7½	7	7½	— ½
43,200	Mo. Pacific tr. cfs.	23½	19⅞	22¼	— ⅞
5,000	Mo. Pacific pf. tr. cfs.	42⅞	39	40	— 3
1,000	Montana Power	69	64⅞	65	— 4⅛
500	NATIONAL ACME	26⅝	20½	26¼	— ½
700	National Biscuit	85	80	84½	— ½
300	National Cloak & Suit	58⅝	56	58⅝	+ ⅝
50	National Cloak & S. pf.	98	98	98	..
5,900	National Conduit & C.	22	20¼	22	+ ½
10,400	National Enam. & S.	35⅝	31	35⅝	— ¾
2,000	National Lead	43	38½	42	— 1
100	National Lead pf.	103¼	103¼	103¼	+ ¾
200	National Rys. M. 2d pf.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
10,900	Nevada Con. Copper	17⅝	16	16⅝	— ½
4,000	New York Air Brake	105	98⅛	102	+ ⅞
28,600	New York Central	68⅝	65	67¼	— 1½
500	New York, Chi. & St. L.	13	10	13	— 7
23,500	New York, N. H. & H.	24¾	21¾	24	— ¾
1,100	New York, Ont. & W.	18½	17	17¼	+ ¼
7,000	Norfolk & Western	104½	100	103½	+ 1
400	Norfolk & Western pf.	80	78⅛	78⅞	— 3⅞
500	North American	48½	47	47	— 2½
20,900	Northern Pacific	87⅝	83	85½	— 3⅝
1,250	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	75	70	74¼	— 2¼
26,600	OHIO CITIES GAS	36¼	32⅝	35⅝	— ¼
100	Ohio Fuel Supply	42½	42½	42½	— 2½
1,300	Ontario Mining	4½	3⅝	4¼	+ ¼
1,800	Owens Bottle Machine	81	80	80	— 1¼
1,400	PACIFIC MAIL	24⅛	23	24	— ¼
1,000	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	20	20	20	— 1
400	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf.	88	87	87	— 2½
29,450	Pennsylvania Railroad	48½	47	48¼	— ⅜
700	People's Gas, Chicago	42½	41⅝	42¼	+ ¼
2,800	Pere Marquette	14½	13⅞	14½	+ ¼
1,800	Philadelphia Co.	27	25	26	— 1
200	Pierce-Arrow	31	31	31	— 1½
200	Pierce-Arrow pf.	88	88	88	— 4
100	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	60	60	60	..
7,500	Pitts. Coal	41½	39	40½	— 1⅞
1,700	Pitts. Coal pf.	79	75	76	— 2⅝
100	Pitts. Steel pf.	94	94	94	— 1
2,300	Pitts. & West Va.	24	21¼	22⅞	— 1⅛
1,500	Pitts. & West Va. pf.	56	54	55	— 2½
3,100	Pressed Steel Car	52½	49⅝	52	— 1
100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	90	90	90	— 8¼
600	Public Service, N. J.	110	108	110	— 3
3,300	Pullman Co.	131	127	127⅝	— 3
100	QUICKSILVER	1	1	1	..
100	Quicksilver pf.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2,100	RY. STEEL SPRING	39	36¼	38	+ ⅛
25,500	Ray Con. Copper	21¼	19½	21¼	— ¼
149,650	Reading	68¼	60⅞	67	+ 1
400	Reading 1st pf.	36	34	36	— 2
100	Reading 2d pf.	36	35½	36	+ ½
85,000	Republic Iron & Steel	73¼	66¼	70⅝	— 1¼
900	Republic Iron & S. pf.	96½	94	94½	— 2½
2,550	Royal Dutch t. r.	65	61¼	65	+ 1
2,700	ST. L.-SAN FRAN.	15	14	14⅝	— ⅝
100	St. L.-San Francisco pf	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅝
300	St. Louis Southwestern	36½	36	36½	+ ½
1,200	Savage Arms	60	55	56	+ 1
600	Saxon Motor	6¼	4⅞	5⅛	— 1⅝
1,200	Seaboard Air Line	10	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅝
600	Seaboard Air Line pf.	19	18	18	..
4,700	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	143	133	138	— 2½
300	Sears, Roebuck & Co. pf	118	117	118	..
1,900	Shattuck-Arizona	19½	18⅝	19¼	— ⅝
8,500	Sinclair Oil	31	29½	29⅝	— 1¼
2,000	Sloss-Sheff. Steel & I.	36¼	33½	36¼	+ 1¼
83,910	Southern Pacific	81⅞	78¾	81¼	— ⅛
410	South Porto Rico Sugar	152½	150	150	+ 2
22,700	Southern Railway	25½	23¼	24¾	— ½
6,400	Southern Railway pf.	56½	54⅝	56½	..
100	Standard Milling pf.	81	81	81	— 4¾
39,300	Studebaker Co.	41⅝	33⅞	41¾	+ 5¾
700	Stutz Motor	37½	36¼	36¼	— 1¼
2,300	Superior Steel	33⅝	30¼	31¼	— 2⅝
100	Superior Steel 1st pf.	98	98	98	— 2
6,100	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	13	11⅛	12	— 1⅛
13,500	Texas Co.	140	132	137⅝	+ ⅝
1,200	Texas & Pacific	13	11⅝	12½	..
100	Tidewater Oil	175	175	175	—23
900	Third Avenue	18	17	17	— ½
16,200	Tobacco Products Co.	47	42⅝	45¼	— 1⅞
300	Tobacco Products pf.	93	93	93	..
400	Transue & Williams	39	37	37	— 1
100	Twin City Rapid Tran.	74	74	74	— 1¼
700	UNDERWOOD TYPE.	91	86½	91	+ 2¼
100	Underwood Type pf.	114	114	114	..
600	Union Bag & Paper	64¼	60¼	*60¼	— ¾
78,675	Union Pacific	113⅞	108	113	— 1
800	Union Pacific pf.	74¾	73	73	— 1
2,000	United Alloy Steel	38¼	36¼	37	— 1⅜
8,900	United Cigar Stores	86¼	81½	84½	— 2⅛
600	United Drug	65	64	64	— 1
400	United Dyewood	60	59	59	— 2
3,000	United Fruit	115¾	105¼	108½	— 5½
200	United Paperboard	16	15⅛	16	— 1⅞
1,200	United Rys. Invest.	7½	6	6⅝	..
1,600	United Rys. Invest. pf.	14¼	12	13¼	— 2¾
2,500	U. S. Cast Iron P. & F.	11⅝	10	11	— ⅞
300	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf.	48½	48¼	48½	— ½
200	U. S. Express	16	16	16	— ½
15,700	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	111	103	107½	— 5
400	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf.	91½	88	91½	— ½
300	U. S. Realty & Imp.	10½	10	10	— 1
22,000	U. S. Rubber	53½	49⅜	51¼	— 3¼
1,000	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	97	95	95	— 2⅛
2,700	U. S. Smelt., Ref. & M.	44⅝	42	43	— 2
700	U. S. Smelt., R. & M. pf	45½	43⅞	44	— 4
976,100	U. S. Steel	95⅞	88⅞	92½	— 3⅛
13,500	U. S. Steel pf.	110⅛	108⅞	109	— 3
63,100	Utah Copper	77	71½	75⅝	+ ¾
1,400	Utah Securities	13	9½	12	— 1⅞
2,100	VA.CARO. CHEM.	27¼	26	27	— 1
800	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	50½	50	50½	— 4½
7,800	WABASH	8½	7	8½	+ ⅛
14,300	Wabash pf. A	40⅝	38¼	40⅝	+ ⅜
7,900	Wabash pf. B	20½	18⅝	20¼	+ ⅝
400	Wells Fargo Express	79	75	75	— 8
4,000	Western Maryland	13⅝	12½	13	— 1
400	Western Pacific	13½	13½	13½	— ⅝
200	Western Pacific pf	39	38	38	— 3
3,000	Western Union Tel.	84	78	79	— 5
24,100	Westinghouse E. & M.	39¾	36	38	— 1⅛
110	Westinghouse 1st pf.	56	56	56	— 7
3,100	Wheeling & Lake Erie	9	8½	9	— ½
700	Wheel. & Lake Erie pf.	19	16⅝	19	+ ½
1,900	White Motors	36	34⅞	36	+ 1
4,300	Wilson & Co.	45¼	42	44½	— ½
39,300	Willys-Overland	18⅝	15	17⅝	— 1⅜
1,200	Willys-Overland pf.	75½	70	70	— 6¼
1,400	Woolworth (F. W.) Co.	115	111¼	*112	— 1
500	Woolworth pf.	118½	117	117	— 1
400	Worthington Pump	28	25	25	— 3
200	Worthington P. pf. B	50	50	50	— 1

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29,500	November 1, 1921	@	100.55	8,100	November 1, 1928	@	101.30
29,500	November 1, 1922	@	100.67	8,100	November 1, 1929	@	101.38
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WANTS CARGO FLEET TO RETAIN PRIORITY

Trade Council Favors New Navigation Laws to Lift Handicap from American Ships.

TONNAGE WILL BE AMPLE

Enough to Insure a Position Commensurate with That of Great Britain Before the War.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—All who want to see the American merchant fleet not only regain but retain its high position, are urged by the National Foreign Trade Council to co-operate with the United States Shipping Board in an effort to revise the navigation laws so as to lift the handicap from American vessels.

"The removal of all inequalities and injustices from the American navigation system, enabling American shipping to maintain itself upon an equitably competitive basis with other nations, with due regard to American standards of living and compensation, is absolutely essential to the permanency of the forthcoming rehabilitation of the American merchant marine," asserts the Foreign Trade Council in a report and resolution it will submit today to the Shipping Board.

Accompanying the resolution is a report prepared by the Council's Committee on Merchant Marine, and signed by James A. Farrell, Chairman of the Council, and President of the United States Steel Corporation, and P. A. S. Franklin, President of the International Mercantile Marine Company. Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the Shipping Board, is a member of the council.

The report shows that the program of the Shipping Board covers the construction or other acquisition of 2,300 vessels of a total dead weight tonnage of nearly 14,000,000. The committee points out that the experience of Great Britain has proved that less than 60 per cent. of British foreign trade is carried in British bottoms.

"If the carriage of 60 per cent. of American foreign trade in American ships," says the committee, "would render the United States reasonably free from the necessity of employing a foreign merchant marine for its carrying trade, the program of the Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation at present under execution would accomplish the desired result.

"In 1915," continue the report, "1,871,543 tons of American shipping carried one-seventh, 14.3 per cent., of the total foreign commerce of the United States. On this basis a fleet of 13,100,801 tons would have been required for the transportation of the entire foreign commerce of the country. But on the basis of British experience, an American fleet of 7,860,000 tons would do the proportion of carrying of American foreign trade that naturally would fall to American ships. The present American program, that is calculated to produce an aggregate of nearly fourteen million tons of shipping within two years, will furnish, on this basis of estimating, ample provision for the carriage of the normal 60 per cent. of American foreign commerce in American bottoms, with a liberal surplus of American shipping for participation in the carrying trade of the rest of the world."

The report calls attention to the fact that six months after the proclamation of peace the emergency powers delegated to the President cease, and that five years after the end of the war all operation of merchant vessels by the Emergency Fleet Corporation must cease. Thereafter the Shipping Board "may sell, lease, or charter" Government vessels to private citizens, and it must not undertake operation of these vessels through Government agencies until after a bona fide effort to secure their operation through private enterprise has failed. The report continues:

"The question, when peace comes, will be of operation rather than of provision of more ships. The shipbuilding industry of the country, enormously stimulated by war conditions, will face curtailment rather than further expansion. The huge development for construction of wooden ships, made possible only by war and the ravages of the submarines, must be almost wholly abandoned or reorganized for other services.

"When the Government comes to sell or charter the vessels of its merchant fleet to private organizations there will be the opportunity to arrange conferences in the different trades, which will establish rates in harmony with costs of operation and at levels which will encourage the growth of American trade with all markets, fair to both shipper and ship owner; control tonnage, insuring a sufficient supply for all requirements, and in general effect and maintain a standardization of conditions that will make for the successful operation of the rehabilitated American merchant marine. At the same time sufficient supervision of foreign bottoms may be maintained through control of clearance and by other means to prevent undue advantage to foreign ships with regard to American commerce."

HEARS OF NEW 'BLACKLIST.'

Merchants' Association Sends Protest to British Government.

Protest has been sent to the British Government by the Merchants Association of New York against a "suspected blacklist" which the British Government is believed to have compiled in addition to its public blacklist. This newer "suspected blacklist," the Merchants Association understands, is made up of American steamship companies and shippers who are suspected of shipping or trasporting cargoes objectionable to Great Britain.

The association, in its protest, objects to the "operation of any secret list which handicaps American trade in a greater degree and in a manner entirely different from the operation of the public British blacklist."

Members of the association also complain regarding the difficulties resulting from the operation of the export license system of the War Trade Board in connection with goods manufactured under contract for export. The association hopes that a conclusion regarding this class of goods will be arrived at by the War Trade Board in the near future.

EPIGRAMS BY ROCKEFELLER.

Tells His Bible Class Camouflage Never Works with God.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., told the members of his Bible class at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church yesterday that "you can paint a railroad station and make it look like a farmhouse; you can put up a program that fools the public for a time, but camouflage never works with God."

Other epigrams on which Mr. Rockefeller laid emphasis were:

"There is no use in praying if you do not take off your coat and go to work."

"No reformer can accomplish much until he has allied himself with those he is seeking to reform."

"It is an insult to pray to God for something we say in our heart He will not grant."

"Persistence is as necessary to success in prayer as it is in life. Things worth while are not done by the man or woman who just dabbles."

Mr. Rockefeller commended the Y. M. C. A. in its efforts to raise millions to make brighter the life of enlisted men. He asked his class to rise in a pledge that every member would pray and work for the cause.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED NOV. 10, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$19,570,000	$874,965,450
Same period last year	22,803,500	976,714,500

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	77.84	77.40	86.39	77.40
Same period a year ago	88.91	88.79	88.91	86.19

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
AM. AG. C. deb. 5s	92½	92	92	15
Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	100	100	100	7
Am. H. & L. 6s	100	99¾	99¾	4
Am. Sm. & R. 1st 5s	87½	85¾	86	38
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	82½	81¾	82½	15
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	94½	91	91	37
Am. T. & T. col.tr.5s	95	93½	93½	95½
Am. Thread 4s	96¾	96	96	11
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	83	81	81	17
Ann Arbor 4s	56¾	56¾	56¾	1
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	94½	91⅞	91⅞	64
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, stamped	72½	72½	72½	2
A., T. & S.F.cv.4s,'60	88½	85	85¼	65
A. & C. A. L. 1st 5s,B	95	95	95	6
At. C. L. 1st 4s	81½	81½	81½	1
BALDWIN LOCO. 5s	100	100	100	1
Balt. & O. p. l. 3½s	87	87	87	1
Balt. & O. gold 4s	[illegible]	78¼	78½	12
Balt. & O. ref. 5s	82½	82½	82½	1
Balt. & O. conv. 4½s	79½	77½	78¾	40½
B. & O., S. W. Div. 3½s	84¾	84¾	84¾	3
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	97½	97½	97½	1
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	89⅛	88⅞	88⅞	14
Braden Copper 6s	92	92	92	4
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	94⅞	93¾	93¾	20
Bush Terminal 4s	75	75	75	1
Bush Term. Bldgs. 5s	80½	80½	80½	1
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	6
Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s	101	101	101	1
Central Leather 5s	95	94¾	95	60
Central Pacific 4s	80¼	78½	78¾	7
Cent. of N. J. gen.5s	101¼	100	101¼	5
Cerro de Pasco cv. 6s	104¼	102½	102½	196
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	77½	76	76	10
Ches. & O. conv. 5s	74	72½	73	112
Ches. & O. con. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	3
Ches. & O. conv. 4½s	71¼	69⅞	71	42
Chi. & Alton 3½s	36	36	36	1
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	93⅞	92¾	92¾	269
C., B. & Q. jt.4s,reg	92¾	92¾	92¾	3
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	83	81⅞	82⅞	14
C.,B. & Q. Ill.Div.3½s	76½	76½	76½	4
C.,B. & Q.,Neb.Ext.4s	92	92	92	1
C.,B. & Q. Ill. Div. 4s	84	84	84	1
Chi. & E. Ill. ref. & im. 4s, U.S.M.tr.cfs	29½	29½	29½	1
Chi. & E. Ill. con. 6s	97	97	97	1
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	60	58	58	15
M., M. & St.P. 4s,'25	80	78	78¾	27
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Series A	77	77	77	10
C.,M. & St.P.gen.4½s	87¼	85	85	6
C.,M. & St. P.ref.4½s	69	66½	66½	37
C., M. & St. P. cv.5s	83¾	82½	82¾	24
C.,M. & St. P. cv.4½s	73½	73	73	85
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	96½	96½	96½	1
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	72	72	72	1
C. & N. W. gen. 4s	86½	86½	86½	1
C. & N. W. ext. 4s	86	86	86	2
Chi. Rys. 5s	85	85	85	5
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	76	75	75	54
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	63½	62½	62½	104
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	99¾	98¾	98¾	3
C., St. P., M.& O.3½s	86½	86½	86½	1
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s	65½	64	64	7
Chile Copper 7s	100½	96¼	99	154
Chile C. 6s, rec.p.pd	80	78	79	35
Chile C. 6s, rec. f.pd	80	80	80	1
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 4s	88	85	88	9
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	60	60	60	1
Col. E. & I. gen. 5s	85	85	85	10
Col. Midland 4s ctfs	5½	5½	5½	17
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	74	74	74	1
Con. Gas cv. 5s	100	98½	98¾	223½
Corn Prod. Ref. 5s,'34	96¾	96⅝	96⅝	2
Cub.-Am.Sug.col.tr.6s	100	100	100	5
DEL. & HUD. cv. 5s	92½	92¼	92¼	5
D. & R. G. con. 4s	64½	64	64	9
D. & R.G.1st & ref.5s	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	1
D. & R. G. imp. 5s	75	75	75	2
Det. Edison col. tr. 5s	98	98	98	1
Det. United Ry. 4½s	75¼	75	75	4
E. T., VA. & GA.c.5s	92	92	92	2
Erie gen. 4s	49½	48	48⅞	40
Erie consol. 4s	72	69	69	5
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A	41½	39	39	16
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B	42	40¾	41	22
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D	50	47	47	28
FRE.,ELK.&MO.V.6s	110¾	110¾	110¾	2
GA. PACIFIC 6s	101¾	101¾	01¾	1
Gen. Electric deb. 5s	99	96½	97	10
Granby Con. cv. 6s, Series A	98½	98	98	20
Granby Con. cv. 6s, Series A, stamped	98	98	98	4
Gt. Northern ref. 4½s	89	88½	88½	6
HAVANA ELEC. 5s	91½	91½	91½	1
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	54	52½	52½	8
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	12⅝	11⅞	12	106
ILL. CENT. ref. 4s	78¼	78	78	11
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	76	76	76	2
Illinois Steel 4½s	84¼	84¼	84¼	3
Indiana Steel 6s	98½	97¼	97¼	59
Inter.-Met. 4½s	51	50	50⅝	135
Int. Rap. Tran. 5s	84⅝	83	83	58
Int. M. M. s. f. 6s	92	90½	92	302
Int. Agric. col. tr. 5s	69½	69½	69½	1
Int. & Gt. Nor. 6s	95	95	95	5
Int. Paper 6s	100	100	100	8
Iowa Central 1st 5s	85½	80½	85½	2
Iowa Central ref. 4s	42	40	40	12
K. C., FT. S. & M. 4s	67	67	67	2
Kan. City So. 3s	60	60	60	2
Kan. City So. 5s	78	78	78	2
Kan. City Term. 4s	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	1
LACK. STEEL 5s,'50	90½	88⅞	88⅞	58
Lack. Steel 5s, '23	97	96⅞	96⅞	4
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	85½	85½	85½	1
Lake Shore 3½s	75½	75½	75½	3
L. V. of N.Y. gtd.4½s	93½	93½	93½	2
Leh. Val. con. 4½s	92	92	92	2
Lex. & East. gtd. 5s	96	96	96	1
Liggett & Myers 5s	91⅞	91	91⅞	5
Lorillard 7s	110	110	110	3
L. & N. unif. 4s	86	85⅝	86	4
M. PET. cv.6s,Ser.A	105	100	105	4
Mex. Pet. cv.6s,Ser.C	100	100	100	5
Mich. Cent. 4s, 1940	80	80	80	2
Mich. State Tel. 5s	89	89	89	1
Midvale Steel 5s	87	86	86	29
M., L. S. & W. ext.5s	98	97¾	97¾	4
M. & St. L. 1st & r. 4s	43	43	43	5
M.,St.P.&S.S.M.con.4s	86	85¼	85¼	4
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	59	57	57	46
Mo., K. & T. ext. 5s	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	2
Mo., K. & E. 1st 5s	40	40	40	3
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1923	91	90⅞	91	8
Mo. Pac. 5s, 1926	89¾	88⅞	88⅞	2
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s	54	52⅝	53½	483
Montana Power 5s	89¾	89	89	14
NASH., CHAT.& ST. L. CONS. 5s	96½	96½	96½	2
Nat. Tube 5s	98	96½	96½	46
N. O., T. & M. inc.5	37	35	35	51
N. Y. Cent. deb. 5s	94⅝	93¼	93¾	240½
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	78½	77½	77½	18
N.Y.C.ref.& imp.4½s	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	1
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	73	72⅞	72⅞	10
N. Y. C., L.S.col.3½s	68	68	68	1
N. Y. C. & St.L.1st4s	84¼	84¼	84¼	1
N. Y. Conn. R.R.4½s	90½	90½	90½	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. n-cv. 4s, 1956	56½	56½	56½	2
N. Y., N. H. & H. n-cv. d. 3½s, '55	56	56	56	1
N. Y., O. & W. ref.4s	66	65	65½	5
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	49⅞	49½	49½	3
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	20	19	19½	14
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	92½	90¼	90½	43
N. Y. W. & Bos. 4½s	41	41	41	10
Niagara Falls Pr. 5s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	2
Norf. & W. com. 4s	87⅞	85⅞	87½	64
Norf. & W. div. 4s	80½	80½	80½	5
Northern Pacific 4s	81½	80	80⅞	84
Northern Pacific 3s	60	59⅝	59⅞	45
North. States Pow.5s	87¼	87¼	87¼	2
ORE. SH. L. 1st 6s	101	100½	101	3
Ore. Sh. L. ref. 4s	84⅝	83	83	23
PAC. GAS & EL. 5s	82	81¼	81¼	7
Penn. con. 4½s	98½	98	98	16
Penn. gen. 4½s	91½	90	90	145
Peo. Gas Chi. cons.6s	98	98	98	2
Pere Marq. 1st 5s	82	81	81½	13
Pere Marq. 1st 4s	66	66	66	6
Pocahontas con. col.5s	88	85	85	3
READING gen. 4s	85¼	84	84¼	55
Rdg.-J. C. col. 4s	87½	87½	87½	7
Rep. Iron & St. 4s,'40	95½	94½	94½	46
Rio Gr. West. 1st 4s	67½	67½	67½	7
R., W. & O. Ter. 5s	98½	98½	98½	1
ST.L.,I.M.& S.gen.5s	94	94	94	1
St. L., I. M. & S. un. & ref. 4s	73	73	73	7
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s	71	71	71	1
St. L. & S. F. prior lien 5s, Series A	56⅝	55	55¼	189
St. L. & S. F. prior lien 5s, Series B	74	73⅞	74	2
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	60½	59¼	59¼	175
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	43½	42½	43½	108
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	65	64⅝	65	6
St. L. S. W. cons. 4s	59½	59½	59½	5
St. L. S. W. 1st t. 5s	60	60	60	10
St. P., M. & M. 4½s	90½	90	90½	6
San A. & A. P. 4s	60	59½	59½	33
Seab. A. L. g. 4s, sta	71¼	71¼	71¼	1
Seab. A. L. ref. 4s	56½	56½	56½	5
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s	45⅞	43⅝	43⅝	58
So. Bell Tel. 5s	94	93	93	2
So. Pac. conv. 5s	89	88	88⅞	113½
So. Pac. col. 4s	71	71	71	3
So. Pac. conv. 4s	78⅛	77	77½	52
So. Pac. ref. 4s	82	82	82	5
Southern Ry. 5s	92⅝	91⅝	92⅝	26
Southern Ry. gen. 4s	60	58½	58½	50
So. Ry.,St. L. Div. 4s	67	66	66	9
TENN. C. & I. gen.5s	96	96	96	1
Tenn. Cop. cv 6s	89½	89½	89½	1
Texas Co deb. 6s	99	96½	96½	25
Texas & Pac. 1st 5s	91½	91½	91½	3
Third Av. adj. 5s	33	30	30	35
UNION PAC. 1st 4s	88⅞	88¼	88¾	58
Union Pac. ref. 4s	81	79	79	32
Union Pac. cv. 4s	84½	84	84	14
U. R.R.s. of S. F. 4s, eq. tr. r	28	28	28	2
U. R.R.s of S. F. 4s, un. tr. r	28	28	28	2
U. S. Rubber ref. 5s	78⅞	76½	76¾	232
U. S. Steel 5s	99⅛	98½	98⅞	249
Utah P. & L. 5s	85½	85½	85½	2
V.-CAR. CH. 1st 5s	95	94¾	94¾	5
Va.-Car. Ch. deb. 6s	97½	97	97½	2
Va. Mid. gen. 5s	97½	97½	97½	1
Va. Ry. 1st 5s	91½	88	91½	17
Va. L. C. & C. 5s	85	85	85	24
WABASH 1st 5s	95	94½	94½	11
Western Electric 5s	97¼	97	97	18
Western Pacific 5s	83	82	83	3
West Shore 4s	80	80	80	6
West Shore 4s, reg	77½	77½	77½	2
Wilson & Co. 6s	98	97	97	8
Wis. Cent. gen. 4s	71½	71½	71½	5
Total sales				$6,384,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. 2s, coupon	96¾	96¾	96¾	1
U. S. 2s, reg	96¾	96¾	96¾	1
U. S. 3s, reg	99	99	99	1
U. S. Liberty 3½s	99.74	99.26	99.28	6522½
U. S. Liberty 4s	100.02	99.98	99.98	1469
Am. For. Secur. 5s	94⅝	92¾	93	194
Anglo-French 5s	91⅝	89½	89¾	1201½
City of Bordeaux 6s	87	82½	82½	148
City of Lyons 6s	87	82½	82½	113
City of Marseilles 6s	86⅞	82½	82½	128½
City of Paris 6s	87	83	83	94
Dom. of Canada 5s,'21	94⅝	93¾	94¾	3
Dom. of Canada 5s,'26	90⅝	90½	90½	4
Dom. of Canada 5s,'31	92½	92	92¼	31
French Govt. 5½s	95	93½	94	231
Japanese 4½s	88	87½	87½	14
Japanese 4½s, 2d ser	88	88	88	5
Japanese 4½s, 2d ser., Ger. stamped	77¼	76¼	76¼	48
Rep. of Cuba 5s, 1914	95¼	95	95	27
ep. of Cuba 5s, 1904	95	95	95	10
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5s	98¼	97½	97⅝	260
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1918	99¾	99	99¼	483
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919	94½	93½	94¼	277
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new	98	96	96¼	490
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	92¾	91⅝	92	209
U. S. of Mex. 4s	35	35	35	1
Total sales				$12,852,500

STATE BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1962	100	100	100	2

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
3½s, Nov., 1954	81	81	81	5
4s, 1958	93¾	93¾	93¾	1
4s, 1959	93	91¾	91¾	13
4¼s, 1960	95¾	95¾	95¾	1
4¼s, 1964	95½	95½	95½	5
4½s, Nov., 1957	100	99¾	100	12
4½s, 1965	100⅜	100	100⅜	31
4½s, 1965, reg	101	101	101	250
4½s, 1963	100⅜	100	100	13
Total sales				$331,000
Grand total				$19,570,000

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds
Monday	43,948	124,050	135,425	$83,000
Tuesday	Holiday			
Wednesday	28,105	140,488	148,150	61,000
Thursday	34,372	109,065	190,290	249,000
Friday	32,120	111,255	183,595	93,000
Saturday	27,726	79,770	108,840	66,000
Total	166,271	564,628	766,300	$552,000

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
21,100	*Aetna Explo.	[illegible]	4¾	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
1,000	*Air Reduct.	72	68	69	— 6
1,200	Am. T. Tung.	½	½	½	— ⅛
800	*Am. W. P.	2½	1½	1½	— 1⅛
1,100	Br.-A. Tob. or.	15¼	15	15⅛	..
1,400	B.-A. T. o. b.	16½	15½	15½	— ½
2,200	*Car L. & P	2½	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
670	Carwen Steel.	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅝
525	Charcoal Iron.	7¾	6⅞	7	— 1
200	Charcoal I. pf.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
11,300	Chev.M.C.w.i.	68	50	59	— 9
1,173	City Ser. pf.	76⅝	75	75	— 2¼
4,174	*City Ser.,old	204	181	187	—18⅝
130	*Cramp Ship.	74	72	72	—17
7,700	Curtiss Aero	27	24	26	— ½
950	Emerson Pho.	4⅝	4	4	— 1
1,650	Ev. Heaney	21⅜	20	21	— ⅛
13,300	*Inter-L. Ch.	3¼	2⅞	3¼	..
200	Inter. Rubber	8	8	8	— 1¼
200	*Int. Trad.	⅝	¼	⅝	— [illegible]
500	*Int. Trad. pf.	70	60	70	—30
400	Key. T. & R.	12	11¼	11¾	— 1¼
430	Lake T. Boat.	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
40	Lake T. B. pf.	7	6½	7	— 1½
1	Lofts, Inc.	100	100	100	..
630	Man. Transit.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— ⅛
900	Marconi of A.	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	— ⅛
200	Marlin Arms.	85¼	82	85¼	—19⅝
15,200	*Maxim Muni.	⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
3,000	N. A. P. & P.	2½	2	2	— ⅝
2,500	*Prudential P.	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
145	*Pyrene Mfg.	9¼	8½	9	..
200	*Reo Motors.	20	20	20	..
2,200	Smith M. Tr.	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
850	*Spicer Mfg.	93	88	93	..
2,700	*St. Jos. Lead	16	15	15½	— ⅛
200	Stand. Motor.	7	6⅝	6⅝	— 2
11,300	Subm. Boat.	13⅛	11	13	— ⅝
360	*Todd Shipy.	76	74	75	— 2
4,500	Triangle Film	[illegible]	⅝	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
23,000	*United Mot.	18½	14⅝	15¼	— 3¼
1,600	*U.S. Aircraft	4½	3⅞	4½	— ⅛
400	*U.S. L. & H.	1¼	1⅛	1¼	..
3,600	U. S. S. S.	3¾	3½	3⅝	— ¼
1,200	United Zinc.	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅝
1,700	World Film.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
24,000	*W.-M. A. C.	7⅝	6¼	7⅛	— ⅝
113	*W.-Mar. pf.	44	42	42	— 6

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
3,200	Anglo-A. Oil	17	16¼	16¼	— 1⅝
410	A.-A. Oil rts.	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
13	Buckeye P. L.	85	85	85	— 7
10	Eureka P. L.	195	195	195	—17
65	Illinois P. L.	192	184	184	—16
100	Indiana P. L.	82	80	82	—10
40	Ohio Oil	290	290	290	— 7
10	Prairie O.& G.	405	405	405	+12
10	Prairie P. L.	232	232	232	— 8
20	S. Penn Oil	250	245	250	..
100	St. Oil of Cal.	217	212	215	—15
1,000	S. O. of N. Y.	248	222	238	— 2
180	Union Tank.	85	82	85	—12

OTHER OIL STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
3,600	*Acme Oil	⅝	½	[illegible]	+ ⅛
9,600	*Bar. O. & G.	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
2,550	*Beth. O. & G.	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
61,000	*Bos.-Wyo. O.	28	24	28	— 9
17,500	*Cosden Oil	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
2,200	*Cos. Oil pf.	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
14,500	Cumb.P. & R.	1⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
6,800	*Elk B. Pet.	7⅝	7	7⅛	— ⅛
23,000	*Elk. O. & G.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
1,000	*Esm. Oil Co.	⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
5,400	*Federal Oil	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅜
4,200	*Friar Oil	⅝	½	½	..
4,800	*Glenrock Oil.	15	14½	14¾	— ⅛
1,200	*Houston Oil.	19	17	17⅛	— 2⅛
3,600	*H. O. C. O. & R.	3⅝	3	3⅝	+ ⅛
5,800	*Inter. Pet.	12	11	11	— 1⅛
28,100	Kenova Oil	⅛	⅛	[illegible]	— [illegible]
400	*Kent. Pet.	7½	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
4,500	*Lost City O.	[illegible]	⅛	[illegible]	..
15,800	Mer. Oil Cp.	28	21½	23	— 5¾
15,300	Met. Pet.	1	⅝	⅝	— [illegible]
38,500	*Midwest Oil.	122	100	108	—15
3,500	*Mid. Oil pf.	1⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
11,700	*Midwest Ref.	119	98	108	—12
21,000	*N. W. Oil	80	69	72	— 8
33,000	*Okla. Oil	6¼	5	5½	— 1
6,500	*Okla. Oil pf.	26	16	16	—14
12,700	Okla. P. & R.	7	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
11,000	Omar O. & G.	21	18	21	+ 3
9,800	Osage-Hom. O.	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
2,625	*Penn. K. Oil	5⅝	5	5½	— ⅛
8,500	P. O. O. & G.	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
2,000	*R. R. O. & G.	63	60	60	— 3
41,700	*Rice Oil	[illegible]	⅛	[illegible]	..
2,650	*Sap. O. & R.	9	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
18,600	*Seq. O. & G.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
15,800	*Somer. Oil	⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
43,100	*Tux. Star Oil	¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
50	*Un. Petrol.	40	40	40	— 5
37,500	*Un. West.Oil	[illegible]	¼	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
5,143	*Vic. Oil, new	4	3	3⅝	— [illegible]
1,400	*W. U. O., n.	5	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
4,300	*Wyo. W. Oil	30	27	28	— 1

MINING STOCKS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
14,600	Acme C. H.M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
6,500	Alas.Br. C. M.	½	⅜	½	— ⅛
13,000	*†Atlanta	10	8½	9	— 1½
14,000	Big L. Cop.	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅜
1,700	*†Booth	6	5	5	— 2
26,860	†Bost. Mont.	54	48	51	— 2
11,500	*Brad. Copper	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅜
14,300	*†Brant Min.	60	50	58	+ 1
6,800	Butte C. & Z.	6⅞	5⅝	6¼	— ⅛
5,850	Butte-Detroit.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
800	Butte-N. Y.	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
2,700	*Bu. Ram. C.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅝
1,100	*Calav. Cop.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
12,600	*†Caled. Mine.	53	48	49	— 4
20,500	*Calu. & Jer.	1¼	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
2,100	Can. Copper	1⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
15,500	†Cashboy	5	3⅝	4	— 1
7,700	*†Cer. S. M.M.	39	36	38	..
2,100	Cerro G. M.	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	— ⅛
1,100	*Coco Riv. M.	5½	5	5	..
20,000	Con. Ar. Sm.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
7,500	Con. Cop. M.	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	— ⅛
2,720	*†Cons. Home.	16	15	16	..
800	Cresson Gold.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
31,000	*Emma Cop.	½	[illegible]	½	— [illegible]
600	First Nat. C.	2⅝	2	2⅛	— ⅛
3,200	*†Fort. Cons.	40	30	40	..
2,900	*Gila Copper.	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
15,000	*†Goldf. Cons.	42	39	42	+ 1
11,700	†Goldf. Merg.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— 1
1,850	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
14,900	*Gr. Mon. M.	⅝	[illegible]	⅝	..
12,950	Hecla Mining.	4⅝	3⅝	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
200	Howe S., w. i.	4	4	4⅝	— ⅛
2,500	*Iron Blossom	⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
44,500	*Jer. Verde	1	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
36,900	*Jer. Pr. Cop.	2⅛	1⅝	2	+ ⅛
4,200	†Jim Butler	77	75	75	— 3
2,000	Josevig-Ken	[illegible]	⅛	[illegible]	..
10,600	†Jumbo Ext.	19	16	17	— 1
500	Kerr Lake	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
1,275	*Kewanas	9	7½	8	..
9,500	*†Kirkland P. G. M.	50	50	50	..
500	La Rose Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
2,800	La. Cons.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
1,600	*Magma Chief	½	½	½	+ [illegible]
4,875	Magma Cop.	37	31	35	— 1
8,600	Magnate Cop.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
9,900	†Marsh Min.	9	8	8½	+ ½
800	Mason Valley.	4¼	3¾	4	..
2,550	†Mogul Min.	40	35	35	—15
15,500	*Monster Chief	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
19,000	*†Mother Lode	30	27	29	— 1
37,900	*†Nat. Leasing	8	6	8	..
53,000	*†Nat. Z. & L.	32	27	30	..
200	N. Y. & Hon. R. C. M.	12	12	12	..
2,000	Nipissing	7⅞	7½	7⅝	— ¼
25,400	*†Nixon Nev.	73	66	70	— 2
400	†Portland C.C.	23	23	23	— 5
8,000	†Provincial M.	41	39	41	— 1
3,100	*Red War. M.	½	⅜	½	..
8,000	†Rochester M.	40	35	35	— 4
27,300	Sil. K. of Ariz.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
600	Sil. K. Cons. of Utah	3½	3½	3½	— ¼
11,000	†St. Nich. Z.	11½	9	9½	— 1½
2,300	Std. Sil.-Lead.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
4,000	Stewart	¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
10,800	†Success Min.	14	12	12½	— ½
700	Superior Cop.	1½	1½	1½	..
780	*Tonop. Bel.	3¾	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
1,065	Tonopah Ext.	[illegible]	1½	1½	— [illegible]
950	Tonopah Min.	4⅝	4⅝	4½	— ⅛
8,000	*†Troy-Aris.	15	15	15	..
1,325	Un. Eastern.	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— [illegible]
5,700	*Utah Nat. M.	¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
9,200	†Utica Mines.	14	12	13	— 1
4,250	†W. End Con.	68	64	66	— 5
7,950	W. Caps Min.	1	⅝	[illegible]	— [illegible]
27,300	†Yer. Mt. C.	15	13	13	— 1½

BONDS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
$61,000	*Beth. S. 5s, 2-yr. notes	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝	— ¼
221,000	*Can G. 5s	94⅛	94	94⅛	..
6,000	*Can. Pac. 6s	99	99	99	— 1
11,000	*Chi. & W. I. 6% notes	98¼	98	98	— ⅝
83,000	*Gen. E. 6% n.	100⅝	100	100	— ⅝
12,000	*Gt. Nor. 3-yr. 5% notes	97¼	97	97	— ½
11,000	*N. Y. C. 2-yr. 5% notes	96⅝	96¼	96¼	— ⅝
68,000	*Russ. G. new 5½s	57	45	50	— 8
73,000	*Russ. G. 6½s	66⅞	54	55	—12½
7,000	*S. Ry. 5% nts	97	96½	97	— 1

*Unlisted. †Cents per share.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

CORN.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Nov. 5	1.17¼	1.15½	1.13½	1.11⅝	1.12½	1.10
Nov. 6	Holiday.					
Nov. 7	1.19½	1.16½	1.15¼	1.13¼	1.14	1.12
Nov. 8	1.18⅝	1.16½	1.15¼	1.13	1.14	1.11⅝
Nov. 9	1.18⅝	1.17⅝	1.15½	1.13¼	1.13⅞	1.12⅝
Nov. 10	1.19½	1.18½	1.16	1.14⅝	1.14½	1.13
W'k's re.	1.19½	1.15½	1.16	1.11⅝	1.14½	1.10

OATS.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Nov. 5	58¾	58¼	60	59¼
Nov. 6	Holiday.			
Nov. 7	59⅞	58⅝	60⅝	59⅝
Nov. 8	59⅝	58⅞	60⅝	60
Nov. 9	59⅝	59⅛	60⅝	60¼
Nov. 10	60⅞	59⅝	61⅞	60⅝
Week's range	60⅞	58¼	61⅞	59¼

Provisions.

LARD.	Nov. High.	Nov. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Nov. 5	25.67	25.10	23.12	22.85
Nov. 6	Holiday.			
Nov. 7	26.30	25.87	23.75	23.30
Nov. 8	26.85	26.70	24.27	23.95
Nov. 9	27.10	27.00	24.25	23.87
Nov. 10	27.00	27.00	24.02	23.75
Week's range	27.10	25.10	24.27	22.85

RIBS.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Nov. 5	22.77	22.57	..	..
Nov. 6	Holiday.			
Nov. 7	23.55	22.85	23.20	23.00
Nov. 8	24.10	23.77	23.55	23.42
Nov. 9	24.10	23.80	23.85	23.60
Nov. 10	24.10	23.70	23.55	23.35
Week's range	24.10	22.57	23.85	23.00

PORK.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Nov. 5	42.80	42.40
Nov. 6	Holiday.	
Nov. 7	44.20	42.60
Nov. 8	45.30	44.70
Nov. 9	45.30	44.82
Nov. 10	44.62	44.50
Week's range	45.30	42.40

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Feb. High.	Feb. Low.
Nov. 5	27.50	27.10	26.80	26.34	..	..
Nov. 6	Holiday.					
Nov. 7	27.55	27.35	26.84	26.61	..	..
Nov. 8	27.86	27.17	27.17	26.45	26.95	26.95
Nov. 9	27.62	27.40	26.95	26.68	26.80	26.80
Nov. 10	27.65	27.47	26.96	26.75	..	..
W'k's re.	27.86	27.10	27.17	26.34	26.95	26.80

	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.	July. High.	July. Low.
Nov. 5	26.40	25.90	26.21	25.74	25.84	25.56
Nov. 6	Holiday.					
Nov. 7	26.47	26.25	26.27	26.05	25.96	25.78
Nov. 8	26.78	26.02	26.57	25.83	26.28	25.55
Nov. 9	26.50	26.23	26.25	26.02	25.98	25.80
Nov. 10	26.44	26.23	26.20	26.00	25.94	25.82
W'k's re.	26.78	25.90	26.57	25.74	26.28	25.55

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Nov. 10, 1917:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Monday	1,127,440	1,463,978	796,855
Tuesday	Holiday.	Holiday.	1,064,034
Wednesday	971,349	2,021,464	1,242,277
Thursday	1,812,665	1,494,846	942,138
Friday	774,017	2,028,700	936,583
Saturday	839,343	918,212	330,705
Total w'k.	4,524,814	7,927,200	5,312,592
Year to date	164,277,986	181,055,077	152,165,127

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Monday	$5,284,000	$6,188,500	$5,851,500
Tuesday	Holiday.	Holiday.	4,418,500
Wednesday	4,660,000	4,557,000	5,061,500
Thursday	4,213,500	5,305,000	7,715,500
Friday	3,435,500	4,843,500	5,967,500
Saturday	1,977,000	1,909,500	2,840,500
Total w'k.	$19,570,000	$22,803,500	$31,855,000
Year to date	874,965,450	976,714,500	773,238,700

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.

	Nov.10,'17.	Nov.11,'16.	Decrease.
R. R. & mis.	$6,384,500	$18,410,500	$12,026,000
Government	12,852,500	4,064,000	*8,788,500
State	2,000	36,000	34,000
City	331,000	293,000	*38,000
Total, all	$19,570,000	$22,803,500	$3,233,500

*Increase.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 165 Broadway, New York, October 8th, 1917.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Manhattan Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 165 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on Wednesday, November 14th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon.

A Board of Directors for the ensuing year is to be elected and three Inspectors of Election.

The transfer books will not close.

EDGAR L. MARSTON, President.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the HARPERLEY HALL COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 1 West 64th St., Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, on the 17th day of November, 1917, at 8:30 o'clock P. M., for purpose of electing nine directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting; the polls will remain open 30 minutes.

New York, November 3rd, 1917.
ALFRED WILKINSON, Pres.
EDGAR G. GYGER, Sec'y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

I. W. LYON & SONS, INCORPORATED.

New York, November 12, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of I. W. Lyon & Sons, Incorporated, will be held at 520 West 27th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of November, 1917, at 9 o'clock A. M., to act upon a proposition to reclassify into common and preferred stock the present authorized capital stock of the company, amounting to $1,000,000, so that $500,000 thereof shall be preferred stock and $500,000 thereof shall be common stock. Said preferred stock to be entitled to preference and priority over the common stock as follows:

The preferred stock is entitled to preference and priority over the common stock in manner following: It shall receive cumulative dividends at the rate of six per cent. (6%) per annum, payable in each year, before any dividend shall be declared on the common stock, and in event of dissolution, after all the debts of the corporation have been paid, the assets remaining shall first be applied to the payment of the said preferred stock at par, with any unpaid accumulations thereon, before any payment is made on the common stock. And also, after the common stock has received six per cent. (6%) in dividends for any one year, the preferred stock shall be entitled to share equally with the common stock in any net earnings that shall be declared by the directors to be applicable to further dividends for that year.

The preferred stock shall not be entitled to vote for directors of the corporation unless the dividends received by it for twelve (12) successive months have amounted to less than four per cent. (4%), in which event it shall be entitled to vote for directors of the corporation, but only so long as its six per cent. (6%) dividend and accumulations remain in arrears.

HORACE D. LYON,
Secretary.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS:

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Barahona Co., Inc., will be held at the office of the Company, 129 Front Street, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 20th day of November, 1917, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and to transact such other business as may properly come before it.

HOWARD J. PULLUM,
November 5th, 1917. Assistant Secretary.

NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY.

Hoboken, N. J., 3rd October, 1917.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, N. J., at twelve o'clock, the 13th November, 1917, for the election of two Directors to serve for three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

N. TERHUNE, Secretary.

Byllesby Investment Service

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STANDARD OIL ISSUES
WEEKLY SUMMARY ON STANDARD OIL ISSUES WILL BE MAILED TO INVESTORS ON REQUEST
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Miss. Val. Gas & El. 5s, 1922
Conn. Ry. & Lt'g 4½s, 1951.
JOSEPH & WIENER
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
TELEPHONE 2715-8 BROAD 25 BROAD ST. N.Y.

$200,000
NEW YORK STATE
COUPON 4¼% BONDS, 1963
Price 110 and Interest
Edward Canfield & Bro.,
10 Wall St. Tel. 9038 Rector

CHARTERED 1864
Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Av. & 38th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

Guaranteed First Mortgages and CERTIFICATES
5½% Netting 5½%
First Mortgage Guarantee Co.
Bridge Plaza, No., L. I. City, N. Y

Government of Dominion of Canada
All Internal and External Loans
Holmes, Bulkley & Wardrop
Pittsburgh New York

Great Falls Pr. Co.
1st 5s, 1940
Trading Department.
John Nickerson, Jr.
61 Broadway, New York
Telephone Rector 5413

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE Five Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds of the Buffalo City Gas Company, issued under and secured by a certain Mortgage executed and delivered by Buffalo City Gas Company to New York Security & Trust Company, as trustee, (to which The New York Trust Company is the successor, as trustee,) dated October 1, 1897, and also secured by a certain Mortgage executed and delivered by Buffalo Gas Company, (the successor to said Buffalo City Gas Company,) to said New York Security and Trust Company, as Trustee, dated October 17, 1899:

I, Carlton E. Ladd, Special Master, in a certain consolidated cause in equity (No. 141B) entitled, "The Pintsch Compressing Company, plaintiff, against Buffalo Gas Company, defendant," where said The New York Trust Company is a complainant, for the foreclosure of said mortgages securing said Bond in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of New York, do hereby give notice that, pursuant to a decree of said Court, dated September 11, 1917, I propose to pay, out of the proceeds of the sale of the property foreclosed held herein on July 16th, 1917, an amount equal to 40 per cent. of the par value of such bonds on the 8th day of November, 1917, at the office of said The New York Trust Company, No. 26 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to such holders of said bonds as shall on or after said date deposit the same and the coupons thereto attached maturing on and after October 1st, 1914, with said The New York Trust Company, and I will on and after said date mark each of said bonds (with the coupons attached) so deposited, with the amount paid thereon, in accordance with said order, and thereupon return said bonds, together with any coupons attached thereto, to the respective depositors thereof.

Dated November 2, 1917.
(Sgd.) CARLTON E. LADD,
Special Master.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY

First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds, Due October 1st, 1937.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000). Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York at 12 o'clock noon on November 30, 1917. The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By GEO. W. DAVISON, Vice-President.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CADET LAUNDRY, Office Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 M. December 12, 1917, and then opened, for construction of Cadet Laundry. Information on application.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

4½ Per Cent On Savings
This rate has been paid many years by the conservatively managed
Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.
Ask for pamphlet "The Proverbs of Franklin"—Mailed Free.

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

$390,000
City of Seattle, Wash.
Municipal Light Extension
Serial 5% Bonds

Dated Oct. 1, 1917. No Option. Due Serially Oct. 1.

Total issue $390,000. Denomination $1,000. Principal and semi-annual interest April 1 and October 1, payable in gold in New York City. Bonds may be registered as to principal only, or as to principal and interest both.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
of the City of Seattle

Estimated actual value of taxable property		$425,000,000
Assessed valuation for taxation purposes, 1916		212,868,707
Outstanding bonds issued by City of Seattle	$18,937,400	
Bonds entirely self supporting, including this issue	8,795,895	
Net bonded debt		10,141,505

Population U. S. Census 1910—237,979
Population U. S. Census 1917—366,445

MATURITIES

$26,000—1923	$26,000—1928	$26,000—1933
26,000—1924	26,000—1929	26,000—1934
26,000—1925	26,000—1930	26,000—1935
26,000—1926	26,000—1931	26,000—1936
26,000—1927	26,000—1932	26,000—1937

Legality approved by Messrs. Caldwell & Masslich of New York City

Price 100 and Accrued Interest

William R. Compton Company
Municipal Bonds
14 Wall Street, New York
St. Louis Cincinnati Chicago Pittsburgh

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY
Chambers St. & West Broadway
New York City

To Our Customers, Stockholders and Friends:

We are gratified to announce that the Fidelity Trust Company concluded, after careful deliberation, to apply for the prescribed stock interest allowed in the FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK, and that this application has been duly approved by the Federal Reserve Board in Washington, so that our Company is now a member of the Federal Reserve System.

Under existing war conditions, we are of the opinion that it is our duty to surround our institution with every possible safeguard and to furnish the largest measure of service to our customers. These provisions find their best fulfillment in the FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM, and we are glad to join hands with our Government for NATIONAL FINANCIAL DEFENSE.

SAMUEL S. CONOVER,
Nov. 12, 1917. President.

Banque Nationale de Crédit
16, Boulevard des Italiens,
Paris, France.

CAPITAL Fcs. 100,000,000 DEPOSITS Fcs. 322,508,479.93

144 BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN FRANCE

Accepts deposits subject to check or time deposits.
Advances money on warrants.
Issues letters of credit.
Transfers money by telegraph.
Acts as trustee.
Cashes coupons without charge.
Executes orders on French or Foreign Exchanges.
Safe deposit vaults.

WE OFFER OUR SERVICES TO THE RELATIVES OR FRIENDS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Glenrock Oil Co.

The company owns or controls large acreage of producing properties in the Big Muddy, Elk Basin, Pilot Butte and Grass Creek Fields. These fields are recognized by experts to be the coming big producers in this country.

The stock enjoys a large and active market on the New York Curb and has steadily advanced in price since its introduction to trading. *Circular sent upon request.*

Statistical Booklet on Independent Oils Ready for Distribution.

KIRKPATRICK & LEWIS
10 Wall St. Tel. 9976-7-8-9 Rector, New York

To the Holders of the First and Refunding 5% Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds of the International Paper Company:

Notice is hereby given that the amount of funds now in the Sinking Fund provided under the First Mortgage of the International Paper Company, dated January 1, 1917, is $100,000, and that Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee under said Mortgage, and pursuant to Section 1 of Article V of said Mortgage, will receive at its Trust Department, No. 16 Wall Street, New York City, until twelve o'clock noon, November 23, 1917, sealed proposals for the sale to it of bonds secured by said Mortgage sufficient in amount to exhaust such funds, at the lowest prices at which said bonds may be offered for sale, but at a price, if so purchased, not to exceed the par value of the principal of said bonds with accrued interest and two and one-half per cent. (2½%) premium upon the amount of said principal. Accepted bonds should be delivered on November 28, 1917, accompanied by Federal Income Tax Ownership Certificates for amount of accrued interest, on which date payment will be made.

Such proposals must state the numbers and aggregate principal amount of the bonds offered for sale and the price at which such bonds are so offered, and must be signed by the holder thereof, and state his address.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
By
H. F. WILSON, JR., Vice-President.
Dated New York, November 13, 1917.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY, INCORPORATED. FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 7th day of December, 1917, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $35,940.00. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, November 1st, 1917.

THE AMERICAN THREAD COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company, 140 Broadway, New York, from Nov. 15th to 30th, 1917, both days inclusive.

J. G. WYLIE, Treasurer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST AND REFUNDING MORTGAGE 5% 35-YEAR GOLD BONDS OF THE MUTUAL LIGHT & WATER COMPANY DUE JANUARY 1, 1945:

The undersigned, Trustee under the mortgage given to secure the above described bonds, holds in the Sinking Fund applicable to the purchase of bonds of said issue on November 20th, 1917, provided such purchase can in its opinion now be made advantageously, the sum of Two thousand five hundred thirty-eight dollars and fifty-three cents ($2,538.53).

Sealed offers of said bonds may be sent to the office of the undersigned, Trust Department, 60 Broadway, New York City, on or before November 19th, 1917, at three o'clock P. M. Bonds accepted must be delivered on November 20th, or security furnished that day, if required, that delivery will be made within ten days. The right is reserved by the undersigned to reject any and all offers.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Vice-President.
New York, November 1st, 1917.

INDIANAPOLIS WATER COMPANY
General Mortgage 5% Bonds due July 1st, 1926

The New York Trust Company, formerly New York Security & Trust Company, as Trustee, pursuant to the provisions of the General Mortgage of Indianapolis Water Company dated July 1st, 1896, hereby gives notice that it will receive at its office, No. 26 Broad Street, New York, up to 3:00 P. M., November 23, 1917, sealed tenders for the sale on January 2, 1918, of not more than $10,000 bonds of the issue above described at a price not exceeding par flat. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, November 10, 1917.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

The firm of the BERNARD & ISAACS, Inc., manufacturers of misses' suits and coats, are dissolving, and Harry Bernard, who is the designer and manufacturer of the above firm, is open for a proposition with a large house.

HARRY BERNARD, 13 West 27th.

BUY—SELL
MIDWEST REFINING CO.
MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
NORTHWEST OIL CO.
COSDEN AND CO.
BONDS & STOCK
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Specialists in
Cities Service
STOCKS
For quick service call
Broad 2920
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2920 Broad.

Unlisted Securities Department
Bucyrus Com.
Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
Otis Elevator Com. & Pfd.
Penn Seaboard Steel
Pierce, Butler & Pierce Stocks & Bonds
U. S. Finishing Com.
Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co.
Chas. H. Jones & Co.
Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector Cable "Orientment."

GLENROCK OIL
Buy—Sell—Quote.
R.E. Woodward & Co.
44 Broad St.
Telephone Broad 4071.

Atlantic Fruit Common
Cities Service
Cripple Creek Central Common
Gulf, Mobile & Northern Com. & Pfd.
Mexican Eagle Oil Co.
Yukon-Alaska Trust
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad Street New York
Phones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.

Russian Ruble 5½s
Internal Bonds
Large and Small Denominations
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Hoit & McWilliam
71 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

Glenrock Oil
Circulars on Request
Cameron Blaikie
38 Broad Street New York
Telephone Broad 5537

Russian Rouble 5½s
(Feb. & Aug., Apr. & Oct.)
Am. & British Mfg. Com. & Pfd.
American Hawaiian S. S.
General Baking Pfd.
DIDRICHSEN & CO
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

AM. POWER & LIGHT COM. & PFD.
AM. GAS & ELEC. PFD.
CENTRAL STATES ELEC. COM.
C'NWEALTH PR., RY. & LT. CM. & PF.
REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT COM.
WESTERN POWER PFD.
Kiely & Horton
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911.

COMMISSION
STOCK BROKERS
C. W. Pope & Co.
25 Broad St., New York City
Phone Broad 7110

Cent. Aguirre Sugar
Amer. Graphophone
C. C. Kerr & Co.
2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Am. British Mfg. Com.
Am. Sumatra Tob. Pfd
Standard Oil Stocks
Salisbury & van der Kieft,
45 Pine St., N. Y. Phone John 1646

National Fuel Gas
Stock and Rights
J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Union Carbide Carbon
Kansas City Stock Yds.
Babcock & Wilcox
H. B. Claflin Co.
Niles Bement Pond
Famous Players Lasky
Empire Steel
LEONARD SNIDER & CO.
RECTOR 6810 52 BROADWAY

CHINA PRESENTS PROTEST AT TOKIO

Formal Objection to the Lansing Agreement Is Handed to Minister Motono.

JAPANESE SEE RESTRICTION

Okuma and Kato Say America Merely Assents to Conditions Already Recognized.

TOKIO, Nov. 11.—The Chinese Minister, Chang Tsung-hsiang, on Friday presented to the Japanese Foreign Minister, Viscount Motono, a note protesting against the understanding arrived at between Japan and the United States in regard to China.

The Japanese-American agreement has been received here with satisfaction, but without enthusiasm. The announcement caused a decline in the market, possibly because no mention was made of economic affairs in the notes exchanged.

The press as a whole expresses approval on the ground that friction between Japan and the United States will be ended. A good deal of space is devoted to discussion of the practical application of the passages limiting Japan's action in China. The Nichi Nichi Shimbun alone objects to the arrangement, saying it is one-sided because it does not deal with Mexico and South America.

Marquis Okuma, former Premier, and Viscount Kato, former Foreign Minister, are quoted as saying that America has assented merely to what has long been recognized by other powers.

The Japanese Times says the name of Secretary Lansing will mark an epoch, and will command the highest respect in Japan on account of his efforts in bringing about the agreement.

There are numerous reports of China's anxiety over the Japanese-American notes. The Asahi Shimbun replies to China's protest by saying that Japan has spent blood and money to prevent the absorption of China by a strong neighbor, and at the same time has effectively protected America's commercial interests. It says China gains the most from the agreement and America next.

Some of the newspapers are of the opinion that a revision of the Anglo-Japanese alliance after the war will be necessitated.

It is understood that China is seeking the appointment of Baron Sakatani, former Minister of Finance, as financial adviser.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Apparently no doubt is felt by the American Government that when the authorities at Peking understand the agreement between the United States and Japan no serious objection will be urged on the part of China. So far Minister Reinsch has not reported on the reception of the agreement in China, nor has the State Department been officially advised of the action of the Chinese Minister at Tokio in submitting a protest there.

PEKING, Nov. 11.—The National Council, summoned to act as a Parliament to frame election laws, held its first formal meeting yesterday, with delegates present from all the provinces except Yun-nan. The President, the Premier, and all the members of the Cabinet attended. Premier Tuan Chi-jui was the principal speaker.

Northern troops in large numbers are moving into South China, apparently preparing for a clash with supporters of the Canton independent movement.

CURBS TIN PLATE EXPORTS.

Limited to Food Containers and Military Needs of the Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The War Trade Board today announced two additional rulings affecting the exportation of tin plate. Two rulings regarding tin plate licenses were issued on Oct. 24. The new rulings are set forth in Paragraphs 3 and 4, in the following list of rulings which is complete to date and includes Paragraphs 1 and 2, promulgated on Oct. 24, as follows:

(1) That no licenses will be granted for the exportation of tin plate for use for any other purpose than as food containers, except on satisfactory evidence that the plate will be used in such a way as to contribute to the military needs of the nations at war with Germany and her allies.

(2) That, as to applications for license to export tin plate to be used as food containers, preference will be given to those cases in which satisfactory evidence is presented that the food to be packed will be for the use of the nations at war with Germany and her allies.

(3) That no licenses will be granted for the exportation of articles (other than tin plate) containing tin, except on satisfactory evidence that the goods will be used in such a way as to contribute to the military and other vital needs of the nations at war with Germany and her allies. Preference will be given to those cases in which satisfactory evidence is presented that the goods will be used in such a way as to contribute to the production or transportation of foodstuffs for the use of the nations at war with Germany and her allies.

(4) That no licenses for the exportation of tin plate will be granted, except to the manufacturers of the plate, or to others who, either at the time of making application or before shipment out of the country, present satisfactory evidence that they have purchased the plate from a manufacturer on firm order from a purchaser abroad. This rule applies to pending, as well as to future, applications.

VEHICLES DELAY CARS.

Railway Company Report Shows How Surface Traffic Is Impaired.

The greatest cause of delay to the traveling public which uses the surface car lines are drivers of wagons, trucks, and automobiles, who drive their vehicles on the tracks and refuse or are unable to get out of the way, according to a report just issued by the New York Street Railway Company.

In the month of September there were 3,808 delays of five minutes or more, 2,446 being due to causes over which the company had no control. There were 945 delays, a rate of thirty-five a day, caused by the blocking of tracks by vehicles. Each delay averaged eight minutes.

The report shows there were 360 delays due to accidents, serious and trivial, in September, as compared with 117 the same month last year. Construction work, with which the company had nothing to do, caused 543 delays in the month. Various miscellaneous causes outside of operating troubles resulted in 790 delays this year, as aginst 37 last year.

"From the September report of delays and the accident report as well, it is plain that the use of car tracks by vehicles of all sorts does more to hinder good street car service than all other causes combined," says the report. "Accordingly, the company is doing everything in its power to bring this fact to the attention of trucking companies and drivers of automobiles and other vehicles."

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells Flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Nov. 10, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	70	80
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	..	June & Dec.	72	80
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	87	90
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	85	93
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	53	60
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	90
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	99	101
Buf. Ry. cons., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	100	102
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	90	96
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '20	5	Jan. & July	..	91¼
Buffalo Trac. 1st, '48	5	June & Dec.	100	102
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	84	90
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	98	99
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	95	97
Do '23	5	Jan & July	97	100
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	95
C. Buck. L. & N Tr., '21	5	Mar. & Sep.	93	96
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	86	90
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	80	86
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	95
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd. 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	85	91
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	85	91
Cons. Gas, (Balt.) '39	5	Jan. & July	100	..
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	85	88
Cons. Gas Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	77	83
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	95	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	92	95
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	97	98
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	93	100
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	85	92

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Bid.	Asked.
Lima Locomotive, '39	6	May & Nov.	90	95
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	50	65
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	85	90
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	99¾	101

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 10, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec Pwr.	..	..	....	15	16
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	65	67
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	80	90
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	41	43

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 10, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Light & Trac.	b5	Q	Nov 1, 17	202	206
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov 1, 17	96	97
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Sep 1, 17	35	40
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	68	73
Am. Public Utilities	½	..	July 1, 14	30	35
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	62	66
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	4	4¾
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 15, 17	61	62
Do participating pf.	..	..	....	12	14
Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf.	3	S	Jun 1, 17	78	82

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 10, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	92	96
Matanzas-Am.	..	..	....	8	15
Do pf.	..	..	....	72	78
Merg. Linotype	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	138	..
Michigan Sugar	2	Q	Sep 1, 17	..	80
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 15, 17	..	91
Midwest Refining	$1	Q	Nov 1, 17	107	109
Nat. Sugar Refining	1¼	Q	Oct 2, 17	92	97
New Jersey Zinc	4	Q	Aug 10, 17	265	270
New Niquero Sugar	10	..	Jul 31, 17	170	190
Niles-Bement-Pond	3	Q	Sep 20, 17	105	115
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 20, 17	100	105
Nipe Bay Sugar	2	Q	Oct 15, 17	110	120
Otis Elevator	1¼	Q	Oct 15, 17	40	43
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 15, 17	70	74
Procter & Gamble	2	Q	Oct 15, 17	..	720
Remington Typewriter	..	..	....	10	11

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Nov. 10, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Do 1st pf.	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	60	63
Do 2d pf.	2	..	Oct 1, 14	39	41
Royal Baking Powder	2	Q	Sep 29, 17	125	130
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 29, 17	91	92
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	71	74
Santa Cecilia Sugar	..	..	......	9	14
Do pf.	..	..	......	30	35
Shredded Wheat	1½	Q	Sep 29, 17	118	123
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 29, 17	94½	..
Singer Sew. Machine	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	182	189

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Pacific	400,000	5	S	Jul 17, 17	130	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 14, 17	75	85
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	3	..	Jan 1, 17	..	70
Westc'r ($10)	500,000	10	Q	Nov 1, 17	$25	$30
Do rights	....	..	..	....	4¾	5½

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	20	..
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jul 15, 17	120	140
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 16, 17	158	165
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J.A.J.O	100	112
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J.A.J.O	235	270
42d St & G.St	748,000	4½	Q	F.M.A.N	200	240
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	130	150
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F.M.A.N	100	110

MONEY RATES

	—On Call.— High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Nov. 5	4	4	4	4
Nov. 6	Holiday.			
Nov. 7	4	3½	4	4
Nov. 8	4	3	3½	4
Nov. 9	4	3½	3½	3½
Nov. 10	4	4	4	4
Week's range—				
High		4		4
Low		3		3½
Same week last year—				
High		2½		2½
Low		2¼		2¼
Year to date—				
High		10		6
Low		1½		1¾
Same period last year—				
High		3		5
Low		1¾		1¾

	—On Time.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Nov. 5	5¼@5½	5½@5¾	5½@5¾
Nov. 6	Holiday.		
Nov. 7	5¼	5½	5½@5¾
Nov. 8	5¼	5½	5½@5¾
Nov. 9	5¼	5¼@5½	5½@5¾
Nov. 10	5¼	5¼@5½	5½@5¾
Week's range—			
High	5½	5¾	5¾
Low	5¼	5¼	5½
Same week last year—			
High	3½	3½	3¼
Low	2¾	3	3¼
Year to date—			
High	6	6	6
Low	2½	2½	2¾
Same period last year—			
High	[illegible]	4½	5
Low	2½	2½	2¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days..........3¼@3½
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days..........3½@3¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days..........4½@5

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days..........5¾
4 to 6 months..........5¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months..........5¾@6

DISCOUNT RATES—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Trade Acceptances. Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	4	4	4
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	†3½	4	4
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	3½	3½	..
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5	3½	4	..
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	5	3½	3½	3½
S. Francisco	5½	3½	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Nov. 5	Par	†5c	†15@5c	Par
Nov. 6	Holiday			
Nov. 7	Par	†5c	†15@5c	Par
Nov. 8	Par	†5c	†15@5c	Par
Nov. 9	Par	†5c	†15@5c	Par
Nov. 10	Par	†5c	†15@5c	Par

†Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	—Discounts.— Short. Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Nov. 5	4	4⅝	4¾	27f 36½c
Nov. 6	4	4⅝	4¾	27f 36½c
Nov. 7	4	4⅝	4¾	27f 38½c
Nov. 8	4	4⅝	4¾	27f 39½c
Nov. 9	4	4⅝	4¾	27f 39c
Nov. 10	4	4⅝	4¾	27f 39c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	British 4½%.	Rentes. Paris.
Nov. 5	55⅝	99	60f 50c
Nov. 6	55⅝	99	60f 25c
Nov. 7	55⅝	99	60f
Nov. 8	55⅝	99	60f
Nov. 9	55⅝	99¼	60f
Nov. 10	55⅝	99¼	60f

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Nov. 5	44½d	87⅞c
Nov. 6	Holiday.	
Nov. 7	44d	86⅝c
Nov. 8	43⅞d	86½c
Nov. 9	43⅞d	86½c
Nov. 10	43⅞d	86½c

WHERE IS IT?

It may be taken for granted that the majority of people are honest. An advertisement in The New York Times describing your missing property may reach the finder with the result of speedy restoration. See last page of The Times. Telephone Bryant 1000.—Advt.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON.	—Demand.— High.	Low.	Last.
Nov. 5	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16
Nov. 6	Holiday		
Nov. 7	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16
Nov. 8	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16
Nov. 9	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16	4.75 7/16
Nov. 10	4.75½	4.75½	4.75½
	—Cables.— High.	**Low.**	**Last.**
Nov. 5	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Nov. 6	Holiday		
Nov. 7	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Nov. 8	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Nov. 9	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Nov. 10	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16

Week's range—	Demand.	Cables.
High	4.75 7/16	4.76 7/16
Low	4.75½	4.76 7/16
Same week last year—		
High	4.75 11/16	4.76 7/16
Low	4.75⅝	4.76 7/16
Year to date—		
High	4.7590	4.77
Low	4.75	4.7641¼
Same period last year—		
High	4.78	4.78¾
Low	4.72 9/16	4.74½

PARIS.	—Demand.— High.	Low.	Last.	—Cables.— High.	Low.	Last.
Nov. 5	5.75⅝	5.75⅝	5.75⅝	5.74 5/16	5.74 5/16	5.74 5/16
Nov. 6	Holiday					
Nov. 7	5.76¼	5.76¼	5.76¼	5.74⅜	5.74⅜	5.74⅜
Nov. 8	5.76⅝	5.76⅝	5.76⅝	5.74⅞	5.74⅞	5.74⅞
Nov. 9	5.76⅝	5.76⅝	5.76⅝	5.75¼	5.75¼	5.75¼
Nov. 10	5.76½	5.76½	5.76½	5.75	5.75	5.75

Week's range—	Demand.	Cables.
High	5.75⅝	5.74 5/16
Low	5.76⅝	5.75¼
Same week last year—		
High	5.84¼	5.83¼
Low	4.75⅝	4.76 7/16
Year to date—		
High	5.68	5.67
Low	5.85⅝	5.84⅝
Same period last year—		
High	5.82⅝	5.82
Low	6.06½	6.07¾

	Switzerland. Dem.	Cables.	Holland. Dem.	Cables.	Italy. Dem.	Cables.
Nov. 5	4.46	4.43	44.00	44.25	7.96½	7.95½
Nov. 6	Holiday					
Nov. 7	4.45	4.42	43.75	44.00	8.05	8.04
Nov. 8	4.40	4.37	43.75	44.50	7.39	7.38
Nov. 9	4.35	4.32	44.00	44.75	8.55	8.53
Nov. 10	4.47	4.45	43.75	44.25	8.41	8.40
Week's range—						
High	4.35	4.32	44.00	44.75	7.39	7.38
Low	4.47	4.45	43.75	44.00	8.55	8.53
Same week last year—						
High	5.23	5.22	40.93¾	41.00	6.64½	6.64
Low	5.23¼	5.22½	40.81¼	40.87½	6.72¼	6.71½
Year to date—						
High	4.35	4.32	45.50	45.75	6.85⅝	6.87¾
Low	5.16½	5.15⅝	40.18¾	40.25	8.55	8.53
Same period last year—						
High	5.15	5.14	45.18¾	45.31¼	6.21	6.20
Low	5.33½	5.33¼	40.75	40.81¼	6.79	6.78

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem.	Cables.	Stockholm. Dem.	Cables.	Christiania. Dem.	Cables.
Nov. 5	35.75	36.00	43.00	43.50	35.75	36.00
Nov. 6	Holiday					
Nov. 7	35.50	36.00	43.00	43.50	35.50	36.00
Nov. 8	35.37	35.75	43.50	44.00	35.37	35.75
Nov. 9	35.50	36.00	43.00	43.50	35.50	36.00
Nov. 10	35.50	35.95	43.00	43.25	35.50	35.95
Week's range—						
High	35.75	36.00	43.50	44.00	35.75	36.00
Low	35.37	35.75	43.00	43.25	35.37	35.75
Year to date—						
High	36.00	36.25	45.50	46.00	36.00	36.50
Low	27.05	27.12	29.85	29.45	27.80	27.90

	Greece. Dem.	Cables.	Russia. *Dem.	*Cables.
Nov. 5	19.40	19.45	13.35	13.60
Nov. 6	Holiday.			
Nov. 7	19.40	19.45	13.35	13.60
Nov. 8	19.40	19.45	11.75	12.00
Nov. 9	19.40	19.45	11.75	12.00
Nov. 10	19.40	19.45	11.75	12.00
Week's range—				
High	19.40	19.45	13.35	13.60
Low	19.40	19.45	11.75	12.00
Year to date—				
High	20.05	20.65	30.20	29.95
Low	19.40	19.45	11.00	11.25

*Closing price.

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem.	Cab's.	Peking. Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range—				
High	71.50	71.75	107.00	107.25
Low	70.00	70.25	105.00	105.25
Year to date—				
High	82.00	82.25	129.00	129.25
Low	55.00	55.10	85.00	85.12½

	Shanghai. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	100.00	100.25
Low	98.00	98.25
Year to date—		
High	122.00	122.25
Low	80.00	80.12½

	—INDIA.— Bombay. Dem.	Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem.	Cab's.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range—						
High	35.00	35.50	35.00	35.50	50.00	50.125
Low	35.00	35.50	35.00	35.50	50.00	50.125
Year to date—						
High	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	51.12½	51.25
Low	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.00	50.12½

	SPAIN. Dem.	Cab's.	—JAPAN.— Kobe. Dem.	Cab's.	Yokohama. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range—						
High	23.60	23.70	52.00	52.50	52.00	52.50
Low	23.55	23.65	52.00	52.50	52.00	52.50
Year to date—						
High	23.90	24.90	52.00	52.50	52.00	52.50
Low	21.05	21.15	50.75	50.87½	50.70	50.87¼

SOUTH AMERICA.

	—Buenos Aires.— Demand.	Cables.	—Rio.— Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—				
High	45.08	45.13	25.37	25.47
Low	44.84	44.94	25.31	25.41
Year to date—				
High	45.08	45.13	27.25	27.37½
Low	42.69	42.89	23.50	23.62½

HOW CARTOONISTS VIEW THE WAR.

Twenty pages of humorous and satirical war cartoons, French, British, Italian, American, Spanish, and German; this month's Current History Magazine, published by The New York Times. 25 cents on all news stands; $3.00 a year by mail.—Advt.

Y.M.C.A. OPENS DRIVE FOR $35,000,000 FUND

Many Pulpits Give Impetus to Effort to Raise Money for Army and Navy Work.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES AID

Gen. Wood Indorses Campaign to Raise $4,000,000 for War Camp Community Service.

The Young Men's Christian Association begins an active campaign all over the country today to raise a fund of $35,000,000 with which to finance the work of the organization among the soldiers and sailors of the United States and its allies in Europe. More than $2,000,000 has already been pledged. By an organized effort from coast to coast the War Council expects to raise the remainder of the fund within eight days. Corporations, churches, clubs, and schools have been appealed to, and the War Council has received ample assurance that the campaign would meet a generous co-operation in every direction.

Ministers from many of the pulpits in the city called attention yesterday to the work of the association at the front and urged their congregations to give as much as they could to a fund that would enable the Y. M. C. A. to extend its activities to all fronts and administer to the physical, social, and moral needs of the soldiers, irrespective of creed or faith. Dr. John R. Mott, General Secretary of the War Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, will be in charge of the campaign in New York.

Appeals will be made in all the schools and colleges of the city today. Teachers' College at Columbia University announced yesterday that this would be "self-denial week" for the fund. There will be a ban on social pleasures of any kind for the present week.

The college, which is made up largely of students who are sending themselves through school, chose $12,500 for its quota of the $35,000,000 fund, and the entire student body has thrown itself into the effort of raising that amount. The Student Executive Council is behind the money-raising movement and the Treasurer of the college is also Treasurer of the fund.

The entire college has been organized into groups of fifteen or twenty each, and every one of them has been catalogued. Recent graduates were also called on to help the fund. The committee at the head of the movement, consisting of thirteen students and members of the Faculty, has pledged $865 as its share. Charles W. Hunt, President of the Student Council is the Chairman of the fund, and Dean James Russell heads the Faculty Committee, on which Dr. Kilpatrick, Dr. Munroe, and Dr. Strayer are members.

"The entire college wants to help get huts for our soldiers overseas," said Miss Agnes Wilson, director of religious work at the college. "They are wonderfully united in this drive. There does not seem to be any one who would be willing to be left out of the fund."

Rallies will be held in all of the Y. M. C. A. centres of this city during the week.

Simultaneously with the Y. M. C. A. drive, the War and Navy Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities will renew today an intensive movement to raise New York City's $1,000,000 quota of the $4,000,000 War Camp Community Service Fund. The City Committee has found it necessary to move the headquarters from 280 Broadway to a suite of rooms in the McAlpin Hotel, the Broadway quarters being too small for the committee's requirements. Numerous committee meetings were held throughout the city yesterday, and preparations were completed for a big drive this week.

At one of the committee meetings last night Roy S. Smith, Associate Director of the organization, who is in charge of the local campaign, delivered a message from Major Gen. Leonard Wood, which read in part as follows:

"In order to be good soldiers men must be clean mentally, morally, and physically, and nothing will contribute thereto so much as good surroundings, wholesome entertainment, and recreation. In my opinion, this ranks equally with training to create an efficient command. I hope your financial campaign will be a great success, and I am sure that when the people appreciate not only the necessity for but the value of your work they will respond liberally to the fund."

The plan of the committee in charge of the War Camp Community Service Fund is to build in the vicinity of the cantonments houses which shall offer all the advantages of the modern clubs.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Forecasts:

N. C.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; probably rain Mon. in w.; gentle s. winds becoming variable.

S. C.—Fair Mon.; probably rain in n. w., Tues. fair; gentle s. winds, becoming variable.

Ga.—Rains Mon. or Mon. night; Tues. fair; gentle to moderate s. winds, becoming variable.

Fla.—Fair Mon., showers in n. w.; Tues. showers, fair in n. w.; gentle shifting winds.

Ala.—Showers Mon.; Tues. fair; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Miss.—Fair Mon., preceded by showers in e.; cooler in s.; Tues. fair; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Tenn.—Showers Mon., except fair in w.; Tues. fair.

Ky.—Cloudy Mon.; Tues. fair; little change in temp.

Ind., Mich., and Ohio—Mair Mon. and Tues.; little change in temp.

La., Ark., Okla., E. and W. Texas—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.

Ill.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; slightly colder Mon. in w.

Mo.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; slightly colder Mon. in n.

Wis.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; not much change in temperature.

Minn.—Fair Mon., probably becoming unsettled Tues.; little change in temperature.

Iowa—Fair Mon.; slightly colder in e. and s. Tues. cloudy.

N. and S. Dak.—Fair Mon., probably becoming unsettled at night or on Tues.; little change in temperature.

Neb.—Fair Mon. Tues. increasing cloudiness; not much change in temperature.

Kan.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; not much change in temperature.

DIVIDENDS.

STANDARD MILLING COMPANY,
49 Wall Street.
COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 7.
N. Y. City, October 24th, 1917.

The Board of Directors of Standard Milling Company have this day declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent. (8%) on the Common Stock of the Company out of the surplus and net profits of the Company for the fiscal year ending August 31st, 1917, payable one-half in cash and the other one-half in Common Stock at par, in equal quarterly installments (of cash and Common Stock) as follows:

(a) On November 30th, 1917, One Per Cent. (1%) in cash and One Per Cent. (1%) in Common Stock at par, to common stockholders of record at the close of business on November 19th, 1917;

(b) On February 28th, 1918, One Per Cent. (1%) in cash and One Per cent. (1%) in Common Stock at par, to common stockholders of record at the close of business on February 18th, 1918;

(c) On May 31st, 1918, One Per Cent. (1%) in cash and One Per Cent. (1%) in Common Stock at par, to common stockholders of record at the close of business on May 21st, 1918;

(d) On August 31st, 1918, One Per Cent. (1%) in cash and One Per Cent. (1%) in Common Stock at par, to common stockholders of record at the close of business on August 21st, 1918. JOS. A. KNOX, Treasurer.

STANDARD MILLING COMPANY,
49 Wall Street.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 32.
N. Y. City, October 24th, 1917.

The Board of Directors of Standard Milling Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-Half (1½%) per Cent. upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable out of the earnings for the current fiscal year, on November 30th, 1917, to Preferred Stockholders of record at the close of business on November 19th, 1917.
JOS. A. KNOX, Treasurer.

PORTO RICAN-AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors held in New York on Nov. 8th, 1917, a 4% scrip dividend, Series "B," was declared payable on Dec. 6th, 1917, to all stockholders on record Nov. 15th, said scrip bearing interest at the rate of 6% per annum, payable semi-annually.
H. CATLIN,
Asst. Sec'y.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION,
43 Exchange Place, New York.

The regular quarterly dividend (Nineteenth Quarter) of One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents ($1.75) per share has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable December 1, 1917, to stockholders of record November 15, 1917.
E. W. MOFFAT, Treasurer.

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NEW LONDON (NORWICH) LINE, str. lvs. Pier 40, N. R., Houston St., wk. days, 5:30 P. M. Lvs. Pier 70, E. R., E. 22d St. 6 P. M.

RESORTS.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on June 5, 1917, The Hoboken Ferry Company and The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company filed their petition praying limitation of their liability as Owner and Charterer respectively of the ferryboat "Scandinavia," for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about February 20, 1917, from a collision between the ferryboat "Scandinavia" and the steamship "Joaquin Mumbru," in consequence of which persons are alleged to have sustained damage. That petitioners have stipulated to pay into this Court the value of said ferryboat "Scandinavia" and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $96,975, with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 19th day of November, 1917, at 10:30 A. M.; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.
Dated, New York, August 10, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
A. J. McMAHON, Proctor for Petitioners.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 185 cases each containing 48 cans of tomato puree. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 19, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated November 2, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold two cans each containing approximately 50 pounds of a product purporting to be oil of sassafras. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 19, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notifed then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated November 2, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
FRANCIS G. CAFFEY, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—NATIONAL COAL & TRADING COMPANY against STEAMSHIP "JAN," HER ENGINES, ETC.—Notice: I have arrested the foregoing Vessel upon a libel filed in a caused civil and Maritime for Damages on Contract, $161,000. Process returnable and cause heard on opening of said Court on November 19, 1917, in U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, and all persons interested must appear or default, and condemnation will be Ordered.
Dated, New York, November 12, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal, S. D. N. Y.
JOSEPH P. NOLAN, Proctor for Libellant.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that the JAMES McWILLIAMS TOWING LINE, owner of the steam tug John Garrett, has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury from said vessel on the 23d day of November, 1916. Stipulated value of vessel and freight $16,050. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at Room 349 Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before December 3, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., or be defaulted.
Dated August 22, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Before Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, Post Office Building.
Motion calendar.
[illegible]<Babylon Co.
[illegible]<Nigretia (2.)
[illegible]nia<Guar Trust Co<US.
[illegible]<Hudson.
[illegible]<Maxwell.
Trial calendar.
[illegible]<Tug Flannery.
[illegible] R Ry<Sherman.
[illegible]ldman.
Re Franklin Brewing Co. (2.)
Re Salmon.
Rensselaer & Saratoga Co<Irwin.
Eastman Kodak<Nat Park Bk.
Howe<US ex rel Savitsky.
Keatley<US Trust Co.
Dailey<Carroll.
Taigman<Desure.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Court opens Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy.
Discharges:
Arthur O. Mattice,
Hugo von Hagen,
Charles Sabsevitz,
L. L Truck Co.,
Barnett Schwartz,
Joseph Ball,
Conrad Weis,
Geo W McCormack,
Moses Zimmerman,
Elizabeth Smith,
Samuel Kotler,
Samuel Horowitz,
H & L Fishgold,
Wm T Fawner,
Philip Mandelman,
Wm A May,
I L Paul & Co.,
Irving R Bacon,
Wm Cuttrell,
William C Feldberg,
Under objection:
Hyman Eisen.
Adjourned cases:
Tessie Heine,
Henry L Warren,
Herman F Linder,
Jules F Gereany,
Jacob K Upton,
Sol Slavin.
Motions:
Bird S. Coler.
Solomon Polekoff,
Max Goldman,
Jacob Blumenfeld,
Fahn McJunkin,
Independent Machine,
Earnest & Kling,
NY Shoe Findings Co,
Isaac Vegdorchick,
James J Fero,
Seddon Realty Co,
D & E Osmansky,
Jacob Cloner,
H & L Jarmulowsky,
Bender Robinson,
Max Meyersohn,
Geo Laffaa,
Hyman Goldstein,
Albert Mundorf,
Jacob Bloch,
Richard A Cloka,
Martin J Condon,
Solomon Wolfson,
Guggenheimer Reich & Co,
Louis Meltzer,
Emmet Queen,
Hansen Bros, (2.)
Solomon Slavin,
Phoenix Glass Co<Young & Egan,
Pampinella & Co,
Atlan Soap Wks.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Court opens in Room 337, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Williams<Univ Film M
Re Independent Mach & Tool Co.
Pidcock<L V RR.
Hammerschlag Mfg Co<Import & T Nat B.
Erskine<L I RR, (2.)
Waters<Penn R R.
Peck<D, L & W R R.
Greenamyer<Marden, Orth & Hastings Co.
Gebhardt<Corey Bickmore Corp.
McSherry<NY C RR
Hauburg<Hotel Oper Asso.
Curren<Bithulithic Co.
Roberts<Criss.
Zimmerman<Swiss Bankverin.
Lederer<Kessler.
Richmond Cedar Wks<Morgan.
Allann<Druid SS Co.
Farmers Loan & Trust Co<Anderson.
Le Mangnais<Kieser.
Meixell<Bullman.
River Plate Trading<Aetna Ins Co.
Neer<Lang.
US<Cunard SS Co.
Same<Anderson & Price Co.
Lewis<Inter Mer Mar.
Olsen<Merritt & Chap.

DISTRICT COURT—Howe, J.—Court opens in Room 323, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A.M.—Jury Calendar.
Monk<Lehigh V RR.

DISTRICT COURT.—Manton, J.—Court opens Room 6, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
Munger<Pearlman Rim Corp.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Howe, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn—Criminal calendar.
US<Walnum (on trial)
Same<Nardillo.
Same<De Nato.
Same<Stica.
Same<Goldberg et al.
Same<Tinck et al (2.)
Same<Brown.
Same<Smith & La Prelle.
At 2 P. M.
US<Palumbo.
Same<O'Connor (2).
Same<Newman et al.
Same<Schmidt.
Same<Cianchetta.
Same<Stanley & Ellison.
Same<Ferrara.

DISTRICT COURT.—Chatfield, J.—Court opens in Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn—Admiralty 10:30.
Lee<Doll.
Law 2 P. M.
O'Connor<Coastwise Dredging Co (on trial.)

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, Post Office Building, Brooklyn—Admiralty calendar.
Pearce<Cargo of Logwood.
Re Limitation of Pierrepont.
O'Day<CNY.
Norton Cross<Queville.
Wells, as Receiver<Cricket.
Peale, Peacock & Kerr<L I R R Co.
Stan Oil Co<Almora.
Dittmar<Williams.
Newtown Creek T<D B Dearborn.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Lebaudy<Carnegie Tr.
Re Bunce (transfer tax.)
Livingston<Livingston.
Re will of Van Woert
Re Lawrence.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Hawkesworth<Mutual Film Co.
People<Bangert.
Meagher<Levering.
Herrmann<CNY.
Un Distillers Co<Bright.
Magoffin<Patterson.
Re Henkel.
Caldwell<Woodward.
Peo ex rel Lukach<Blair Furnace Co.
Victor Flag Co<Artistic Dyeing Co.
Nemerov<Poates Electrotype Co.
Charles<Transatlantic Trust Co.
Weisberger<Ross.
United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co<Kopetsky.
Keller<Keller.
Schilling<Schillings.
Tierney<Improve Co.
Ward<Benesch.
T G Roebuck Co<same.
NY Tel Co<same, (3.)
Haskell<same.
Columbia Rty Co<same.
Angus<same.
Faxon<Fuller.
Raymond<Benesch.
Monolith Rty Co<same.
Gross<Leavitt.
Re Rogers.
Lotz<Carmana Rty Co, (2.)
Just<Just.
Allen<Hunter Arms.
Colford<Hyland, (2.)
Re Garner<Thomas.
Sutton<Hurd.
Prescott<O'Donohue.
Henry<Thanhauser Film Co.
Tramaglia<Prince Line, Ltd.
Re Hasp.
Davidson<Kashinsky.
Re S B Miller, Inc, (Rieser.)
Lineberger<Weymann.
Re J Heichel, Inc.
CNY<Weinstein & Co.
Best<Nathan, (2.)
Rifkin<Novelty Mfg Co.
Moskowitz<Moskowitz
Posey<Luce.
[illegible]ghe<De
[illegible]<Lesser.
[illegible]rona.
Maintenance Co<Teven.
Nelson<Mercury Holding Co.
Berezin<Gerson.
Spanier<Spanier.
Fallich<Cons Gas Co, (2.)
Stand Aniline Products<Karten, (2.)
Brand<Brand.
Wilson<La Roche.
Dulka<Cons Gas Co.
Re Thalman<Oelrichs.
Scheer<Scheer & Ginsberg.
Osborne<Learned.
Conn Alloyed Metal Co<Earle.
U S Trust Co<Vanderpoel.
Prendergast<Warburg.
Hendricks<Finger.
Gerstein Cramer Amus Co<Eddinger.
Crossin<Woolf.
Schomacher<Schomacher.
Price<Price.
Fitts<Weissberg.
McCay<Banks.
Nanes<Bemis Bro Bag Co.
Suter<Satenstein.
Currier<Stern.
Maintenance Co<Teven.
Geisler<Brooklyn Heights RR.
Slincsak<Carnegie Trust Co.
Linsky<Becker.
Babcock<Babcock.
Mayher<Rumbla.
Alexander<Fleischer.
Re Siegel Bldg Co.
Bruckheimer<Bruckheimer.
McCook<CNY.
Dow<Perlman.
Johns<Johns.
Re Martimer Co. (Israel.)
Slominsky<Levin.
Breen<Gimble Bros.
Lawson<Lawson.
Mattina<Empire City Subway Co.
Waters<Int R T.
Simerlein<Penn Trucking Co.
Re Fergen.
Lowenkopf<Mechlowitz.
Cohen<Mainthow.
Schwarzer<Schwarzer.

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Auctions.

CONTINUATION SALE, STARTING WITH LOT NO. 201 OF CATALOGUE 2.
Real Antique & Fine Modern Jewelry & Diamonds.
Charles Shongood, Auctioneer,
will sell this day, Monday, November 12, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., at 17 East 48th St., a very fine line of
Antique Jewelry, Diamonds, Watches, Bracelets, Rings, etc.

Auctioneers.

Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way
Large plants. Nothing under $1,000.
Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.,
[illegible] Fourth Avenue, at 25th St.
LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures, [illegible] & Co., 537 Broadway. Spring 2360.
Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, [illegible] Auctioneers and Appraisers.

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.
Eastern Steel Co<Globe Ind Co.
Noble<Crane (2.)
Eastern Steel Co<Globe Ind Co.
Weiserbs<Weiserbs.
Bamberger<Stern.
Relia<Relia.
Goshie<Goshie.
Patzowsky<Scaroeder.
Stern<Stern.
Undefended divorces:
Romano<Romano.
Jacoby<Jacoby.
Casson<Casson.
Vaughn<Vaughn.
Preferred causes:
Strange<Rosenberg.
Baumann<Boehm.
Re CNY (Service St.)
Messing<Loretta Corp.
Franklin Sav Bank<Gerber.
Smith<Greisman.
Abeel<Chesterfield Rty Corp.
General calendar:
Trufanoff<Export & Import Film Co.
P G Tiling, &c Co<Leslie.
Rafel<Maurer.
Gouert<Mech & Metals Nat Bank.
Mitchell<Seybel.
Raymond<Alexander.
Carter Tile Co<Ryan.
Rosenfeld<Rosenfeld.
Pearce<Pearce.
Goldschmidt<Sachs.
Duer<Arnold.
Kremer<Littman.
Sherwood<Sinclair.
Madden<Madden.
Arenson<Arenson.
Pressprich<Queal.
Axler<Axler.
Stienen<Stienen.
Schnier<Lobl.
Portman & Co<Yorktown Realty Co.
Gans<Schlanger.
Bennesch<Bennesch.
Baum<Stockwell.
Hellman<Gunther.
Mori<Mark Hampton Co.
Kahn<Saperstein (2.)
Dempsey<Mt Sinai Hosp.
Pizzutiello<Raisler.
Am Wet Wash Laundry Co<Richter.
Trapani<Trapani.
Clear.
PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.
PART V.—Not in session.
PART VI.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
74th St Holding<Purdy
Stand Aero Corp<same
Case on.
PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M.
Battie<Alpha SS.
Bonfield<Buss.
Lahn<Wolf.
Sav Inv & Trust of E O<Squires.
Lee Tire Sales<Klohs.
Christianson<O K Bakery, Inc.
Sonn Bros Co<Nacey.
Schwartz<Knopf.
Dour<Tobin.
Schwartz<Knapp.
Peary, Jr<Ferguson.
Nat Surety Co<Henry Dyer & Co, Inc.
Lowe Motors Supplies<Wells.
Union Bank<Hamilton.
Altschuler<Klug.
Simon<Ropeik.
Clear.
PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inquest—Weissbach<Fitzgerald.
Inq—Gerety<Harlem Market & W Co.
Shepherd<NY Rys.
Gormley<Greeley Sq Amuse Co.
McKay<Int R T.
Prager<Garfinkel.
Glass<C I & Bklyn. RR, (2.)
Keenan<Balordi.
Heckscher<Bayliss.
Stepheny<Am Thermos Bottle Co.
Asch<same.
Visono<Union Ry.
Shulman<S. Asch Co, Inc.
Shapiro<Diamond.
Kiernan<Belt Line Ry Corp.
Kammin<Goldberg.
Hapcroft<5th Av Coach Co.
Sankowitz<Childs Co.
Harris<Wolthalter (2.)
Leibowitz<Claflin Crp.
Schulsinger<Abels.
Kahn<Abeles.
Hofman<H S Realty.
Jashnoff<Radin.
Bystrom<Villard.
Rolph<Mack.
Silberbauer<Wisconsin Cond Milk Co.
Gattesman<5th Av Coach Co.
Sohn<Wise.
Ames<Krieger.
Godnick<Int R T.
Meshenberg<Im Auto & Taxicab Co.
Spencer<Carlson.
Doyle<Empire Carrying Corp.
Hyman<Feldman.
Altmayer<Rickerson.
Humphreys<Ehret.
Bockman<NY Rys.
Carnelli<Sherr.
Nachamki<NY Rys.
Smith<Meehan.
Newman<Bd of Education of CNY.
Denora<Bruner.
Gund<Metzger.
Wood<Dudley Jr.
Goldhirsch<Tannenbaum.
Rizzo<Berg.
Yellin<Schneider.
Rosenfeld<Heinzer.
Kivecksilber<Hirsch.
Berman<Int R T.
Glassberg<Polzella.
Gzibeck<Erdos.
Callahan<Grady.
Flynn<D, L & W RR.
Goldstein<Rosenberg.
Imbert<D, L & W RR
Lynch<McCord.
Cohen<Baff.
Hendricken<CNY.
Barrett<NY & Q C Ry
Varese<Doktor.
Carter<CNY.
Crowley<Bentham.
Razos<Fradus.
Sinclair<NY Herald.
Stone<Messemer.
Roth<C I & Bklyn RR
Eichner<same.
S Newberg<CNY.
L Newberg<same.
Forbes<Dunn.
S Sonderman<Silberblatt.
A Sonderman<same.
Engel<Reinhardt.
A Bauman<Ostrichs.
E Bauman<same.
Sabatino<T Crimmins Cont Co.
O'Connor<Haverty's Taxicabs, Inc.
Rosofsky<W M Moore, Inc.
O'Brien<Howlett & Remsen, Inc.
L Katz<Elliott.
A Katz<same.
Begley<Degnon Cont.
Volpe<Gooly.
Buda<CNY.
Silver<Zucker.
Stelle<S I Midland Ry.
Fuchs<Pechter.
Delany<NY Edison Co
Kruger<Kruger.
Van Praag<NY Central RR.
Nierenberg<US Realty & Improvement Co.
Rosenberg<Werner.
Case on.
PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.
Nat Surety Co<Nat City Bank of Bklyn.
Brady-Oltarsh Co<CNY
Garzilla<Bouchet.
Gallin<Allemania F I
Branower & Sons, Inc<Waldes.
Freund<London F Nov
Hyman<Radt.
Laveant<Rofrando.
Weil Corset<Munter.
Mischner<Thalheim.
Johnston<Kelly.
Leifer<Gibbs.
Sexauer<Rodgers & H.
Voron<Voron & C, Inc
Bush, Beach & Gent<Reichard.
I R T<N E Cont Co.
N E Cont Co<CNY.
Williams<Wilner.
Pachinsky<Cook Linoleum.
Seaver<So Surety Co.
Benelari<Carpenter.
Stiles<Constable.
Featherstone<Fowler.
Harmon<Curtis.
Peter Schoenhofer Brew<Mahon.
McEvoy<Tide Water Oil Co.
Cavinato<Piccorili.
Lorenzo<Travelers' Ins
Palmer<Einsettler.
Same<Scheftels.
Palmer<Buehler.
Soraci Con Co<CNY.
Davis<Morris.
Helvitz<Balshofer.
Stutz<Diamond Silk.
Rochelle<Adler.
Sacky<Sacky.
People<Tombray.
Perlman<Donohue.
McGovern<CNY.
Selwyn<Walker.
People<Adelson.
Melville<Loffler.
Petinot<Titanium Alloy Mfg Co.
Globe Indemnity Co<Lambiasi.
Gersten-Gramer Amus Co<Weis.
Jennings<Foley.
Sisson<Liquor Seized 1-Horse Wagon, (H Van Hinken.)
Case on.
TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule 7, amended Trial Term rules.
PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. No day calendar.
PART VI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.
Blick<Curtis, (2.)
PART VIII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Angel<Trowbridge.
PART X.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XII.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIII.—Benton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XIV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI.—Erlanger, J. At 10 A. M.
Auerbach<Man Wreck Co.
PART XVII.—Guy, J.—At 10 A. M.
Israel<Ritz Rest Co.
PART XVIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estates:
Cecil M Tusco,
Mary E Senn.
Wills for probate:
Abbie S Middleton,
Maria D Del Rio,
James Lane,
Morris Prochaska.
John Suckling,
Brid't T F Gallagher,
Henrietta S W Archer
Oscar R Meyer,
John V Delaney,
Bernard McConville,
Frederick L Doscher,
Albert J Grueffe.
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estate of:
Henry Kahn.
Contested wills:
Vincenzo Fregiette,
Katherine Faulhaber,
Mary Isabella Meek,
Agnes Hathaway, also known as Agnes Harvey, &c.
Sarah Cohen.
Est Orange M Paschal, (2.)

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.
Irving Nat'l Bk<L Gerwitz & Co.
Sacco<Rosenmeyer & Flaherty, Inc.
Jacobovitz<Int R T.
Garza<Dominguez, (2)
Wynkcop<Roskam Scott Co.
Scientific Heater Co<Kiddle.
McTague<N Y Rys.
Spiro<Jacobs.
Imperial Woolen Co<Dondero.
Rosenfeld<Wildfeuer Bros.
Herman<Roshka.
Jaffe<same.
Forster<Titatitsky.
Chartress<Weinstein.
Baum<Braunstein.
Coen<42d St Mann, &c, Ry.
Polansky<Whitridge.
Adamsbaum<Am Wet Wash Laundry Co.
Belaief<Crane Co.
White<Gruenstein.
Quint<N Y Rys.
Weinberg<B F Keith Riverside Corp.
Gambarg<Kayes Rty.
Lunenfeld<Farmer's Feed Co.
Goldstein<Gould Storage Battery.
Lane<Old Colony Const Co.
Galanter<Korn.
Schor<Hirschorn.
Cieslak<same.
Pinco<Downing.
Schmidt<same.
Jas Butler, Inc<McCabe.
Moore<Riechenbach.
Lamberty<Henderson.
Trusplansky<Lichtenstein.
Stand Underwear Co<Nat'l Surety Co.
Troupiansky<Lichtenstein.
Harris<Sacks.
Jacob Hause & Sons, Inc<Cohen.
Capobianco<Albanese
Landau<Pritzker.
E Bunge & Co<Court.
Leoni<Bradley Con't.
Henry Prentice & Co<Twombly.
Harris & Vaughan<Morton Co.
Labofofsky<Rosenberg.
Pomerans<Walton.
Gaylor<Bergman.
PART II.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Kaunsky<Wellman.
De Matteo<NYC Int Ry.
Becher<Outerbridge.
Josephson<Int R T.
Olivet Bros, Inc,<Seaboard A L Ry.
Albert<King.
Newark Cheese Co<Heller.
Shattuck<Bush.
Cardile<Scopelliti.
Stanislaw<Goldberg.
Leaf<U S Fid & G Co.
Reichenthal<Moyes.
Smith<N Y Rys.
Van Sant<Olson.
Vinotzek<Int R T.
Miller<Reliable Amus Co, (2.)
Central Tr Co of Ill<Krieger.
Mulhern<Ruppert.
Beitch<Cons Gas Co.
Brucchero<Murphy Const Co.
Engel<Weingart.
Blaumer<Davis.
Lervitsky<Abramowitz.
Farbman<Beaven.
Weintraub<N Y Rys.
Castriotis<Rafalovitch.
Schechtman<Alaska Chemical Co.
Harris<Rosenfield.
Moreland Oper Co<Knickerbocker.
Sylvia Waist Co<West Side Warehouse Co.
Comstock<Liberman.
Harvey<McCahill.
Halperin<Federbusch.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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Nichols<Herd.
McArdle<Christal.
Greenbaum<De Jong.
Patten Brown Co<Station Const Co.
Mason<Jones.
Kirschner<Netherland-Am Steam Nav.
Mitz<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Geller<same.
Dandridge<Elite Amus Co.
Sixty-first Bldg Co<Eltoma Rty Co.
Steinberg<Borman.
Sterman<Rodman.
Fenster<Mozar.
Abelson<Kaplan.
Metzler<N Y Rys.
Brooks<Mendell.
Laidhold<Morse.
Spindel<Smolensky.
Dzik<Ward.
Lenhard<Mutual Life.
Blakely Printing Co<Rabyn Kandor.
Forgang<Rega Rty Co
Morrissey<Anderson.
Schneider<Wilking Trucking Co.
Rosenbaum<Rega Rty Co.
Vogel<Washington Wet Wash Co.
Klein<Rega Rty Co.
Judkins & McCormick Co<New Toy Mfg.
Lang<Musical Mutual Protective Union.
Jacobson<Cohen.
McGill<Darcy & Wolferd.
Ettinger<Ludin.
Schetarz<Winter.
Brenton<Fox Film.
Romashkann<N Y Elec, &c, Co.
Bellanto<Int R T.
Fisher<Schuyler Garage.
Brown<N Y Rys.
Bougeres<Barber.
Donovan<Spuchzak.
David<Geis.
Moriarty<Pernicious.
Goldbaum<N Y Rys.
McGill<Field.
Marafioti<Willets.
Glassman<N Y Rys.
Manuta<Lazar.
SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Student<Beller.
Bernstein<Cohen.
Yunck<Clark.
Ruffer<Harris Dowie Co.
Dietz<Doris Mfg.
Finkelstein<Rusch.
Wolf<Cohn.
Clear.
PART II.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
Part III.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Brody<Loban.
Rosenblatt<Taylor.
Gerstman<Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theo Sem.
C H Schultz, Inc<Yalden.
Connes<McDonald.
Schlein<Walworth Bros, Inc.
Leserman<Schmeid.
Jakob<Werba.
Rogers<Baird.
Zazanjian Studio, Inc<Cornell.
Hanff Metzger, Inc<Hart Bell Co.
Vernon<Brooks.
Du Moulin<Newman.
Stouffer<Lueders.
Keefe<Pringle.
Linderman<Liebler.
Christie<O Frommel & Bro, Inc.
Crompton Bldg Co<Dean.
Shaine<Levison.
Miller<N Y Life Ins.
Reiter<Intercity Leather Co.
Bruckenheimer<Newmark.
Kreizel<Majestic Silk Mills.
Covino<Supreme Lodge Order Sons of Italy of Am, Inc.
Schlenoff<Moore.
Williams<Rieser.
Case on.
PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VI.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VII.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar.
Bronx Sav Bk<Heaton
Peo ex rel Lugwig<Purdy.
Sher<Sup Fireproof Door & Sash Co.
Corsa<Kantrowitz.
Bier<Magenheim.
Nurock<Liggett Co.
Aronsberg.
City Real Estate Co<
Loox<Silverman.
Cramer<Linland Hldg.
NY Title & Mtg Co<Finance Oper Co.
Berkins<Naughton (2.)
J M Shock Absorb Co, <White.
Schweickert<Sowden.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.
Keogh Amus Co<CNY.
Bond & Mtg Guar Co<Upland Rlty Co.
Watson Con Co<Delson Con Co.
Levinstim<Nista Con.
Bishop<Bishop.
Levin<Masch.
Sargent & Co<St L R C Church of NYC.
Pfister<Pfister.
Dakin<Sup Coun, R A
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Hendrick, J.
Schilling<3d Av Ry.
Greenfield<So Blvd.
Eller<Union Ry.
Bilsky<Board of Education.
Einhorn<Simmons.
Butler<Inter R T Co.
Sana<West Elec RR.
McCormack<Inter R T Co, (2.)
Koetznitzer<same.
Slovak<McQuade.
Forsythe<Wegmann.
Kitman<Gotlieb.
Kues<Foran Fdny & Mfg Co.
Levinson<Goldstein.
Gross<Rodgers & H.
Lackowitz<Emerald Con Co.
Reardon<Carvel Co (2)
Neergaard<Hammer.
Bonavia<Robson.
Levy<NY Life Ins Co.
Bronx Gas & Elec Co<Ruppert.
Blakeman<Castle.
Freeman<I R T.
Perlman<Shank.
Kipust<Gordon.
Brenner<Goldstein.
Ullman<Brengel.
Blakeman<Castle.
Peverelli<Miller.
Moretsky<Moretsky.
Pollini<West El RR.
Schramek<Coleburn.
Cahill<West El RR.
Kanter<R Carvel Co.
Preggiato<Tobin.
Wollner<12th St Gar.
Dahlander<Park & T.
Peo ex rel Goldberg<NY S of Architects.
Highest number reached in regular order 1123.
PART II.—Tierney, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—...... J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Motions—Estates of:
Christina Loscalzo,
Pasquale Zannella,
Bridget A Murray,
Patrick V Murray,
Nathan Kirschner,
Santo Invidicita.
Wills for probate:
Elizabeth Lassingleithner,
Lizzie Mertens.
Accountings—Est of:
Alpheus A Stoddard,
Dora Musnick,
Michael Nolan,
John McNamara,
Patrick Hanagan.
Adoption:
Owen Clarke by Virgilio and Maria Potito.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S. No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Eisman<So Blvd RR.
Rosenfeld<same.
Romayne<Union Ry.
Austin Nichols & Co<Ades.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Tierney, J. Teachers Bldg & Loan Assn<Barrett Co—Joseph P Morrissey. Amer Tax Lien Co, Inc<Harrisetta Hold Co—Ely Neumann. City R E Co<Martin et al—Charles M O'Keefe. Leonard & ano<271 Halsey St Co, Inc—J George Metz.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Stapleton, Rich, Blackmar, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.
Stanley<Jay St RR.
Barker<Steers.
Dooley<Seaman.
Harris<Interboro Co.
Stetler<McFarlane.
Smith<Smith.
Duckett<Harrison.
Frankel<Wolper.
Guinan<Waterbury.
People, &c<Klapholz.
Same<Lalance Co.
Same<Silberman.
Same<Pelligrino.
Same<Visconta.
Same<Axelson.
Same<Agnello.
Same<Barker.
Re Horton.
Rittacco<City of New Rochelle.
Vi of Peekskill<Traction Co.
Dickerson<Erie RR.
Regan<Dhind.
Copp<Fierml.
Persick<Phila & Reading Co.
Sandler<Schachter.
Re Rendsburg.
McGarry<O'Connell.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
People ex rel Bissert, (Kingsbury.)
Re Saratoga Av.
Kings Co Lighting Co<CNY (2.)
Re Greek Orthodox Church (St Con'tine)
Duffy<Duffy.
Roche<Hanson-Tillotson Corp.
Re Werner (Cressney.)
Asmus<Asmus.
Rosenberg<Spicer Co.
Josias<Buck.
People ex rel Nassau E RR (Prendergast.)
Cioffi<Suffolk Gas & Electric Light Co.
Reiss<Deering.
Cirillo<Trezza.
Nicholson<Nicholson.
Klein<Greenpoint Nat Bank.
Roseth<Roseth.
Dressler<Hellthaler (2)
Lippincott<Almendinger.
Brandis<Brandis.
Re East 7th St.
Schlossberg<Weinbauser.
Josias<Ehrich (2.)
Feuring<Hensel.
Kelleher<General Carbonic Co.
Boyd<Ocean Elec Ry.
Davis<Long Isl RR.
Gourowski<same.
Oes-Rault<Oes-Rault.
Re Marshall.
Wilcox<Rensselaer Valve Co (2.)
Bklyn Trust<Griffing.
Cosman<B, Q C & S RR.
O'Leary<B H RR.
Smith<same.
Morrison<Black.
Fisher<Fisher.
Roberts<Farrell.
Wishart<Badeau.
734 Broadway Co<Barnard.
Schrader<Hintermayer
Re Ahrens.
Bechamps<Bechamps.
Dedell<Dedell.
Rabinowitz<Rabinowitz.
Mittleman<Sommerfield.
Lanigan<Std Shipbldg.
Fuchs<Beck.
Walter<Kaylor.
Rumpf<Spiwack.
Itken<Wolfman.
People ex rel Murray, (Connolly.)
Donnelly<Bruns.
Paiastro<Mustillo.
Re Highstone Co.
Re Evang Lutheran Church &c (Oncroto)
Re same (G H Storm Co.)
Re same (Stand Bldg Supply Co.)
Re same (Troy Hardware Co.)
Re same (A J Buschman Co.)
Re same (Schwartz.)
Re same (R Sanza & Son.)
Re Order of Prosperity (Supt Insurance.)
Lankenan<Hanabel Const.
Berwin<Solomon.
Cioffi<Suffolk Gas & Electric Light Co.
Pure Oil Co<Meyer (2)
Dressler<Hellthaler.
Brudwick<NY & Pac SS Co.
Friedman Bros<Altman Bros.
PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part III.—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M.
Rosenwasser Bros, Inc<Pepper, as Prest, &c.
Garfinkel<Garfinkel.
Seifter<Fishman.
Berwin<Solomon.
Cline<Hopkins.
Gaydica<M & G Contracting.
Zink<Haassler.
Matras<Matras.
Un Metho Epis Ch<Murphy.
Cafiero<Cafiero.
Chillino<Covelli.
Squizzi<Vilppa.
Wallach<Lapine.
Sahlender<Bloch.
Waters<Waters.
Schiff<Silverman.
Bamberger<Trace.
Roys<77th St Theatre.
Le Furge<Le Furge.
Saramo<Saramo.
Reilly<Mackenzie.
Megirian<Andrews.
Ockrun<B'klyn Heights Land & C.
Doyle<Doyle.
Tulp<Plunkett.
Clarkson<Opp.
Burns<Burns.
Wiltshire<Wiltshire.
Highest number reached on the regular call, 348.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Callaghan, J.; Part III., Kelly, J.; Part IV., Jaycox, J.; Part V., Garretsen, J.
Lilienfeld<B H RR.
Travers<CNY.
Carrature<CNY.
Fallacara<C I & B RR.
Hammann<N Y Con RR et al.
Smith<Cohen.
Best Co<Linde Air Products Co.
Santore<Reliable Auto Delivery Co.
Hoberst<Nassau RR.
Sheffield<Crescent Taxicab Co et al.
Wetmore<Smith.
McCormack<Con. Gas.
Waldron<Quimby.
Nadler<Perlman.
Potts<Bleyer & ano.
Gyllstrom<L I RR.
Geary<B H RR.
Menaged<C I & B RR.
Miller<Phillips.
Hindley & Pendleton<Newman & C S Con.
Scott<D, L & W RR.
Tobin<Kury.
Kwasniewski<Kelly.
Payne<Law Reporting Co.
Dantziger<Betz.
Noonan<NY Cons RR.
Gallagher<Adikes.
Rabinowitz<[illegible]

Regan<Atl Steved Co.
Faessler<Ward Baking Co.
Mann & ano<Rechnits et al.
Bernstein<Wells Fargo Co.
O'Leary<B H RR.
Meade<Mohun.
Miller<B H RR.
Kohler<N Y Rys.
Lennon<C I & B RR.
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call:
Withnell<US Motor Cab Co.
Colombo<B H RR.
Doddato<Keating.
Emmens<NY Mun Ry & ano.
Cooper<Blout.
Diamond<N Y, Ontario & W Ry.
Anthony<Nassau RR.
Henry<Premium Dairy Co.
Kelly<Nassau RR et al.
Seeth<Heister.
Bolinski<CNY.
McCaffrey<Inter R T.
Addis<Frankenstein.
Rodriguez<B H RR.
De Santis<Coppinger.
Ballenbach<Campbell Milk Co.
Ballard<Nassau RR.
Ziegler<Washburn.
Jena<B H RR.
Mott<Lewis.
Stark<Interb R T.
Coyle<Shaony.
German Am Imp Co<Bd of Education.
Barber<Int R T.
Hanlon<Schaefer Co.
Mackey<Ill Surety Co.
Delany<C I & B RR.
Kantrowitz<Sobelson.
Siegel & ano<Hulett.
Barnett<Steeplechase Park Co.
Mott<Ostrander.
Collins<CNY.
Dalton<CNY & ano.
Murphy<Bordens Condensed Milk Co & ano.
Zimmet<Rubinson.
Kessler<Finger.
Rosenberg<Ettner.
McKenzie<Bresnahan.
Ward<Horton Ice Cream Co.
B H RR<CNY & ano.
Kalin<N Y Con RR.
CNY<Young et al.
Curran<Gunderson.
Highest number reached on regular call, 2,830.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Grace K Mackin,
Charles Cox,
Frank Hoffman,
Charles Bockringer,
Charles Walter,
Julius Goldberg,
Solomon Zahler,
Almiro Hineson,
Wilhelmina McKee,
Anna Kronherten,
Davis Ross.
Accounting of:
C. W. Wennell,
Josephine Buckley,
Mary Scranton,
Ralph Gillman,
Maria Gelston,
John Clade,
William Pratzman,
Julius Lucy,
Edward W Day,
Isabella Weale,
W Kostbotham,
John Casey (2.)
George Bander,
Maria Hammersmitte,
Thomas Howden.
Peter Thomas,
Louis Bannaffee,
Mary J Davis,
Eric Lind,
Charles Weipert,
Joseph Casserly,
Clemence Monsante,
Lena D'Esterre,
James McNulty.
Estates of:
Fanny Reubens,
Jacobson Infants,
Henry Eich,
John Fenny,
Edwards Coogan,
Maria Gelston,
Ann E Walsh.
Guardianship of:
McNumty Infants.
Contested calendar:
Virgilio Del Genoves,
Samuel Goodman,
Elizabeth McFarron,
C. A. Hunter,
William Moore,
Samuel McCormack,
James Beatty,
Francika Renh.

County Court.

CIVIL—Part 5.—Fawcett, J.
Aguglia<Nas Elec RR.
Lagano<same.
Levison<B, Q & Sub
Wolf<B H R R.
Norby<same.
Indellicate<NY Cons
Geraghty<Liggett Co.
Zukowski<B H R R.
Noonan<N Y Cons RR
Fazio<Creem Co.
Miller<Hettesheimer.
Hitzegrad<Gordon.
Stanis<Sieber.
Steffan<B H R R.
Jensen<same.
McShane<Bartley.
Saltzman<Chotick.
Otis<Gansau Thompson Co.
Suckan<NY Cons RR.
Mostow<Mitchell.
Tatarsky<Emkay Rlty
Harris<Union Painless Dentists.
Hanson<B H R R.
Highest number reached on regular calendar, 578.

QUEENS COUNTY.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.
Bepler<B H RR.
McMahon<Pirone (2.)
Rutka<B, Q Co & Sub Ry.
Smith<McCarren.
Smith, an infant<Brennan.
Ernst<B H RR, (2.)

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Van Siclen, J.—In Part I, at 10 A. M.
Garofolo, an infant<B H RR.
Stemberg<Stemberg.
Clair<Int R T.
Schiavoni<L I RR.
Dougherty, an inf<Salt, as extx.
Allen<NY Con RR.
Gellman<Marks.
Naughton Con Co<Oscanyan.
Sheputis, an inf<Hecht
Begg<B, Q Co & S RR
Uhrin<42d St, Man & St N Av Ry.
Dorney<Rutherford Rubber Co.
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call:
Mericco, an inf<Empire Bottling Wks.
Neuer<Maklia.
Brunza<Witte.
O'Loughlin<Mackey et al.
Aarons<R T Sub Con.
Leavy, an inf<Greilich
Grunfelder<NY Rys Co
More<B, Q Co & S RR
Marlowe, an inf<Wolf
Holden, admx<Pringle
Varion, an inf<Wender
Taylor<Manning.
Brinsky<B, Q Co & S RR.
Astoria Veneer M & D Co<Marden, O & H.
Dillon, as admr<I R T
Rudin<Cohen.
Flynn<R T Sub Con.
Frocida<NY & QCo Ry
Gibbia<same.
McDonald<B H RR.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 2015. Cases will be added each day from day calendar of Oct. 25.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tompkins, J.; Part II.—Keogh, J.; Part III.—Platt, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Molloy<Milliken.
Duffy<West St RR.
Wilson<Simpson.
Pettite<N Y C RR.
Pfoh<West Elec RR.
Peppler<N Y C RR
Ugovitch<Farmers Ins
Fusco<NY, NH & H.
Flannery<NY Rys.
Farley<Yonkers RR (2.)
Scott<DeVinne (2.)
Maxson<Bardeen.
Gardner<Retagne Co.
Quinn<Bugden.
Corcoran<Red Hook Power Co.
Rykszynski<Mackey.
Marshall<Zapherson.
Drain<Manh Stm Bky
Ercoli<NY West & B
Sisson<Kelly.
Nelson<McMullen, Snare & Triest, Inc.
The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day.
Stoppoloni<White Plains Modern Ldy.
Zimmerman<Union Ry
Gregonis<Phila & Reading C & I Co.
Tschantre<West Elec R R Co.
Paolillo<Union Ry Co.
Monahan<NY C RR
McKenna<same.
Vogel<C of Yonkers.
Buchanan<Dickson & Turnbull.
Garlisch<NY C R R
Washburne<White.
Rakity<Union Ry.
Fardette<N Y & Stamford Ry Co.
Garrity<Varuna Invest
Pechulis<Phila & Read C & I Co.
Becker<Chester Hill Auto Service Co.
Pace<West Elec RR
Saxon<Polsky.
Johnson<Yonkers RR.
Merone<West Elec RR
Romard<Cahill.
Ashley<Schnaier.
Williams<Bauman.
Boddington<Burnett.
Punka<Kerbaugh.
Ost<Wortheim.
Highest number reached on call 530.
SPECIAL TERM—Morschauser, J.—At 10 A. M.
Abrahams<Abrahams.
Miele<Stuart Rty Co.
Cerone<Bi-Boro Rty.
Grayshan<Grayshan.
Fairchild<Smart.
Kennard<Brandreth.
Hammond<Howe.
Fairchild<Smart.
Lowerre<Carpenter.
Eickemeyer<Eickemeyer.
Fishbaugh<Brian.
Wilson<Costigan.
The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Yonk Builders Sup Co<Anderson.
Leary<Geller, (5.)
Boye<Mihalyfi.
Lynch<Lynch.
Newsome<Newsome.
Diera<Diera.
Farmers Loan & Tr<Salvatore, Prince Brancaccio.
Gorham<D'Agostino.
Highest number reached on call, 488.
PART II.—Keogh, J.—Special day calendar.
Goble<Conant.
Kellner<Fagan.

County Court.

Young, C. J.
Siebrecht<Cent Trans & Taxicab Co.
Campbell<Wales.
Gallo<Engle.
Prisk<West Elec Ry.
Zampana<Wein.
Hoey<Linehan.
Miller<West Elec RR.
Flinn<Springsteel.
Joyce<Mansfield.
Haller<Schmidt.
Page<Maloney.
Murray<Peekskill Emery Co.
Rocher<Vil of No Tarrytown.
Bucci<Jacobs.
Hamilton<Jackson.
Sabscheim<Sinclair.
Moore<West Elec RR.
Sommer<Rauh.
O'Leary<City of Yonk
Fleckman<Devitt.
Bounaci<West El RR.
U S Casualty<Osborn.
Immidiato<Bruderi.
McIntyre<N Y C RR.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Clark, J.
Murphy, admr<Duffie
Decker<McAvoy.
Helder<Voigt.
Walser<Sexton & ano.
Sondberg, admr<S I R T Ry.
Rosenberg<Steinfeld.
Meyerson<H & A Apple.
A Zaborowska<S I Mid Ry.
A Zaborowska<same.

Brought Back a Diamond Earring

The New York Times:
Enclosed find check in payment of an advertisement in the wonderful Lost and Found column of The New York Times.
Mme. Bruck lost a valuable diamond earring October 4th and was confident it would never be recovered. When the suggestion to advertise was made, The New York Times was fortunately decided upon, although with no particular hope of recovering the earring.
An honest young lady found the diamond, whereupon she looked for and found our advertisement in The Times, immediately notifying Mme. Bruck.
We believe The Times is the best advertising medium in the world.
Again thanking you for your aid in recovering the jewel,
Leo Bruck,
4 W. 57th St., New York City.

If you have lost anything, advertise for it in
The New York Times

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash; coats, suits, dresses. Bargain Cloak Co., 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 7974.

APPAREL Wanted, cash; surplus stock; better grade suits, coats, dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BEAVER Wanted.—Raritan 1273; all shades. Chelsea 5617.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany or F. & H., all colors; small quantity or large; also serges 106, 9, 234, 0936, 7120; also 4x kersey, (blue.) Orchard 4482.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Will exchange botany 315, 2 navy, 1 brown, 1 green, for black. Madison Square 3824.

BROADCLOTH and Velour Wanted.—Taupe and Burgundy, for cash. Novick, Farragut 5143.

BURELLAS Wanted.—Open for 0310 or 09057 plum or Burgundy. Spring 6900.

CLOTH Wanted.—Open for three-quarter Melton or other heavy coating, all shades; spot cash. Chelsea 9955.

COATS Wanted.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio—Mr. Herschel open for jobs of children's coats, flapper coats, and junior coats; quantity no object; spot cash; will look up to 10:30. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

COATS Wanted.—1600 better grade women's coats, cloth and plushes for cash at less than cost of production; no time for any other propositions; see Mr. Rice, room 811, 225 4th Ave., mornings.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples of suits, coats, and coat-dresses; medium and high priced. 9th floor, 29 West 30th.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring coats and suits; also jobs in Winter suits and coats. Call rear elevator, 4th floor, 151 West 26th.

COATS Wanted.—Prominent commission merchant will dispose of surplus stock through New England. Tel. Farr. 2841 Monday A. M.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking at Spring samples. 11th floor, 29 West 35th St.

COATINGS Wanted.—Open for all colors of heavyweight coatings for cash. Far. 9030.

COATS Wanted.—Ladies' coats; low prices; any quantity. Phone Stuyvesant 1400.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at Spring coats; 9 to 12. Leiberthal, 43 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Spring styles. Fifth floor, 115 W. 26th St.

CONTRACTOR Wanted with plant having good sanitary conditions for Government clothing. 114 Bleecker, 7th floor.

CONTRACTOR Wanted on silk dresses; submit samples. S. Simon Co., 135 West 27th.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Will buy for cash any quantity printed voiles; also white rice cloth and feed voile. Telephone Stuyvesant 951.

DRESSES Wanted.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio—Miss Altfeld and J. H. Tyroler open for jobs of silk and serge dresses; quantity no object; spot cash. Call from 9 o'clock on. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Contractors, call with Spring samples of poplin, taffetas, serges, and wash dresses; call all week. I. B. Skudowitz & Bro., 129 West 29th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large department store open for jobs; spot cash; must be good values. Room 803, 1,182 Broadway. Phone Madison Square 4731.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber ready to look at better line of dresses. 129 West 27th St., 5th floor. Call from 9-12 A. M. all week.

DRESSES Wanted.—Looking at Spring samples, silk dresses. Call with samples, 143 West 29th St., 5th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Cloth tailor man, Spring styles; call afternoon. Eighth floor, 18 East 32d.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers looking new Spring models better grade. 29 West 32d.

DUVET DE LAINE Wanted.—Quality 7575, color 674, and black. Murray Hill 8371.

FUR TRIMMINGS wanted in quantities; price must be right. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

FURS Wanted.—Nutria furs, open for quantity. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Plaid, cash, any quantity. Cashman Princess, 158 West 27th. Farragut 4495.

JERSEY COTTON CLOTH, Wanted.—Lightweight. J. C., 280 Times Downtown.

OVERCOATS Wanted.—Open to buy boys' blue chinchilla overcoats, sizes 3-10. Call Chelsea 3005.

OXFORD COATING Wanted.—30-inch width, will pay cash. Call Gramercy 2528.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Dyeing plans, in good condition. European Dyeing Co., Mad. Sq. 3418.

POM POM Wanted.—Plum, reindeer, taupe, and green; will pay cash. Chelsea 7834.

POPLINS Wanted.—Serges and gabardines; spot cash. United Textile Mills, 16 West 22d St.

POPLIN Wanted.—American, for cash. N. Y. Skirt, 12 West 22d. Gramercy 4284.

POPLIN Wanted.—All colors, for cash. Chelsea 1161.

SERGES Wanted.—Whitman's 104 and Blythewood 4632, Wellington Sears A W S, for cash. Phone Chelsea 5376.

SERGES Wanted.—Open to buy for cash quantity of Nos. 99, 104, 838, 4632. Call Gramercy 1432.

SERGES Wanted.—Arlington, 99, 104; Brightwood, 4632; U. S., 838, 820, 235; spot cash. Mad. Sq. 8121.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for quantities mannish and French serges, all widths. Farragut 2591.

SERGES Wanted.—104, 99, 9, 7120, or others, any quantity, for cash. H. H. & S., 39 West 21st.

SERGES Wanted.—U. S. 838, Juilliard 104, Whitman's 99, for cash. Stuyvesant 3240.

SERGES Wanted.—104 Whitman's for cash. S. Simon Co., 135 West 27th.

SERGES Wanted.—Cream, all wool. Gramercy 2954.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—Open for cotton worsted checks for suitings; submit swatches and prices. L 165 Times.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for satin stripe tub silks for cash. Apply to The Elliby Waist Co., 236 Fifth Av., Tuesday, all day.

SPORT GARMENTS Wanted.—Jobber looking at sport garments for Spring, also high-grade street suits and coats. Myrtle Mfg. Co., 1,182 Broadway; 4:30-6:30 P. M. only.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Can use 200 pieces taffeta at a price. International Apparel Co., (I. Rabinowitz,) 37-39 West 28th.

TRUNKS Wanted.—Am interested in 4 suit wardrobe trunks, new or second-hand, in good condition; communicate, Amson Furtsch, 137 West 21st St., City. 333 Chelsea.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will pay cash for any quantity of American woolen companies 11050-544 or similar velours; brown, green, burgundy, and taupe. Gottlieb & Lalkind, 38 West 21st; Chelsea 9784.

VELOURS Wanted.—Will buy for spot cash American Woolen Co. velours, styles K544, 6359, 11050; also botany or F. & H. broadcloth, all colors. Harry Kitzinger & Co., 1,333 Broadway.

VELOURS AND KERSEY Wanted.—Will buy for cash American Woolen Company's Nos. 544, 13046, 13009, 11050, 15020; also other velours and kersey. Farr. 3452.

VELOURS and Broadcloth Wanted.—All colors, for cash. Abraham Leff, 127 West 25th. Farragut 3558.

VELOURS Wanted.—Heavy weights in taupe and burgundy. Cohen & Edelman, 35 West 31st St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Heavy weight, taupe, navy and burgundy. Stein & Knoble, 36 West 20th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—Heavyweight burgundy and taupe; pom pom, all colors. Farragut 588.

VELOUR Wanted.—Will exchange broadcloth for taupe, brown, suiting velour. B. Nasker, 122 West 26th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—American 11050, 544; also 15020 kersey; all colors. Farragut 2616.

VELOUR Wanted.—Reindeer American 0359. Rappaport & Gottlieb, 153 Madison Av.

VELOURS Wanted.—13009-15020-544-13046-11050; spot cash. Mad. Sq. 3121.

VELOURS Wanted.—11050 and 544; all colors. Haft, 104 West 27th St.

VELOURS Wanted.—U. S. 153, all colors, any quantity. Farragut 2616.

VOILES Wanted.—Stripes and fancies; interested in large quantities. Refer reply H. W., care of The G. M. E., 11 West 19th St.

WINTER COATS Wanted.—By jobber; immediate delivery; spot cash; call Monday with samples. 12th floor, 12 West 27th St.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Will buy any quantity fancy mixtures, plaids, velour checks, light and heavy weights; also black and blue serges, all makes, spot cash; call with sample or telephone 9697 Spring for our woolen buyer, who will call immediately. Elias Surut & Sons, 670-74 Broadway.

WOOLENS Wanted.—Open for Kealey & Watson 316 and 312; also coatings and velours. Call Monday afternoon, Room 2201, McAlpin Hotel.

WOOL PLUSHES Wanted.—All makes, any quantities. Call Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th, or phone Farragut 302.

ZIBELINES Wanted.—Juilliard 6117, or similar wool plushes, open for quantity. [illegible]

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

ALUMINIUM BARRETTES, hairpins, to close out cheap. Stacy & Co., 901 B'way.

ARMY LEGGINGS.—5,000 pairs regulation olive drab canvas side-lace leggings, slightly imperfect, rejected by Government inspectors, but exceptionally good value, at big sacrifice. Solo Shoe Co., 100 Reade.

BATH ROBES for men, ladies, and children for immediate delivery. L. Greenberg & Co., 43 West 16th St.

BLANKETS.—Cloth for blankets for sale. Call Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th.

BLUMENTHAL'S STRIPS, also Prybiloff plush, selling below market price; act quick; grand opportunity. Phone Hydol, 4254 Madison Square.

BROADCLOTH, botany, 315, and F. & H., all selling shades; also bahnsen and botany velours, all shades; 50 pieces of each. Call Greeley 6630.

BROADCLOTH.—A. D. Juilliard's 110, black, price $2.15; 15020 at $2.20; 15002 at $2; also corduroy in high shades. Farr. 5678.

BROADCLOTH, white, 50 inches, $2.10 net, cash. Madison Square 4175.

CHECKS and Bombazine.—28-inch cotton woven shepherd checks and 36-inch fast black lawn. R. Seril & Co., 486 Broadway, New York.

CLOAKINGS.—54-inch, all colors; reasonable price. Call Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th.

COATING.—Lymansville 813, 2 pieces taupe, 2 navy, 1 plum, 1 brown, 1 Burgundy, $1.85. Madison Square 3824.

COATS.—It'll pay you to see our $8.75 special coat, kit coney collar, half lined, pleated back with buckle, for immediate delivery; other remarkable values up to $25. J. A. Rudolph & Co., 31 West 31st St.

COATS, SUITS.—Specially priced; immediate delivery; pompoms, plush, velour, broadcloth, fur trimmed, better grades. Shapiro & Davis, 133 West 21st. Chelsea 3789.

COATS.—Immediate delivery, snappy, fur-trimmed, ladies' velour and broadcloth coats; also plain styles at rock bottom prices. S. Emanuel & Co., 43 West 27th. Farr 5154.

COATS of every description; our best sellers, including the newest chicken styles in Taupes and Burgundy, for immediate delivery. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS.—5,000, immediate delivery; ladies', juniors', children's, trimmed Kit and Kol furs, desirable cloths and shades. Klepper Bros., 48 West 21st.

COATS.—Large stock of ladies' and misses' fur-trimmed velour and pom pom coats; immediate delivery; also suits. Stein & Schonceit, 140 West 22d.

COATS.—Ladies' fur-trimmed cloth coats, made to sell for $30 retail; sacrifice lot for cash, $14 each. Liberty Cloak & Suit Co., 27 West 24th St.

COATS.—Jobbers only; immediate delivery; all lined coats, coney collars, $10.75; exceptional values. Greenberg-Frechtman Co., 83 East 9th St.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed ladies', juniors', and children's; wonderful values; immediate delivery. Klepper Bros., 48 West 21st St.

COATS.—Immediate delivery; pompoms, velours, kerseys, broadcloths; all shades; fur trimmed especially. Klepper Bros., 48 W. 21st.

COATS.—The best sellers in chicken coats and others, fur-trimmed, good values; delivery today. L. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Velours, mixtures, latest models, fur trimmed and plain, $4.75, $7.50 to $15.50 for today's delivery. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Silks, mercerized and cotton plushes, broadcloth, and velour coats, very reasonable. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th.

COATS.—Plush and cloth, fur trimmed, on rack for immediate delivery; prices right. L. Schwartz & Sons, 38 West 28th St.

COATS.—Big stock ladies' fur-trimmed velour coats; immediate delivery. S. Emanuel & Co., 43 West 27th St. Farragut 5154.

COATS, plush and cloth, fur-trimmed, for immediate delivery; prices reasonable. Leibman & Hurwitz, 133 West 21st St.

COATS.—Immediate delivery, pom poms, velours, and plushes; excellent values. Norwalk Bros., 105 Madison Av.

COATS.—All wool material, full lined and interlined, large fur collars, price $13.75. Leon D. Levy, 8 West 33d St.

COATS.—Girls' coats, 2 to 6, 7 to 10, 8 to 14; big quantity to close out cheap. Levitan Bros., 61 East 11st St.

COATS.—Velour coats, fur-trimmed, all colors, for immediate delivery. Reikes & Hantman, 15 West 20th.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed coats on the racks for immediate delivery. I. Zelikow & Sons, 19 West 24th St.

COATS.—Plushes, cloth; regular and jobs; immediate delivery. Schoen, Weissman, 53 West 24th.

COATS.—Three exceptionally snappy styles; sacrifice; sizes 2 to 6. Sternberg Bros., 35 West 21st.

COATS, Coats, Coats, fur-trimmed, on racks; immediate delivery. Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery; new styles; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Stouts, chicken coats, immediate delivery. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATS.—Silk plush, 48 in. long, guaranteed lining, $16. Metropolitan, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—1,000 plushes and velours, Burgundy shades, on racks. Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Children, immediate delivery; also 200 to close out. Silverman, 15 East 26th.

COATS, fur-trimmed, for immediate delivery. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Wool, velour coats, half lined, $10.75. Rubin & Ulius, 50 West 17th St.

COATS.—500 coats, with fur collars, to close out. Rubin & Braff, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Fur-trimmed, to close out; great values. Trio Cloak & Suit Co., 39 West 32d.

COATS.—Plush coats for sale, fur trimmed, belted, $10 to $15.25. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Jobs to sell on broadcloth and velours. J. D., 51 West 13th. Chelsea 405.

COATS.—See special large fur collar, $10.50. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th St.

COATS.—Thousands of infants', children's coats on hand, cheap. Hutner, 48 W. 25th.

CREPE DE CHINE, white, flesh, and other colors, cheap for cash. Mad. Sq. 4175.

DRESSES.—200 serges, silks, and Panamas to close out at low prices. Waldorf Mfg. Co., 15 West 34th St.

DRESSES.—Jerseys, serges, silks, velvet evening dresses; special values. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—100 serge dresses to close out cheap; latest style; good values. S. & G. Rabinowitz, 17 East 22d.

DRESSES.—Fifty serge and satin dresses to sell direct from contractor. Astor Costume Co., 129 West 22d St.

DRESSES.—To close out velveteen, satins and serges cheap. Congress Waist & Dress, 34 West 30th St.

DRESSES.—1,000 silk and serge to close out, sacrifice. Globe Dress & Suit Co., 19 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Job all-wool jersey dresses, assorted colors, sizes. Royal Costume, 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Serge, silk, velvet; wonderful values. Max B. Nonas, 13 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk; close out, $7.50 up. Novelty, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Silk and serge sold as job. Cohen & Polowan, 19 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Jobs in washable stuffs. American Shirtwaist, 151 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Silks and serges; close out at sacrifice. Jawitz, 130 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Jobs, serge, silks and velvets. Winnegrad, 130 W. 25th, sixth floor.

DRESSES.—All wool French serges, close out $3.25. Schlang, 151 West 26th.

FURS.—Can give good deliveries on Hudson seal, sealine, sealnutria collars. 151 West 23d St., 4965 Chelsea.

FURS.—Misses' and children's sets; popular-priced goods at reasonable prices; immediate delivery. Kessler-Levy, 57-59 East 11th; uptown showroom 3 West 29th.

GEORGETTE.—French, staple colors, specially priced. See Mr. Wolf, Constant, Irving & Co., 251 4th Av.

GINGHAMS.—Wilson's Progress; checks, stripes, plain; spot delivery. J. Fraites, Worth 248.

JERSEY SILK.—Black only, will close out below market price. W 37 Times.

KERAMI.—Sydney Blumenthal's for sale at $7 per yard. Far. 2648.

KHAKI SERGES, 14 and 18 ounce, in 56 inches; immediate delivery. Phone Madison Square 680.

KERSEYS.—American 15020, and Wyandotte 422, all colors. Ben Kramer, 1,237 Broadway. Mad. Sq. 9656.

KNITTING NEEDLES.—Immediate delivery; plain, engraved, silver deposit. Stacy & Co., 901 Broadway.

LADIES' SWEATERS.—Assortment of twenty samples, latest models, just in from Switzerland; cheap. Stuyvesant 4669.

LOOPINES.—Forstman & Huffman 7487, all colors, $2.75 net. Mad. Sq. 3623.

MOLE STRIPS.—Three-inch Blumenthal's; will sell at a price. Farragut 2262.

NECKWEAR.—Jobs, all grades; big opportunity for cash buyers. J. Gold, 703 Broadway.

PLUSHES.—Have on hand, immediate delivery, Peerless, Lapinex, and 1427, Sidney Blumenthal's; also Kerami, reasonable prices. Irko Woolen Co., 48 West 21st. Chelsea 9899.

PLUSHES.—Peerless, $3.40; Peco, $3.40; Esq., $3.60; Behring seal, $4.25; Kerami, Blumenthal's, $7.25; broadcloths, serges, at low prices. R. Smith & Co., Mad. Sq. 818.

PLUSH.—Blumenthal's lapinex, $3.50; genuine kerami, $8. I. Arbus & Sons. Farragut 3334.

PLUSH.—Peerless Pio, very cheap. Finkelstein, 17 West 3d. Spring 6311.

PLUSH for sale. Franklin 1775.

POM POM.—All shades, 11050 and other velours, plushes, peco, Esquimette. Peerless, 1410. Spring 2571.

POM POM.—American 0816, reindeer, taupe, plum; $3.25 net cash. Phone Mad. Sq. 1872.

POM POMS.—American brown. Greeley 43.

RAINCOATS.—Ladies' tweed to close out very cheap. Model Raincoat Co., 135 W. 26th St.

SATIN.—Cotton back, liberty satin, 36 inches wide, all colors, to close out. Madison Square 3867.

SERGES.—519, 528, 121A Garfield serges; also 2205, 2002 Whitman's men's wear serges; also 36-inch cotton warp serge at a price. Goldman Bros., 25 East 21st St.

SERGE.—Lymansville, style 42-2 black and navy; Sidney Blumenthal's 3-inch mole ombre; saxonia style 936 velours, all colors; also sol satins. Farr. 4213.

SERGES.—In quantities, below market price, 1658, 3665, 637, 7301, 6002, 7002, 10528, XX, 99, and others. Gramercy 4476.

SERGE.—200 pieces navy 7614 serge at a price. Goldman Bros., 25 East 21st St.

SERGE.—Whitman 9, 100 navy, 25 black, $1.90 net. Spiegel, Mad. Sq. 7745.

SERGES.—Will sell 60 pieces Whitman's 87. Phone Chelsea 1268.

SILKS.—Immediate delivery; duchess meteors, georgettes, washable satins, taffetas, &c. Harris Handman, 432 4th Av. Madison Square 6277.

SILKS, Satins, and Duchess meteors, georgettes, crepes, taffetas, and glace specials. Harris Handman, 432 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 6277.

SILKS.—Exceptional values, all trades, immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., succ. Marks-Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

SILKS.—Paisley printed poplins and tussahs for linings. N 34 Times.

SNAP FASTENERS.—For export and domestic trade; carded or bulk; all sizes, fine quality; low prices. Gramercy 4461.

STOLES, Capes, plush and kerami, muffs to match in fur effects, headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th St.

SUITS.—Spring suits and coats ready for the jobbing trade; popular prices. M. Kananack, 129 West 27th St.

SUITS, COATS.—Desirable merchandise to close out; reasonable prices. Fensterstock & Rosen, 35 West 31st St.

SUITS and COATS of the better grade to close out. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 34th St.

TAFFETAS.—36 in. wide, evening shades, good quality, to close out. Mad. Sq. 1231.

VELOURS.—American 11050, and Wyandotte, all colors; also Burgundy. Ben Kramer, 1,237 Broadway. Madison Square 9656.

VELOURS.—Light weight plum, Burgundy, Pekin, navy, brown, green. Levensohn & Satz, Madison Square 1265.

VELOURS, Bockman's Yosemite, style 2665, 2 Copenhagens, 1 rust, and 1 green. Chelsea 9774.

VELOURS, lightweight, taupe, Pekin, brown; kersey 15020, all shades. Madison Square 6635.

VELOURS.—American velours for sale. I. Arbus & Sons. Farragut 3334.

VELOURS.—0359 F. & H. botany, broadcloth, Salt's, velours. Dunord, Mad. Sq. 3121.

VELOURS.—Burgundy, taupe, navy, heavy weight. Levensohn & Satz, 1,170 B'way.

VELOUR, Metcalf's 9190, brown, navy, and green. Madison Square 5441.

VELOUR.—U. S. 153, black, navy. Madison Square 6375.

VELVETEENS.—Plain and twill back, all colors, all widths; corduroy in narrow and wide wale, all colors; also clothing corduroy. Crompton-Richmond Co., 31 East 31st St. Madison Square 9760.

VELVETEEN.—Narrow wale corduroy, 36 in. wide, all colors; immediate delivery. B. C. Miller Bros., 95 Bleecker St. Spring 3287.

VELVETEENS, black, K-111 and K-114, Nathan Wiener's, formerly $1.45, to close $1 a yard. Gramercy 4476.

VELVETEENS, 24, 27, 36 inch, navy, brown, green, and black. Farragut 3290.

VELVETEENS 24-inch twill back, world dye, all colors. Chelsea 5822.

VELVETS, Satins, Peau de Cygnes, small ends of woolens, close out at a reasonable price. 77 Madison Av., 6th floor.

VELVET.—All silk collar; 16 boxes at $1 per yard. Ben Erdman, 7-9 West 30th St. Mad. Sq. 2013.

VENETIANS, all colors, 32 and 36 inches wide. Franco Silk Mills, Inc., 36 West 25th St. Farragut 3464.

WAISTS.—Fancy white tailored, 200 dozen, $9, close out cheap. Goodman, 144 W. 27th.

WAISTS.—Georgette waists to close out cheap. Deutschman, 15 West 20th St.

WAISTS.—Job of $16.50 cotton waists. Rialto Waist Co., 136 West 21st St.

WOOL JERSEY.—All-wool jersey, to close out. Royal Costume, 19 West 21st.

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ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ALTOONA, Penn.—Kline Bros.; H. Winter, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 23 E. 26th; Latham.
ALTOONA, Penn.—W. F. Gable & Co.; R. B. Glenn, linens; 230 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. M. Postley, house furn. goods; H. S. Messersmith, remnants; 354 4th Av.
BINGHAMPTON, N. Y.—A. R. Swartz, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A. R. Swartz Co.; F. Steidler, jobs women's ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Goodall-Brown D. G. Co.; J. R. Sellers, notions, furn. goods; McAlpin.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; C. J. Brady, floor coverings; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; J. P. Rosa, carpets; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—Magrane-Houston Co.; Miss M. Walsh, hosiery, gloves, knit underwear; Imperial.
BUFFALO—Siegrist & Fraley; H. A. Stumpf, carpets, rugs; 470 4th Av.
CHICAGO—The Fair; F. Wise, linens, white goods, handkerchiefs, art needlework, fancy goods, artists' materials; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Deutsch, Blumenfeld & Strauss; Mr. Deutsch, children's, junior Spring coats; 1,265 Broadway, Room 717.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; W. B. Leddy, upholstery goods; 470 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Chicago Mail Order Co.; S. D. Block, Spring, Summer novelties; 368 6th Av.
CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman Co.; R. M. Cohen, jjewelry, novelties; 1,150 B'way.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogur Co.; B. Jones, linens; 200 5th Av.; Breslin.
CINCINNATI—Fair Store; B. Sherman, furs, millinery; 23 East 26th.
CLEVELAND—Hirsch Co.; Miss B. Cohen, waists, skirts; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Miss Artfeld, H. R. Tyroler, jobs silk, serge dresses; Mr. Herschel, jobs children's, flapper, junior coats; 72 Madison Av.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; R. B. Tannahill, men's clothing; 354 4th Av.
EASTON—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, feathers; 621 B'way.
FORT SMITH, Ark.—Stein Wholesale D. G. Co.; B. Stein, notions, furn. goods; Longacre.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Grand Rapids D. G. Co.; C. W. Sargent, furn. goods, hosiery, sweaters; Breslin.
HAVANA, Cuba—I. Greenstan, men's, women's wearing apparel, gen'l mdse.; 8 Lispenard St.
INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; R. F. Gay, furniture; 230 5th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; T. S. Mayer, coats, suits; N. Cohn, coats, suits, basement; 1,170 B'way.
NORWICH, Conn.—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; A. Mitchell, domestics; 432 4th Av.; Murray Hill.
NEW ORLEANS—Schwartz Bros. & Co.; S. Schwartz, furn. goods; 60 Worth.
OGDEN, Utah—John Scowcroft & Sons Co.; Joseph Scowcroft, dry goods; 258 Church.
OMAHA—M. E. Smith & Co.; C. E. Hutchison, hosiery, underwear, knit goods; J. V. Shireman, mfg. dept., ladies' ready-to-wear waists, muslin underwear; 1,133 B'way.
OMAHA—Byrne & Hammer D. G. Co.; W. E. Maloney, coats, sweaters, muslin underwear; 43 Leonard.
PADUCAH, Ky.—Wm. M. Rieke & Co.; J. G. Rieke, furn. goods, carpets; Breslin.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Shartenberg & Robinson; J. McShane, laces, ribbons, trimmings; N. Schoenberg, clothing; 404 4th Av.; Wallick.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; E. Goldman, jobs coats; B'way & 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—Hirsch Co.; Miss B. Cohen, jobs silk, serge dresses; 470 4th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—A. Graff & Co.; A. F. Lippincott, rugs; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufman's Dept. Store; Mr. Lippman, basement jobs and remnants; 1,265 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; Mrs. Schreier, knitted goods, scarfs, caps; 364 5th Av.
PITTSFIELD, Mass.—England Bros.; P. F. Shields, boys' clothing; 404 4th Av.; Brostell.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Meier & Frank Co.; W. L. Harmon, dress goods, silks; E. W. Villa, dry goods; 212 5th Av.; Brostell.
SALT LAKE CITY—Batavia Fashion Store; M. Batavia, serge dresses; 43 W. 27th.
SARATOGA, N. Y.—E. D. Starbuck & Co.; E. D. Starbuck, A. Milward, rugs; 97 Grand.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Davidson Bros. Co.; L. L. Davidson, D. Davidson, dry goods; 1,261 B'way.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; C. B. Hitchcock; 230 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; B. B. Super, knit underwear; V. D. Callahan, dry goods; 395 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Mrs. V. M. Thornton, waists, costumes; Miss E. Boyer, representing; 116 W. 32d.
TRENTON—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 B'way.
TYLER—Lipstate D. G. Co.; Mr. Lipstate, serge suits; 1,265 Broadway, Room 716.
WALTON, N. Y.—J. Rochensis, dry goods; Breslin.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Franken Bros.; B. Franken, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; W. E. Minor, carpets; 404 4th Av.; Park Av.
WILKES-BARRE—MacWilliams; B. Blumenthal, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 1,133 B'way.
WILMINGTON—G. Dannenbaum, Spring merchandise; 470 4th Av.
WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Harris & Mowry Co.; T. A. Engelboch, carpets; 404 4th Av.; Continental.
YORK, Penn.—J. McLean Sons; W. J. Long, rugs; 432 4th Av.; Imperial.

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Jewish Morning Journal [illegible]

STEEL DELIVERIES NEARING NORMAL

Government Certification Plan Permits Building Orders to Seep Through.

CRISIS NEAR IN GLASS

New Hollow Tile Prices Out—Two-Inch Iron Pipe Scarce—Steel May Advance.

Under the operation of the Government's certification plan covering necessity classification on steel coming to the Eastern market, delivery conditions are rapidly approaching normal, says The Dow Service Daily Building Reports today.

When the priority order went into effect there was grave apprehension whether there would be any steel permitted to come through to building operations at all. Certain building material manufacturers succeeded in impressing the Priority Board with the very close relation between building construction in large mercantile and manufacturing centres of the East, with the result that it has been possible to obtain steel for building work.

The investigations made by the Housing Committee helped in large measure to substantiate the overtures made by the building material interests with respect to demand for buildings and their relation to the war. In consequence it can now be said that delivery conditions for this commodity are now almost normal.

One structural steel company is advised that if there is any readjustment in steel prices on Jan. 1, when the present fixed levels may be revised, it will be toward higher levels. This company is authority for the advice being given to architects and owners to get their specifications in now. The sharp reduction in the unfilled tonnage of the United States Steel Corporation is interpreted as a substantiation of this advice.

The acute item in building materials just now is window glass. The Government has expressed its intention to control all the natural gas, an important fuel in the production of this commodity. The Federal authorities plan to portion out this fuel according to essential and non-essential manufactures, and window glass has been classed as a non-essential.

To further accentuate the tenseness in this commodity Dec. 8 has been fixed as the date of the next "fire," when the manufacturing plants will resume operations, at which times very sharp advances in wages become effective over those prevailing under the last "fire."

The schedule is 25 per cent. increase on single strength B quality, all sizes; 25 and 10 per cent. on single strength A quality; 25 per cent. on double strength B quality, and 25 and 5 per cent. on double strength A quality. These increases in wages and the necessity of using more expensive fuel in manufacture positively insure higher prices.

In addition, the temperature in the glass districts during the last two weeks, especially in West Virginia, has averaged 30 degrees above zero, which has made it impossible for some manufacturers to operate.

Plate glass prices, however, are expected to remain where they are for the remainder of the year.

Advices are given to the plumbing trade of a change in discounts in black and galvanized iron pipe of 2-inch size, which is extremely scarce.

New prices are announced in hollow tile, free on board, factory, Perth Amboy, but they are not all actual advances. The revision shows a tendency to equalize freight rates, which results in a slight advance in some lines and an undisturbed condition n others. New quotations show 4-inch exterior, $91 per 1,000; 6-inch, $127.40; 8-inch, $154.70; 10-inch, $182; 12-inch, $221.50. Interior, 2 and 3 inch, $68; 4-inch, $76.50, and 6-inch, $102.

Linseed oil has shown a continued tendency to advance in price. In the brick, cement, and calcined products departments there is stability, that is encouraging to prospective builders.

October building statistics are being issued, showing a sharp decline in building construction, but architects and contractors as well as owners realize that the building operations that are going ahead now are those that have been filed in the departments within a year and on which financial arrangements have been completed.

There is a larger volume of building construction under way or being revived in the metropolitan district of New York than there has been at any time in the last twenty months, all of which are under current report.

Much of this work will proceed during the Winter months, due to the fact that basic building material prices since the report was made to the Committee on Price, Supply, and Demand for Building Materials one month ago have advanced in many instances, notably linseed oil, many items in the lumber list, hollow tile, hardware, reinforcement materials, marble, slate, asphaltum, gravel, and possibly within a few weeks window glass.

This disposition to reach higher levels is likely to reach to steel after Jan. 1, so that is why architects are urging prospective builders to get into the market as early as possible.

TRAIN WRECK KILLS THREE.

Two Workmen Also Injured When Freights Crash on Bridge.

Three men were crushed to death and two seriously injured yesterday afternoon when a north-bound New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad train crashed into another train of stalled, stone laden cars on the Willow Avenue Bridge at 138th Street. The dead and injured were either inside or on the platform of the caboose of the moving train, which crumpled like cardboard between the two heavy colliding strings of cars.

The Dead.

CIAZOLELLO, DAMPO, 26 years, laborer 239 East 151st Street; crushed between the caboose and a flat car.

LAVELL, 41 years, laborer, 456 East 146th Street; crushed between the caboose and the locomotive.

FERILLI, GIUSEPPE, 37 years, laborer, 239 East 151st Street; crushed between the caboose and a car.

The Injured.

McENROE, EDWARD, conductor of the moving train, 461 East 136th Street; crushed between caboose and engine; fractured left leg; taken to Lincoln Hospital.

PALAZZI, JOHN, 27 years, laborer, 222 East 150th Street; left leg fractured; taken to Lincoln Hospital.

According to an investigation by Coroner Healy last night, both trains had been loaned by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to the contracting firm of Wilson & English of Astoria, which has been finishing work on the new New York Connecting Railroad Bridge, which is to unite the Long Island and New Haven systems by a bridge over Randall's Island. The bridge connects with the New Haven system at 132d Street. Just what the stalled stone-laden gondola cars were doing as far north as 138th Street, Coroner Healy could not learn.

BOY, 11, HAS BOND RECORD.

John Bayard Snowden Sold $1,010,000 Worth in Memphis, Tenn.

The record for an amateur salesman of Liberty bonds is thought to be held by 11-year-old John Bayard Snowden of Memphis, Tenn. It is not claimed by him, for he isn't interested in records; merely in selling the bonds. His friends, however, think that $1,010,000 worth, the total of his sales for the second loan, will exceed any except those of the big banks. A few days before the bond campaign began he was one of the unhappiest boys in Tennessee. For he was too young to be a Boy Scout, which was the height of his ambition just then. Then his brother, a year and a half older, announced that as a Boy Scout he was going to sell Liberty bonds.

Bayard, instead of fretting because the war had to go on without him, got permission to set up a bond selling table in the Bank of Commerce lobby. The table was covered with an American flag, and behind it Bayard sat and talked Liberty Loan to anybody who entered the bank. The million and ten thousand shows how Memphis responded. Mrs. Virginia Frazer Boyle, poet laureate of the United Confederate Veterans, who told his story to THE TIMES, says that he wonders why people talk so much about what he did.

GOV. WHITMAN TELLS HOW TO SAVE COAL

Issues a Set of Rules for Reducing Consumption Without Hampering Industry.

ALBANY, Nov. 11.—In response to a request from a committee representing the Business Men's Trades Journals of the State, Governor Whitman tonight made public suggestions to the people of the State aimed to save millions of tons of coal without interfering with the progress of industries. The suggestions follow:

1. Don't burn coal in an open grate, for in such a practice 75 per cent. or more of the heat goes up the chimney.

2. It isn't necessary to have every room heated. Most people would be healthier if they slept in cold bedrooms. Close off spare rooms.

3. Examine furnace and see that there are no cracks at floor line to permit air leakage into the ashpit. Make sure that all firing, ashpit, and clean-out doors are airtight when closed.

4. Endeavor to keep the entire fuel space of your range or furnace filled, heaping the coal slightly in the centre. Steam or hot-water boilers should be filled so that the coal is level with the bottom of the feed-door opening. Don't let the fuel bed burn down too low. Thin fires mean waste. Break lumps to about egg size.

5. Feed the fire and shake the grate at regular intervals. Two or three times daily is generally sufficient, unless the plant is inadequate for the service required. Frequent feeding and shaking are uneconomical. Shake down the ashes before adding fresh coal and stop shaking the moment the first bright spot appears under the grate. In mild weather let some ashes accumulate on top of the grate; in severe weather have only a very thin layer of ashes on it.

6. If, however, the fire has burned very low and more heat is desired, open the damper in the ashpit and add a small quantity of coal. In this particular case, do not shake the grate until this fresh coal is well ignited, then shake down the ashes and again add fuel.

7. Don't leave feed-door draughts open and admit cold air over a glowing fuel bed at any time. The feed-door damper should be opened only to admit air over a fresh fire. Air for combustion should be drawn through the burning bed of coal and, as a general rule, all checking of draught should be accomplished by closing the ashpit damper and opening the check damper in the smoke pipe. The check damper should never be opened until the ashpit damper is closed. The shut-off damper in the smoke pipe may be partially closed in the case of an unusually strong draught or to check the fire in mild weather; but, as a rule, this damper should be touched very seldom. Never check by leaving the firing door open.

8. Before feeding a furnace see that the shut-off damper in the pipe is open, and close the check damper. This prevents the escape of dust through the feed-door into the cellar.

9. Keep the ashpit empty. Ashes banked up under the grate prevent necessary air circulation, hinder combustion and tend to warp the grate bars. Remove ashes at least once daily, and be sure to sift all ashes to recover the good coal that has dropped through the grate.

10. Serious fuel wastes result from allowing soot and ashes to be deposited on the interior heating surfaces. This prevents utilization of the heat in the smoke and gases. Clean flues frequently; with soft coal, every other day is none too often to give the furnace a brushing down. One-eighth inch of ashes and soot on boiler surfaces retards heat transfer 25 per cent.

BRIDEGROOM IS MISSING.

Miss Agassiz's Habeas Corpus Writ Fails to Produce Newhouse.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 11.—Gerald Downing Newhouse failed to appear here Thursday for his wedding rehearsal, according to allegations made in a habeas corpus suit by his affianced bride. He is speeding eastward, says a telegram received from Paradise, Mont., last night by Miss Enid Agassiz, his fiancée. She doubts if Newhouse really sent it, as it is signed "Gerald." She says he always signed telegrams to her "Jerry." Also, she says, the message was sent to the office of her father, Lucien Agassiz, the British Vice Consul, rather than to her at the Woodstock Apartments, as was his wont.

The mystery of Newhouse's disappearance, which became public property yesterday as the result of the habeas corpus proceedings, deepened today. In the application for the habeas corpus writ Miss Agassiz swore to her belief that the groom-to-be had been snatched from her, kidnapped by his brother, Edgar Newhouse, manager of a Salt Lake smelter. She prayed the court to cite Edgar Newhouse and Manager Walker of a Tacoma smelter to produce her sweetheart.

Writs were issued. Walker declared himself innocent. Edgar Newhouse could not be located. Gerald and Edgar Newhouse are sons of Edgar Newhouse of Orange, N. J., Vice President of the American Smelting and Refining Company. The latter is said to have wired Edgar Newhouse and Walker to forcibly detain Gerald and prevent the wedding.

Miss Agassiz is 22. Gerald is 24. He has been working at the Tacoma smelter for $75 a month. Reared an Episcopalian, Miss Agassiz was baptized a Catholic Thursday. The wedding was set for tomorrow morning at St. Leo's Catholic Church. They had obtained a license. Miss Agassiz, brokenhearted, declares Gerald will return to her at the first opportunity.

Consul Agassiz refused his sanction to the engagement. That was before Gerald went to the officers' training camp at Fort Myer. Failing to pass, he was honorably discharged. Mrs. Newhouse, his mother, wrote Miss Agassiz that Gerald was pining away, and she believed his failure resulted from loneliness and unhappiness at his separation from his fiancée.

HOSPITALS FACE SHORTAGE.

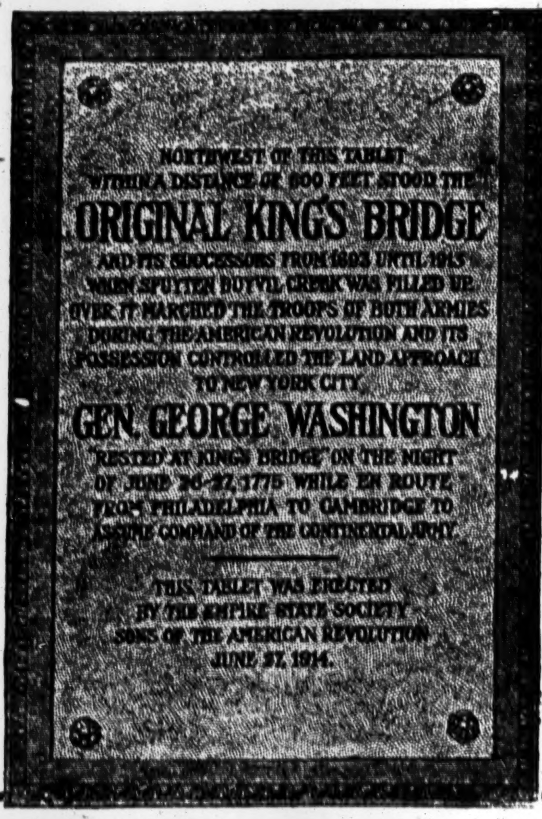
United Fund Feels Pinch of War Prices—Cares for 136,412.

Advance sheets of the report of the United Hospital Fund, to be made public tomorrow at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, show some interesting facts in hospital activities due to war work. The report says that owing to a 25 per cent. increase in hospital expenses, due to conditions created by the war, the fund is obliged to ask redoubled support for its institutions, in order that the great volume of free treatment which it gives to New York's sick poor may not have to be cut down.

During the year just ended the forty-six private hospitals belonging to the United Hospital Fund took care of 136,412 bed patients, an increase of 3,797 over one year ago. Out of this great army of sick 72,606 persons were treated without cost to themselves. During the present year the United Hospitals gave their patients a total of 2,365,350 days of treatment, of which 1,307,432 were absolutely free. This is 27,751 more free hospital days than were given last year. The current report also shows that the dispensaries have been called on to give free treatment to 569,986 cases, and that there have been 36,338 ambulance calls to answer. Of the 7,865 beds in the associated hospitals, 6,502 were occupied daily throughout the last twelve months.

Contributions to the fund for the fiscal year which ended Sept. 30, 1917, amounted to $133,579. This money will be distributed among the institutions in proportion to the amount of free work each has given. During the coming Winter, according to the report, there will be an increased demand for free hospital service. This will be due to the high cost of living and to the fact that the bread-winners have left many families to enter war service. The hospitals must, therefore, get increased support from the public if they are to keep up their present free work.

The United Hospital Fund makes it plain that while it does not seek to diminish the streams of benevolence going to war relief abroad, nevertheless it believes that the morale of the nation should not be allowed to weaken at home through neglect of the needy sick.



NORTHWEST OF THIS TABLET
WITHIN A DISTANCE OF 800 FEET STOOD THE
ORIGINAL KING'S BRIDGE
AND ITS SUCCESSORS FROM 1693 UNTIL 1915
WHEN SPUYTEN DUYVIL CREEK WAS FILLED UP
OVER IT MARCHED THE TROOPS OF BOTH ARMIES
DURING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AND ITS
POSSESSION CONTROLLED THE LAND APPROACH
TO NEW YORK CITY
GEN. GEORGE WASHINGTON
RESTED AT KINGS BRIDGE ON THE NIGHT
OF JUNE 26-27, 1775 WHILE EN ROUTE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO CAMBRIDGE TO
ASSUME COMMAND OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY

THIS TABLET WAS ERECTED
BY THE EMPIRE STATE SOCIETY
SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
JUNE 27, 1914.

Memorial Tablet on Bridge at Broadway and 230th Street

In the first war for liberty, the American Revolution, Kingsbridge was No Man's Land. The fighting was for the possession of the bridge and its approaches, which to-day are at Broadway, 230th and 231st Streets and Kingsbridge Avenue.

There is still to be seen here the Site of the Old Bridge; the Wading Place; the Old Tavern; the Bloody Well; Fort St. Charles; Paperinenman Rock; Site of Fort Independence; Site of the Implacement of the British Guns and other interesting relics.

Those interested in historical matters are advised to see them during the next two weeks, as they will soon disappear, owing to the decree of the Supreme Court ordering the sale of the Estate of Joseph Godwin, which consists of two hundred and thirty-one lots at Broadway, 230th, 231st Streets and Kingsbridge Avenue. The sale will take place at the Real Estate Exchange, No. 14 Vesey Street, Tuesday, November 27th, 1917. The lots will be sold for whatever they will bring without reservation or protection of any kind.

Owing to the severe depression in real estate it is almost certain they will bring but a very small percentage of their actual value. Maps and particulars may be obtained from J. Clarence Davies, 149th Street and 3d Avenue, and Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau Street, the agents and auctioneers.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ALL YEAR SEMI-BUNGALOW NEAR THE SOUND

Seven rooms, bath; hardwood trim; open fireplace; beamed ceilings; double floors; hot water heat; gas, sewer, electricity; 27 minutes from 33d St. and 7th Av.; easy terms; good title. B. MERCH, Boulevard, Beechhurst, Whitestone Landing, L. I. Phone 1786 Flushing.

MOVE RIGHT IN

and own your own home; 30 minutes via electric trains New York or Brooklyn; house has all modern improvements; heat, &c.; ground enough for poultry and vegetables; near stores, schools; can be bought for less than city rent; $150 cash, balance $18 per month. LANE, Box 275 Downtown.

MODERN HOMES.

7 rooms and bath, all improvements; easy commuting distance from N. Y. A splendid opportunity for quick buyer, enough ground for garden; very easy terms, $200 cash; balance as rent. Address Box M. H., 62 Times.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT
PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

Larchmont 5 minutes' walk to station; 6 rooms and enclosed sleeping porch, open fireplace; nearly new. Price $5,750. Also 8-room house with 2 baths; $7,500.
H. M. OLCOTT 51 E. 42d St., N. Y. Tel. Mur. Hill 2326.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Stucco House—$20 Monthly.

Buys it; everything new, 6 rooms, handsome bath, open fireplace, hardwood floors, decorations in ivory, electric lights, steam heat, fine plot, hedge, lawn, flowers; easy commuting; owner must sell at once, sacrifice for $3,500, $250 cash needed, title guaranteed. M. H., 47 West 34th St., Room 424.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

BROOKLYN.

Pretty Brick Houses
$35—For Rent—$35

7 rooms, beautifully decorated, all ready to occupy; new subway, Brooklyn. SILSBY, 217 Broadway, New York. Barclay 4585.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

STORE & BASEMENT Rental $3600. **LOFTS 50 x 100** Rental $2000.
N. W. Cor. Bleecker St. & Wooster St. Modern fireproof building; freight-passenger elevator, sprinkler system, all improvements, high ceilings, unusual light; to lease from Feb. 1st. Apply Supt. on prem. or your own broker.

NEAR TIMES SQUARE.

46th St., east of Broadway, a four-story building altered; will rent floors for business. Apply to
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
30 East 42d St.

WORKING STUDIO, $40,
114-116 East 28th St.
Two Elevators. Janitor Service.
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT,
Gramercy 4410. 5 East 23rd St.

$25—OFFICES—$65
36 East 23rd St.
Fireproof Building. Janitor Service.
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT
Gramercy 4410 5 East 23rd St.

133 WEST 72D STREET,
MODERN BUILDING FOR
PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS
One large double suite
INQUIRE SUPERINTENDENT

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HUDFORD COMPANY OF NEW YORK, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Nov. 12, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,700 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of automobiles, commercial bodies and trucks, automobile frames, parts, office furniture and fixtures, &c.
HARRY ZALKIN, Receiver.
NATHAN FRIEDMAN, Attorney for Receiver, 309 Broadway, New York.

Above sale adjourned until November 16 at same time and place.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of OTTO BIEBER and CHARLES BIEBER, individually and as members of the firm of OTTO BIEBER & BRO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Nov. 19, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 265 West 23rd Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Automobile Accessories, Hardware, Tools, Electric Motor, Fixtures, etc.
HERMAN STIEFEL, Receiver.
JOFFE & STRAUSMAN, Attorney for Receiver, 141 Broadway, New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

JUST COMPLETED
370 Central Park West
The Apartment House Unique.
S. W. Corner of 97th Street.
An Oasis in the Desert of Sameness.
Featuring Elizabethan Architecture.
Suites of 3 to 7 Rooms,
Rentals $700 to $1,800.
Special 5-Room Suites, with Huge Living Room and Open Fireplace.
For booklet, floor plan, etc.,
See Renting Agent on premises, or
FRENCH MANAGEMENT CORP.
299 Madison Ave., corner 41st St.
'Phone Vanderbilt 3237.

OWING TO WAR CONDITIONS preventing the fulfillment of orders placed several months ago for Furniture and Room Furnishings
WE WILL RENT UNFURNISHED
Apartments of one and two rooms with bath and three rooms with 2 baths FOR TEN MONTHS AT
A GREAT CONCESSION
from regular rates for these particular suites.
HOTEL ALEXANDRIA
JUST OPENED
250 WEST 103D STREET,
Between Broadway and West End Ave.
Subway Express Station at Corner.

ABERCROMBIE
540 W. 165th St., Cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
ELEVATOR APARTMENT
7 Rooms Only One Apartment for Rent. **$60**
New Building—Just Completed
ABERNETHY
540 W. 189th St., Cor. Audubon
5 Large All Outside Rooms. Only 1 Apartment for Rent. **$50**

39th Street at 5th Ave.
Bachelor apartments, 2 and 3 rooms and bath; large and light; elevator service; steam heat, electric light; moderate rents.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
30 East 42d St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24953.—In Bankruptcy.—ITALIAN NATIONAL CLUB OF BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, Bankrupt.
Italian National Club of Borough of Manhattan was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 25, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on November 22, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25118.—In Bankruptcy.—GEORGE LAPPAS, Bankrupt.
George Lappas, trading as the Baltimore Trading Company, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 10, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on November 22, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25228.—In Bankruptcy.—JOHN L. PETERSON, Bankrupt.
John L. Peterson was duly adjudicated bankrupt on November 5th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on November 22nd, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.
In the matter of MARTIN BLUMENFELD and MAYER BLUMENFELD, individually and as copartners trading as MARTIN BLUMENFELD & BROS., Bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Nov. 12, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 753 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Men's Clothing, Suits, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, Linings, Trimmings, Piece Goods, Cutting Tables, Power Tables, Machines, Safe, Typewriter, Desks, Fixtures, &c.
JAMES K. GRAHAM, Receiver.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

Unparalleled Opportunity!!

High Class Residence

Assessed, $97,100 *Will Take $60,000*

245 Clinton Avenue, in the heart of the most desirable and exclusive section of Brooklyn. Handsome and thoroughly modern 3-story brick residence, 42x108, on a 100x200 plot.

Building—Red brick and white sandstone. Solid brass vestibule doors. House contains 32 rooms and 8 baths.

Features—Large, comfortable living rooms; beautiful hand carved oak woodwork; costly velour and tapestry wall coverings, and other attractive decorating schemes; eight open fireplaces; two master's suites and six other master's rooms, with baths; broad halls; spacious clothes closets and cedar room; ample servants' accommodations of six rooms and bath on the third floor; Otis elevator; complete power vacuum cleaning system connecting with all rooms; solid brass chandeliers, other electric fixtures, etc., and handsome parquet and hardwood floors throughout. The heating plant is a two-boiler steam system with hidden radiators.

The Land alone is worth over $50,000; ***not restricted against apartment houses;*** the house and grounds originally cost over $250,000, but the property has been acquired through foreclosure of a first mortgage, which makes this price possible.

Must Be Seen To Be Appreciated

For Further Details Communicate With

W. C. BAKER, 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn (Tel. 6000 Main)

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

340 WEST 86TH ST.
KITCHENETTE APARTMENT
2 Rooms and Bath,
$900 to $1,000.
M. H. GAILLARD & CO.
2290 Broadway. 'Phone Schuyler 3979.

BONNY CASTLE
601 WEST 191ST ST.—Elevator apartments at St. Nicholas Ave. Subway station.
4 AND 5 ROOMS
$40 TO $50.

REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

31 BARKER AV., WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. For rent, a three-story and basement frame dwelling, containing 14 rooms and 2 baths; hot water heat; plot 75x175; rent, $100 per month. JOSEPH P. DAY, Agent, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

WILL sacrifice beautiful home; can give immediate possession, $500 down and $130 per month buys new hollow tile, stuccoed, tile roof house, with garage for two cars; plot 140x106; three bath rooms; extra closet in cellar; six sleeping rooms; large living room, vestibule, centre hall, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, two fireplaces, combination coal and gas range, steam heat, two shower baths, ample clothes closets, hard wood parquet floors throughout; water privileges for bathing and yachting included; churches, excellent schools, three yacht clubs, two golf courses and tennis courts adjacent; 33 minutes from Pennsylvania Station. Telephone, call, or write immediately, C. E. Tuxill, 47 W. 34th St., N. Y. City. Tel. Greeley 563.

If you are looking for a small country home with 2 full acres of fine farm land, located not far from railroad town, and beautiful lake, complete for $1,325, on easy terms, call or write at once to B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$100 cash buys six-room house and large plot of good garden soil; ideal location for poultry; near big town; one hour from city; balance can be paid off $12 per month. Poultry, Box 285 Times Downtown.

Beautiful seven-room house, garage, at Murray Hill, L. I.; every modern improvement; will sell reasonable; terms. For particulars apply owner, H. C. Fuyat, 302 West 36th, N. Y. C.

Old house, with plenty of ground for vegetables, chickens, &c.; good section; near station and trolley; $1,400 to quick buyer; on easy terms. Estate, 286 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

An Ideal Home.—Ready to occupy; plot 7,500 square feet, with wonderful old shade trees; six rooms, bath, large living room, parquet floors, open fireplace, veranda on two sides; dining and sleeping porch; model kitchen, with instantaneous automatic water heater, butler's pantry; refined surroundings; restricted; improved street, sewer, water, gas, electricity, stores, school, church, golf, tennis; 3 minutes to station; 30 minutes to New York; 40 trains daily; commutation $5.90; price $5,500, small amount of cash; balance to suit. Call, write, or telephone owner, Munson D. Ayers, 146 West 36th St. Phone Greeley 4535.

IF YOUR RENT is $300 a year or more you can buy my modern 6-room-and-bath home, all improvements, fully decorated, at a less monthly outlay, and in a few years you own it; 30 minutes out on Erie, near station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Westfield.—Nine-room house on ½-acre corner plot; sewer, water, heat, electric and gas light; rebuilt, and in choice condition; great bargain, $5,500. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York.

BEST BARGAIN IN MARKET.
Must sell my beautiful home at sacrifice. Particulars from Owner, 65 Times.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted, 300 or more acres in Connecticut suitable for stock farm; Northwest Fairfield County preferred. W 32 Times.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—My ducking pond, Barbadoes; best ducking pond in the East, 450 acres of good muskratting marsh, trap enough furs to pay interest on investment last year. W. Alvin Linthicum, Church Creek, Md., owner.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Island.

BUILDER WILL SACRIFICE.—Four new high-class suburban homes, materials purchased before present increase in prices, $300 down and $45 a month; 7 rooms and tiled bath; large porch; hy-tex brick fireplace in living room; parquet floors; built-in bookcases; additional breakfast room; unique kitchen facilities sure to please housekeeper; steam heat, gas, electricity, telephone; 21 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; 60 trains daily. Telephone, write, or call H. D. Lewis, Room 1126, 47 W. 34th St. Tel. Greeley 562.

Exceptional value, new six-room house, on acre plot; all improvements; excellent neighborhood; $5,200. Write for particulars to Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J., (adjoining Ridgewood.)

New Jersey.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

South Orange, Mountain Station, Maplewood. Properties, $3,500 to $85,000. Eugene Hughes & Bro., op. Sta., So. Orange.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, best part Georgetown Heights, Washington, D. C., three-story, twelve-room semi-detached house; two baths; no reasonable offer refused. Address Mrs. Rose Feely, Washington, D. C.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Manhattan.

114TH, 614 WEST, (near subway express station and Riverside Drive.)—A four-story, 15-ft American basement; house in A1 condition; electric light, parquet floor, filtered water, steam heat; rent $1,700 per annum; house open for inspection.

93D, 257 WEST.—FIVE-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT; $2,500. CARETAKER.

Queens.

JAMAICA BARGAIN.
$100 Down buys my 2-room house near Bay; trolley to New York; plot 40x100; price $1,000; just the place for old couple. Address L 160 Times.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

SMALL FARMS.
Small payment monthly buys my acre plots of good, fertile soil, ideal location for farming and chicken raising, in one of the largest towns on Long Island; 5 minutes' walk to station; easy commuting distance to station; buy now and be ready for the Spring. Address Box S. F., 84 Times.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

To rent in Washington Square District, furnished houses, large and small, for season or year.
HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY,
21 Liberty Street, New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Loft building, four stories, with stores; 1st Av., in 20s; 15,000 square feet; suitable for factory, storage, and business; cheap rent. Address G 169 Times.

Sublet factory for waists or dresses; 22 machines, good light; located on West 19th St.; reasonable. W. D., 200 Times Downtown.

Part room, with or without stenographic and clerical facilities, Woolworth Building. J 236 Times Downtown.

Wanted, office suite, about 600 feet, furnished preferred, in financial district. Tel. Hanover 6591.

LIGHT, large office to sublet, $25. Room 1816, 21 Park Row.

Loft, 44x77, elevator, steam heat. Telephone 3015 Morningside.

For Rent—Desk room, $15. Suite 3001, 55 Liberty St.

Parlor floor for doctor or dentist. 53 West 54th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

29TH, 35 EAST.—Two, three, beautiful furnished rooms, bath, electricity, light housekeeping.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 163.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $19 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service, beautiful atmosphere. Hotel Rutledge.

60TH, 16 EAST.—Exclusive, well-appointed bachelor apartment; telephone, elevator, maid service; $115; year lease. Apt. 16.

83D, EAST.—Seven light rooms; high-class elevator apartment; handsomely furnished; $175. Seen by appointment. Tel. Harlem 376. Frank.

APARTMENTS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED. Choice localities; long, short leases. 4 to 12 rooms, East, West Side. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1459.

ATTENTION.—Established 30 years. List your apartments. Waiting lists. A1 clientele. Lelands, One West 34th. Phone 1428 Greeley, also Murray Hill 3241.

EAST 30's, handsomely furnished 8 rooms, $200 month, immediate possession. Vanderbilt 1450.

EXCEPTIONAL apartment for bachelors in private house; 2 rooms, bath. Telephone Plaza 2200.

MURRAY HILL SECTION.—4 sunny rooms, elevator. Tel. 4188 Murray Hill, Apt. 16.

SMARTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS IN ALL MOST DESIRABLE LOCALITIES. HERBERT GULICK CO., INC., AGENTS, 402 MADISON AV. AT 47TH ST.

103 EAST 16TH ST.
ELEGANT, SUBSTANTIALLY FURNISHED ELEVATOR APARTMENT, NINE ROOMS, BATH; DUGRO ESTATE, NO. 1 UNION SQUARE. STUYVESANT 1848 OR PREMISES.

Furnished—West Side.

5TH AV.—Shopping centre; handsomely furnished apartment; maid service; immense living room, dining room, kitchen, two bedrooms, bath; six months, $325. Phone Mad. Sq. 7894, 11-2, after 6 P. M.

16TH, 51 WEST.—3-room suite, southern exposure, open fireplace, tea room in building, light, heat, telephone, maid service.

35TH, 42 WEST, (Hotel Gregorian.)—Attractive apartments, large rooms, outside baths; single or en suite if desired; unusual clothes closets; refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate.

39TH, 54 WEST.—2 rooms, bath, kitchen; completely furnished; lease Nov. 15 to Oct. 1; sunny; references. Shult bell or Supt.

45TH, 341 WEST, (Just Off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

47TH, 112 WEST.—Completely furnished, high-class bachelor apartments, 2-3 rooms, $80-$100, including service. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.

49TH ST., 47 WEST.—Well-furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms, with private baths, electricity, elevator; southern aspect; ground floor suite, suitable for doctor. Phone Circle 4383.

50TH ST., 48 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, two attractive front rooms, bath; telephone, electricity; $65.

54TH ST., 29 WEST, (near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsomely furnished apartments, 1 and 2 rooms and bath and 3 rooms with 2 baths; sunny rooms; steam heat.

30 WEST 54TH ST.
Two-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished; hotel service; restricted street. Apply on premises. Phone 3497 Circle, or at Room 627, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 6438.

55TH, 65 WEST.—Artist's studio; north light; one, two rooms; best location.

56th, 208 W., (Thorndyke Apt. Hotel.) Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service, low weekly, monthly rate.

67TH, 33 WEST.—Sunny duplex apartment, six rooms; large north-light studio; grand piano; two months. Telephone Columbus 3092.

69TH, 243-245 WEST, (the New West End.)—Two, three room apartments, bath, kitchenette; $17 to $25 weekly; $55 to $90 monthly; completely furnished; satisfactory references absolutely necessary; open evenings.

69TH ST., 19 WEST, Overlooking Central Park.—Handsomely furnished, two rooms, bath; maid service; restaurant; finest in the city. Mrs. Deane, on premises.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Two handsome rooms, bath; excellent location; $22 weekly; breakfast optional.

72D, 42 WEST.—3 of the most delightfully furnished small apartments in New York; 2 rooms, with tiled baths; new building; 7 windows in each suite; moderate priced restaurant; valet service in apartments; overlooking Central Park; convenient to subway express, elevated and surface; $95-$100 monthly; leases only.

72D Subway.—5 rooms, new building, very beautifully furnished. Particulars, Columbus 3974.

72D, 167 WEST.—Handsomely furnished three rooms, kitchenette and bath. Whitney, 3d floor.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

86TH ST., 302 WEST.—4 rooms and bath in new building never before occupied, large living room, facing south with superb view of river on ninth floor to let till June or longer; reference required; 9C; $200 per month.

94TH ST., 250 WEST, (corner.)—Seven outside rooms, western exposure, splendid outlook, handsome furnishings; $250 apartment for $175.

98TH, 315 WEST (Holland Court).—7 high class rooms, 2 baths, completely and beautifully furnished, grand piano, good library.

105TH, 237 WEST.—7 rooms, bath; well furnished; $125; convenient location.

115TH, (Between Broadway and Riverside.)—Clean, very light, attractive, fully equipped two bedrooms, living room, kitchenette apartment. Telephone 3835 Morningside, Apartment 73A.

116TH ST. AND CLAREMONT AV., (Near Riverside Drive.)—Sunny suite 2 rooms and bath, long view, spacious windows, closets, and mirrors, furnished to suit applicant. J. E. S., K 181 Times.

116TH, 600 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Magnificently furnished suite, private bath; cultured business woman preferred. Apartment 53.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Beautifully appointed 2-room apartment; sunny; kitchen privileges; elevator. Reynolds.

120TH ST., 423 WEST.—Beautiful five-room apartment, mahogany furniture by Stickley; blue and gold living rooms; two master bedrooms. Morningside 8070, Apartment 94.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates $80 monthly and up; $20 weekly up; breakfast and dinner, $9 weekly, (optional.)
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.
One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus line. C. M. Bellak, Mgr. Dir.

APARTMENTS Beautifully Furnished.
2 TO 5 ROOMS AND BATH.
Attractive restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte; best food, reasonable prices; complete hotel service $60 monthly up; near Riverside Drive, Central Park; 2 blocks from 96th subway express station.
HOTEL SCHUYLER ARMS,
305 West 98th St. Near Broadway.
Telephone Riverside 6100.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.
Personally inspected lists. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d, Columbus 836.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d. Col. 1077.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$35, $45, $55 $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease or unfurnished; near Subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

Attractive and Exceptionally Clean Apts.
THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
Two rooms, bath and kitchenette, $50; three rooms, bath and kitchenette, $60-$75-$85; phone; elevator service; maid service optional; exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable or questionable tenants; near subway and elevated express station; three car lines, 5th Av. bus, Park, and Drive; references absolutely essential.

ATTRACTIVE, private home apartments, West Side and Washington Heights. CRESCENT CO., 547 West 110th, corner Broadway, (2d floor.)

ATTRACTIVE apartment, living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette; sunny; new. Phone Circle 273.

BACHELOR Apartment.—2 beautiful rooms, bath; electricity; breakfast optional; no other roomer; subway; reference. H. B., 71 Times.

BROADWAY, 3,100, (123d.)—High-class apartment, seven rooms; elevator; night service. Coburn.

CHOICE APARTMENTS of one and two rooms, with bath and three rooms, with two baths; everything new and right up to the minute; elegantly decorated and furnished; fine outlook; very moderate rentals. HOTEL ALEXANDRIA—Just opened—250 West 103d St., between Broadway and West End Av. Subway express station at corner.

CLAREMONT AV., 35.—Bargain; family obliged to leave city will rent apartment, 7 large rooms and 2 baths, attractively furnished; Oriental rugs, piano; worth $200; consider less; shown evenings or by appointment. Apartment 1A, Rugby Hall. Phone 5372 Morning.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS A SPECIALTY. Town-Country Renting Agency, 200 West 72d St. Columbus 5565.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS to sublet, season or longer. Apply Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d.

SMALL, artistic apartment; immediate possession. Telephone 723 Gramercy.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790.—Beautiful 8 room apartment, 2 baths, nicely furnished, overlooking Hudson; must be seen to be appreciated. A. J. Odell, 5400 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (Apt. 22.)—Handsomely furnished eight rooms, three baths; newly decorated; Oriental rugs, mahogany; immediate possession.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, (Corner 119th.)—7 room, completely furnished apartment; 2 baths, extra lavatory. Apply to manager.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 527.—Ten outside rooms, three baths, newly and completely furnished, to sublet indefinite period. Waldron.

THE BROCKHOLST,
101 WEST 85TH ST.
High-class elevator apartments, light rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $900 to $1,500.
Superintendent, on premises.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Furnished sublet apartments, long, short leases. WICKLIFFE GRAY, FURNISHED APARTMENT SPECIALIST, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Unfurnished—East Side.

21ST, 143 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—2-room, bath, and kitchenette apartment, unfurnished or partly furnished, $65.

27TH, 142 EAST.—Attractively decorated elevator apartments; uniform day, night service; every modern convenience; large 2 to 5 rooms, bath, only $35 to $60.

Unfurnished—West Side.

57TH, 221 WEST.—Attractive, handsome 7 outside rooms, 3 bedrooms. Telephone 1377 Columbus.

74TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive two-room suite; all improvements; maid service; references.

84TH, 17 WEST.—7 large, light rooms, bath; one flight up; with electric light, $65.

AN ENTIRE FLOOR,
20 ROOMS AND 6 BATHS, IN AN EXCLUSIVE APARTMENT BUILDING, THE 7 MASTER'S CHAMBERS HAVE SOUTHERN EXPOSURE, ANNUAL RENTAL $5,000.00.
ALSO,
A MOST UNUSUAL FURNISHED APARTMENT OF 10 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS AT $700 A MONTH, AT THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY WEST EIGHTY-FIFTH STREET.

BROADWAY, S. E. COR. 160TH ST.
Six, eight large, light rooms; high-class; elevator, electricity; complete service; low rentals. Superintendent on premises.

BROADWAY, 3100, (123d.) — High-class apartment, seven rooms, elevator, night service. Coburn.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
Between 116th-119th Streets.
STUDIO, exceptionally good light, large north skylight, bath, and private roof garden overlooking Hudson
and
APARTMENT, 12th floor, fronting on Drive, 6 all-light rooms, large foyer hall, 2 baths, all modern improvements.
Will sublet apartment or studio or both together, one, two, or three years. Superintendent on premises.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 454, between 116th and 119th Sts.
STUDIO, exceptionally good light, large north skylight, bath, and private roof garden overlooking Hudson.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

From Dec. 1 or Jan. 1 to April 15, 2 bedrooms, living room, bath and kitchenette, or 1 large bedroom and large living room wanted, must be attractively furnished; best of care assured; moderate price; highest references; West 70th to 120th St. Address P. E. Rice, Hotel Astor.

American family, 3 adults, want floor in private house; good neighborhood and refined family; prefer unfurnished and would like arrangement for meals; write particulars. A. R. B., 1,364 Broadway.

Couple desire two rooms, bath, kitchenette, not above 140th; good location; reasonable; rent monthly; references exchanged. W 38 Times.

THREE-ROOM apartment, bath, and kitchen; near subway or "L"; possession by Nov. 20; rent $40 per month. L 197 Times.

Apartment wanted; furnished; 6 rooms; 5 months; west side; $100; no agents. Box 111, Sound Beach, Conn.

FURNISHED apartments wanted; send details. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

I CAN RENT your apartment furnished. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

Unfurnished.

GENTLEMAN and wife require high-class furnished apartment, one to three rooms, private bath; Murray Hill district preferred; references essential. V 75 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

15TH, 105 EAST, (Apt. 94.)—Opp. Union Square Hotel. Unique accommodations for 1-2 bachelors; parlor, bedroom, bath, shower, steam, electric lights, telephone; handsome fireproof building; $50 monthly; subway.

15TH, 105 EAST.—Excellently furnished single room; modern elevator apartment, phone, private family. Henderson.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny; 'phone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $8 weekly up, including elegant meals, $15 weekly; front room, with running water, $15 weekly; with bath, $19 weekly; women only; beautiful atmosphere.

57TH, 125 EAST, (N. E. Corner Lexington.)—Furnished or unfurnished room; first floor; with or without kitchenette; four sunny windows; unusual opportunity. M. H. 991.

40TH ST., 5 EAST, 24 WEST.
Nicely furnished single, double rooms; private baths; telephone; $4, $5, $10, $12.

43D, 16 EAST.—All comforts, refined home, completely furnished; cheerful room, bath; references.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large front room; all modern conveniences; private house; references.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large room; running water; electric light, phone; references.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Beautiful, large room for gentlemen only; respectable French family.

57TH, 221 EAST.—Elegant front hallroom; select house; private family; references. Wiggins.

57TH, 23 EAST.—Exceptionally large room, with private bath; southern exposure; excellent service.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Large sunny front room, with or without kitchenette; every convenience.

76TH, 43 EAST.—Comfortable, quiet, attractive, sunny room; homelike; all improvements.

78TH, 119 EAST.—Neatly furnished large rooms, all conveniences; breakfast; telephone; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 862.—Very desirable room; reference required.

MADISON AV., 174, VANDERBILT STUDIOS. Furnished, unfurnished rooms; unusual; references exchanged. Mur. Hill 9286.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive room, with bath or running water; musical studios rented by day or hour.

West Side.

8TH, 21 WEST, (Washington Square.)—Two connecting neatly furnished rooms; northern light; private entrance; suitable for artists. Picket.

12TH, 38 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath, electric lights, steam heat, telephone; references.

37TH, 28, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished single, double rooms; private baths; phone; $3, $3.50, $4, $5, $9, $10, $12, $15.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, overlooking park; bachelors; references; high-class house.

47TH, 27 WEST.—Nicely furnished single, double rooms; private baths; telephone; $4, $5, $10, $12.

49TH, 57, 68 WEST.—Comfortably furnished single rooms; telephone; $3.50, $4, $5.

52D, 55, 61 WEST.—Comfortably furnished single rooms; telephone; $3.50, $4, $5.

52D, 47 WEST.—Two nicely furnished large rooms; continuous hot water; telephone. Curtis.

54TH, 53 WEST.—Two large rooms, together or separate, electricity, telephone, reasonable, references.

201 WEST 56TH STREET.
Rooms and suites, attractively furnished.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Comfortable, light room; business people only. Seventh floor.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; modern conveniences; private home; references; telephone.

58TH, 118 WEST.—Large, small rooms, $40 and $20 month, in bachelor home.

40 WEST 58TH ST.
Rooms and Suites, attractively furnished.

69TH, 145 WEST. — Doctor's unfurnished suite; also other attractively furnished rooms; telephone. Buckley

70TH, 219 WEST.—Front double room; electric lights and telephone service; adjoining bath; can be arranged for studio if required; $10. Phone Columbus 2721.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Warm front room; running water, electric light, phone; references.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, bath connecting, $4-$7; suites; gentlemen; business couple.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate.

71ST, 10 WEST.—One, two rooms, bath, magnificently furnished, private residence; breakfast; gentlemen.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, private bath; steam heat, electricity; unusual house.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Single room in magnificently furnished bachelor house; owner's residence; breakfast.

71ST, 206 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room; private bath, telephone; all conveniences.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Piano studio, (day;) also single room; exclusive house; breakfast; references.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful, large, sunny room, private bath; electric lights; quiet; refinement.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive room, shower, electricity, elevator; reasonable. Debernis, Columbus 3588.

72D, 336 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, suitable studio; facing Hudson and Drive; electricity.

122 WEST 73D ST.
Desirable rooms; near Subway, elevated; references.

73D, 163 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished room; southern exposure; private house; references.

73D, 118 WEST. Newly decorated large and single rooms; private baths; southern exposure.

73D, 173 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms for business people; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room; private bath; telephone, electric light.

242 WEST 74TH ST.
Exceptional suites; most desirable; gentlemen; with or without bath. Telephone Columbus 2595.

74TH, 33 WEST.—Large, sunny room, running water, steam heat; luxurious, modern private home; Breakfast.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Beautiful front parlor, connecting bedroom; also large rooms, private bath.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Large room, first-class house; reasonable; telephone; southern exposure.

76TH ST., 244 WEST.—Excellently furnished, comfortable rooms; suitable couple or two gentlemen; electricity, running water, telephone, maid service. Columbus 4587.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room; electricity, private bath, kitchenette privileges; references.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Elegant furnished room; suitable for couple; in elevator apartment. Giese.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Private house, two large rooms, connecting baths; single or en suite.

77TH ST., 131 WEST.—Large room, private bath; other rooms, electricity, reference.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small room; gentleman; references; reasonable.

78TH, 107 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; dressing room attached; reference; reasonable.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large room, 3 windows, lavatory; single, convenient bath; steam, electricity.

78TH, 117 WEST.—Large, front, newly furnished room; southern exposure; gentlemen, couple; $8.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny room and bath, electricity, phone; references.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny room and bath; electricity, phone; references.

78TH, 108 WEST.—New; ready for guests Nov. 14; reservations now being made.

79TH, 146 WEST.—Large warm room, southern exposure, running water, connecting bath.

79TH, 207 WEST.—Well furnished suite, parlor bedrooms; private family. Crocker.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, handsome room; private bath, steam heat, electricity, telephone; reference.

80TH, 126 WEST.—Room with private bath, every convenience; reference.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, also single; electricity; hot water; $4.50-$10.

81ST, 166 WEST.—Small and medium room, adjoining bath; references.

82D, 54 WEST. — Handsomely furnished second story front, bath, kitchenette; single rooms; references.

82D, 52 WEST.—Scrupulously clean rooms, private bath; continuous hot water; $8 up.

82D, 109 WEST.—Front room and front bedroom. Koenig.

84TH, 17 WEST.—Connecting rooms with parlor; piano; one flight; private. Baldwin.

85TH, 329 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, large and small, with running water, electric light, all conveniences; also a double parlor.

85TH, 349 WEST.—Outside room; running water, electricity; elevator apartment; gentlemen. Schuyler 4898.

85TH ST., 138 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; electricity; reference; gentlemen. 8725 Schuyler.

85TH, 136 WEST. — Beautifully furnished large room; electricity; all conveniences; also small room.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptionally beautiful second-story front room; private bath; twin beds; southern exposure; other rooms; telephone.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

86TH, 23 WEST.—MEDIUM, SMALL ROOMS; HIGH-CLASS HOUSE.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Newly furnished front suite; rooms, sixth floor, west.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large room; also single room; exclusive house; references.

93D ST., (676 West End Av.)—Large front room; running water; electricity; excellent environment; suitable two gentlemen or married couple; beautifully furnished; home cooking.

93D, 124 WEST.—Large front room, 2d floor, refined home. Telephone Riverside 8133.

93D, 121 WEST.—Two well-furnished front rooms; also small one.

94TH, 17 WEST.—Furnished room, private house; occupied by owner; bath convenient.

96TH, 26 WEST.—Medium-sized room, modern conveniences; gentlemen; reference.

97TH, 305 WEST.—ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ROOM; $8 WEEK; REFERENCES. CUSHMAN.

97TH ST., 135 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; home comforts; references exchanged.

99TH, 306 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front room; steam, electric light, phone. Apt. 46.

100TH, 316 WEST.—Magnificent room and bath, $10 week; gentlemen. Apt. 19.

103D, 303 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Three rooms, with running hot and cold water, bath, telephone, and electricity, for rent single or en suite, in elegantly furnished private home; references required.

104TH, 22? WEST.
Desirable rooms, handsomely furnished; electricity, steam heat, twin beds. Telephone Riverside 9055.

104TH, 115 WEST.—Bright, sunny room, attractively furnished; elevator apartment. Howell.

104TH, 220 WEST, (B'way.)—One, two rooms, modern; convenient all cars. Brockie.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Two connecting rooms; also single room; gentleman. Roach.

107TH, 230 WEST.—Newly decorated, well and attractively furnished, adjoining bath; light, sunny, select apartment; piano; conveniences. Apartment 45.

108TH, 256 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Warm front room; $4.50; telephone; gentleman. Rogers.

109TH, 229 WEST.—Room, bath adjoining; private elevator apartment; refined; conveniences. Apt. 82.

112TH, 542 WEST, (Apt. 4B.)—Attractively furnished; private bath; gentlemen. Cathedral 3724.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Large outside room, wash room, private family; gentleman. Apartment 22.

118TH, 418 WEST.—Front rooms; business man preferred. Call Sunday, Apartment 31.

122D, 500 WEST.—Pleasant, outside rooms; single, double; lavatory; large closets. Whyte.

127TH ST., 76 WEST.—An attractivly furnished room; convenient to sub. and "L."

141ST ST., 605 WEST.—Suite, adjoining bath, shower, riverview; refined Southern family; reference. Frost.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room; scrupulously clean. Apartment 27.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Hall room, $5; river view, $7-$8; convenient location. Turner.

147TH, 546 WEST.—Large sunny room overlooking Hudson; large, single room; elevator; subway; gentlemen preferred or business women. Phone Audubon 3400. Apt. 5B.

148TH, 402 WEST.—Clean, attractive, comfortable, adjoining bath; all conveniences; modern apartment.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS,
302 West 22d St.
Genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; single, $4.50 to $6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $3.50 weekly each.

BEAUTIFUL SUNNY STUDIO.
Rent from 1-6 P. M.; piano; at 91st St. subway. L 156 Times.

CLAREMONT AV., 130, (near 122d St.)—Large and small rooms, all light, overlooking Riverside Drive and the Hudson, with kitchen privileges. Mrs. Thompson.

FOR RENT.—Ideal accommodations for refined lady; large room, private phone in room, next to exquisite bath, maid service, furnished or unfurnished, $16 weekly. Schuyler 7687.

LENOX AV., 202, (120th.)—Cheerful large, small rooms; steam; hot, cold water; electricity; with or without board; reasonable.

LIGHT, medium-sized, near Riverside and subway, elevator, $3 week. Phone 1680 Audubon. Kinkade.

MANHATTAN AV., 365, (Cor. 115th, Columbia.)—Steam-heated rooms, $5. 4021 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.)—Desirable rooms, with or without private bath, newly furnished; also bedroom and sitting room for two gentlemen; elevator; telephone; electric lights; references. Cardozo.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 910, (Apt. 7F.)—Beautiful room, overlooking Hudson, new elevator apartment; private family; gentlemen. Phone Audubon 8446.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (Corner 80th.)—Magnificently furnished suite of two or three rooms overlooking river; private house; maid service.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528, (Opposite Claremont.)—Outside sunny warm room, attractively furnished, $6.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, (116th St.)—Large room, private bath; suitable couple. Apartment 42.

WEST END AV., 822, (Corner 100th.)—Handsome, large, corner room; running water, electricity, semi-private bath; also attractive front basement.

WEST END AV., 758, (97th.)—Newly furnished large corner parlor rooms; modern apartment. Butters.

WEST END AV., 936, (Cor. 106th.)—Choice room; elevator; gentleman; telephone. Apartment 5 West.

WEST END AV., 664.—Handsomely furnished, exceptional rooms; running water; adjoins bath.

WEST END AV., 896.—Large room; private bath, steam, electricity. Phone 5893 River.

WEST END AV., 911.—Beautiful room, private bath; telephone; breakfast optional.

Brooklyn.

GATES AV., 133.—Attractive, sunny room; electricity; all conveniences. Prospect 2464.

HEIGHTS, (143 Willow St.)—private house; unusually attractive rooms. Main 3011.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

JAPANESE gentleman wants large, quiet, elegant room, private bath, in family hotel where meals are served; if possible, room facing park or open area is desired; payment is secondary question. Nagase Co., 120 Broadway.

Business man, highest standing, wants room, elevator apartment, vicinity 72d Street West; small family, no rooming house; give full particulars; best references. W 36 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

16TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Desirable rooms, home cooking; telephone; references.

38TH ST., (307 Lexington Av.)—Large second story front room; newly decorated; electricity; table board.

63D, 37 EAST.—Rooms, with board; references; table board.

64TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

61ST, 154 EAST.—Rooms with all conveniences; table guests; phone. Clark.

65TH ST.—Exceptional opportunity to enjoy the comforts of a private home; near Park Av. Plaza 6631.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly, up.

MADISON AV., 213, (36th.)—Attractive rooms, excellent table; references.

West Side.

10TH, 7 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms, excellent board; all improvements.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath, steam; unexcelled board.

16 WEST 49TH ST.
Rooms with board; table board; references.

53D, 57 WEST.—Beautiful, sunny double room, single room; refined surroundings; references.

53D ST., 64 WEST.
Rooms; table guests; references.

16 WEST 55TH ST.
TABLE BOARDERS; REFERENCE.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private baths; parlor dining; excellent table.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Suit particular people; handsomely furnished large front room; steam heat, electric light; Southern cooking.

73D, 302 WEST.—Two-room suite, large room, private bath; medium room.

75TH, 234 WEST, ("The Hurlburt.")—Large, sunny room, private bath; location unsurpassed.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large or medium front sunny rooms; excellent table.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms, southern exposure, connecting bath; home cooking; reference.

85TH, 300 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; electricity, private house; board optional; references.

85TH, 76 WEST.—First-class room and board; all modern conveniences. Schuyler 8831.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Large, attractive room, private bath; electricity; also single room; excellent table; references required; Southern family.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Attractive double rooms, suite; bath; excellent table. Schuyler 7583.

87TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive large room; private bath; heat, electricity, telephone; excellent table; convenient; Jewish house.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Attractive large room, private bath; other rooms; conveniences; excellent table.

90TH, 16 WEST.—Two beautifully furnished front rooms, suitable two; excellent table; refined Jewish boarding house; table boarders accommodated.

91ST ST., 39 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, with private bath, on parlor floor, suitable 3 gentlemen or ladies; Jewish family; home cooking; reasonable rates; also other single and double rooms. Telephone 6926 River.

93D ST., (676 West End Av.)—Large front room; running water; electricity; excellent environment; suitable two gentlemen or married couple; beautifully furnished; home cooking.

93D, 21 WEST.—Single rooms; Park, "L"; excellent cuisine, table guests.

93D, 265 WEST.—Double room; private bath; constant hot water; electricity; table guests.

97TH, 259 WEST.—Private house; pleasant front room, suitable for two; bathroom floor; good home table. Riverside 5933.

102D, 243 WEST.—Refined home, one room, twin beds, private baths; near subway.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large, sunny, double room; all conveniences; excellent table board.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, North Corner 104th St., (Palatial Mansion.)—Attractive room, 6 windows Riverside Drive, and bath, telephone, and elevator service; table highest standard. Mrs. Ida Marks.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.)—Gentleman may obtain an attractive, homelike room in small family; excellent table. Apt. 24.

THE NORWOOD, 7TH AV.
174 West 126th.—Room, board; steam heat, baths, telephone; home cooking; convenient.

WEST END AV., 878, (103d.)—Magnificent private dwelling, overlooking Hudson; modern, beautiful rooms, well heated; excellent cooking; moderate.

WEST END AV., 344.—Select home; steam, electricity; large rooms; twin beds; private baths; modern furnishings; single room; excellent table.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Large, sunny rooms; excellent table; house thoroughly appointed; references.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient Borough Hall, single rooms, excellent table. Phone 1,159 W. Main.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD and two modern rooms for 3 Jewish adults; 67th to 100th Sts., west of car line; $30; reference. W 35 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

Long Island.

Forest Hills—Large double rooms, suitable couple or two gentlemen; with or without board; references exchanged. Forest Hills 6770.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BRISCOE, 1917, Touring, practically new. Make offer. 1,930 Broadway.

BUICKS, 1917-1916.
Tourings, roadsters, closed. Flack, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK 1916, little six touring, $575. DODGE, 1916, tour., perfect condition, $375. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th Av. Morn. 9367.

BUICK RUNABOUT.—6-cylinder, late model; no reasonable cash offer refused. 1,930 Broadway.

BUICK 1917 CABRIOLET.
Perfect condition. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK, 1917, little six roadster, touring, and coupelet. 305 West 59th St.

CADILLAC "8" LIMOUSINE.
Very exceptional condition; beautifully painted; shoe equipment excellent; Westinghouse shock absorbers and all standard equipment, with many extras; car has all the appearance of being new; on exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av., Brooklyn.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.
CADILLAC 1917 VICTORIA.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC, 1917 limousine, practically new car; make offer. Telephone Hansen, 348 Rector.

CADILLAC, 8-CYLINDER, TOURING.
Fine condition. 1,930 Broadway.

CHALMERS 1916 six-cylinder car in excellent condition. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th.

CHALMERS, 1917, Touring, like new.
Make offer. 1,930 Broadway.

CHANDLER Model 16 and 17 touring, excellent condition mechanically, very cheap. Bronx Agency, 2,400 Concourse. Phone Fordham 2588.

CHANDLER limousine, first class shape. Big bargain. Concourse Motor Co., Fordham 2588.

HUDSON SUPER SIX.—7-passenger touring. Must sell. 1,930 Broadway.

HUPMOBILE 1916 roadster; excellent condition; specially painted; corduroy covers; no agents. Tel. 8980 Farragut.

HUPMOBILE, 1917 Sedan; like new.
Slocum & Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

KISSEL coupe, 4 seats, 1917 model, practically new, run very little; special body, special upholstery; also slip covers; mechanically perfect; two extra new tires with rims, and tire covers and other extras; will sacrifice. Daniel E. Wolfe, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 8715.

KISSEL touring car, 7-passenger; must be seen to be appreciated. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th.

LEXINGTON SEDAN.—Used as demonstrator; all new shoes; new law lights; extras; list price $1,550; will sell guaranteed same as new car at great discount; buy quick. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

MARMON 1917 limousine, also four-passenger touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON.—Model 41, touring, perfect condition; must sell; reasonable. 1,930 Broadway.

MERCER, late 1916 limousine, used one season; condition perfect. Phone Columbus 8963.

MERCER 1917 Sporting 4-Pass.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

MERCER, 1916, TOURING.
A bargain. 1,930 Broadway.

MITCHELL LIMOUSINE, 1917.
Most beautiful car in city; seats six inside; five wire wheels; full electric equipment; condition guaranteed. 1,666 Broadway.

MITCHELL car; bought July, 1917; been run 5,000 miles; can be bought cheap, with extras. Inquire Room 85, 1 Broadway, New York City.

MITCHELL roadster, 1916; six-cylinder; three-passenger; new paint; mechanically perfect; rubber good; sell at bargain. Bryant 2411.

OLDSMOBILE LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful 1916 model; looks like new; seats 5 inside; complete electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. 150 West 55th.

OLDSMOBILE, 7-PASSENGER TOURING.
Sell reasonable. 1,930 Broadway.

Overlands, Willys-Knight, Guaranteed.
All Models. Closed and Open.
Overhauled. Prices exceptionally low.
Also some good bargains in other makes.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
Broadway and 50th St. Open Evenings.
WRITE FOR USED CAR BULLETIN.

OWEN magnetic 1917 brougham-landaulet, like new. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Col. 5822.

OWEN MAGNETIC, 1917, BROUGHAM.
Sell reasonable. 1,930 Broadway.

PACKARDS,
1915 "3-38" limousine,
1916 "1-35" twin six limousine.
GEORGE LAMBERTY, 1,926 Broadway.

PACKARD 30 limousine, Westinghouse shock absorbers, new Ajax tires; electrically equipped; 1916 town car; velvet upholstery; any reasonable offer. Dugan, 210 West 50th St.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PACKARD, 2-25 limousine, car painted blue and upholstered in tan cloth. (No. 2143.) Packard Motor Car Co., 1,861 Broadway, New York.

PACKARDS.
1916 "1-35" LIMOUSINE.
1915 "3-38" LIMOUSINE.
GEORGE LAMBERTY, 1,926 Broadway.

PACKARD 1914, 6-38, coupe, seating three; recently overhauled; has been driven exclusively by owner; self starter; electric lights; perfect condition. V 139 Times.

PACKARD, limousine, landaulet bodies, all models; no reasonable offer refused. Victor Hess, 1,926 Broadway. Tel. 6574 Col.

PACKARD Runabout 1-38; recently overhauled, newly painted, and in perfect condition. N 174 Times.

PIERCE-ARROW LIMOUSINE.
Late model, electric lighting and starting perfect mechanical condition, runs and looks like new, time payments and trades considered. Van Dyke, 1,627 Broadway at 50th St. subway station.

PIERCE ARROW "38" limousine, electric starting and lighting; perfect. Slocum, 1,700 Broadway.

PIERCE ARROW "38" limousine, also touring car; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

REO LIMOUSINE, 1916.
Beautiful six-cylinder; seats 5 inside, with extra 7-passenger touring body; looks like new car; full electric equipment; condition perfect; guaranteed. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

SCRIPPS BOOTH ROADSTERS.
Latest "Model G." Never run. Substantial discount. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 B'way.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1917; WILL SELL VERY CHEAP. 1,930 Broadway.

SIMPLEX TOURING—SHAFT DRIVE.
Make offer. 1,930 Broadway.

STANDARD 1916 2-passenger runabout, wire wheels, perfect condition. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STANDARD 1917 touring 7-passenger, demonstrator; same as new. Standard, Columbus 4648.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1917 Town Car, "Light 4" model; Fleetwood limousine body; imported linings; Circassian walnut panelling; bronze fixtures; enamelled vanity and smoking cases; interior renovated; newly painted; shows no perceptible sign of usage; sold with BINDING MECHANICAL GUARANTEE. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 "Light 4" All-Year Type; touring model, equipped with handsome, well fitting, specially constructed A. & W. top; overhauled, newly painted, and sold with BINDING MECHANICAL GUARANTEE by Stearns Company, (Driscoll, Used Car Manager,) 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

STUDEBAKER.—New six-cylinder touring car, Series 18; has never been off showroom floor; list price, $1,430; will sell at big discount. J. E. Switzer. Plaza 4090.

STUTZ 1916 ROADSTER. NEW CAR.
STUTZ 1918 TOURING. NEW CAR.
STUTZ 1917 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1915 H. C. S. SPEEDSTER.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ Special, 1917, four-passenger, Victoria top, Toneau windshield, wire wheels, maroon color; guaranteed like new; bargain. John M. Tymoff, 920 Union St., Brooklyn.

STUTZ BULLDOG, 1916.
Beautiful four-passenger; special bulldog type; like new; electric self-starter, lights; condition perfect. 150 West 55th.

STUTZ 1916 Bulldog, in excellent condition; repainted; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

VELIE TOURING, LIKE NEW.
Come look her over. 1,930 Broadway.

"WHITE" Used Cars.
Rebuilt ¾, 2, 3, 5 Ton Trucks.
Rebuilt Touring Cars and Taxicabs.
Other Well-Known Makes Also.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept., 4th floor. C. A. Smith, Mgr.

WILLYS KNIGHT 1916, splendid condition mechanically and otherwise. Concourse Motors, Fordham 2588.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 STUTZ 16-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER TOWN CAR.
HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 REO TOURING "6."
1916 CADILLAC CABRIOLET.
1916 OLDSMOBILE SEDAN.
1916 LOCOMOBILE 6-38.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH ROADSTER, Model G.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH.
1917 MITCHELL TOURING.
1916 MERCER RUNABOUT.
1916 HUDSON SUPER SIX TOURING.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
1916 CHEVROLET TOURING, Baby Grand, $375.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

AUCTION SALE OF AUTOMOBILES TODAY at 12 o'clock noon, Van Tassell & Kearney's Mart, 126-128 East 13th St.; several first-class cars, different makes and models, to be sold to the highest bidders; if you are looking to buy a good car reasonably, attend this sale. IF YOU HAVE A CAR TO SELL, THESE AUCTION SALES, HELD EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, ARE THE BEST MEDIUM FOR QUICK AND SATISFACTORY RETURNS.

CLOSED CARS.
Cole "8" Club Roadster Sedan; Maxwell '17 Sedan; Buick 1916-17 small "6" Sedan; Cadillac "8" Land., $1,250; S. G. V. Town Car, $1,500; Willys-Knight Coupe, $650; Cadillac Land., $650; Cadillac Coupe, $650; Mercer Lim., $500; Pierce "6-36" Land., $700; Pierce Baby 4 Taxi, $500; Lancia Taxi, $250; also Limousine and Taxi Bodies. HOMAN, 211 W. 58th St.

1918 Kissel Car coupe, 4-pass.; like new.
1915 Cadillac 8-cyl. sedan, 5-pass.; like new.
1915 Cadillac 8-cyl. landau-limou., 7-pass.
1913 Pierce-Arrow 38 landaulet, 5-p.; starter.
Spot cash paid for high-grade used cars.
Tel. 2887 Market. 588 Broad St., Newark.

BY appointment will demonstrate several high-class automobiles we are selling for our clients. Call 9 to 11 A. M., Columbus 5059, Room 408, 1,777 Broadway.

Touring Cars, Roadsters, Closed Cars, Limousine Bodies; Rolls-Royce Winter body. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, cor. 54th.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED—Hire by month, city use, closed car in good condition, by responsible party; will pay $325 monthly. Answer by mail, giving full particulars, P. Rosing, 120 Broadway, Room 2952.

WILL PAY CASH for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5822.

Automobiles for Rent.

BEAUTIFUL S. G. V., Lancia limousines, landaulets; ideal town cars; moderate rates; Kline Bros., 425 West 54th St. Columbus 398.

CADILLAC, limousine; exceptionally handsome car, month, season; owner drives. Frankman, Schuyler 3910.

PACKARD limousines, beautifully equipped, latest model cars, by day, week, or (preferably) month; special rate for shopping, $2.50 per hour. Broadway Packard Auto Renting, 2,523 Broadway. Phones Riverside 1448-5246.

PACKARD.—An attractive, handsome Packard 1917 limousine, with Westinghouse absorbers; this car is equal to new; for rent monthly. Naughon-Mulgrew, 153 East 53d St. Phone Plaza 2100.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD Limousine, 1916, like new; owner drives in uniform; shopping, touring, month, day, trip, very reasonable. Lenox 6893.

PACKARDS.—Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD limousine, sixes, brougham style; $2.50 shopping; monthly, $350. Telephone 1585 Plaza.

PACKARD, 1916, 1917, beautiful landaulet, limousines, trip, hour, monthly. Wilmarth, Columbus 8030.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

PACKARD, 1916, 1917, beautiful landaulet, limousines; trip, hour, monthly. Wilmarth, Columbus 8030.

S. G. V. TOWN CAR.—For hire; beautiful. Apply F. D. HOMAN, 211 West 58th St.

Automobile Storage.

CONSERVE GASOLINE and help win the WAR; dead storage (fireproof) automobiles and bodies. Charles C. Tough, 510 East 73d St. Lenox 7194.

DEAD STORAGE automobiles, $6 monthly. Bushwick Storage Warehouse, 239 Meserole St., Brooklyn.

Dead Storage.—Automobiles, $7 a month. 310-312 West 143d St. Audubon 3575.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet 1 explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School, Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 302 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Cosmopolitan Auto School, 231 West 50th. Practical, reliable, moderate, thorough instruction. Ladies and gentlemen. Tel. Circle 1754.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGAPHER, six years' experience, employed, wishes responsible position to devote time and energy to business. N 315 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, experienced; executive ability; trial balance; competent; references. T 239 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—To take full charge of office; 8 years' experience; New York University training; $23. Z. B., 23 University Pl.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, experienced, wishes opportunity to make herself invaluable; $16. S 381 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, 21, desires position; four years' experience. W 23 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, five years' experience. Morris, 153 Hope St., Brooklyn.

CHAMBERMAID or waitress, colored, experienced; references. Moore, 436 Lenox Av. Harlem 1585.

CLERICAL WORKER, accurate figurer; 5 years' experience large concerns; salary $12. Z 829 Times Annex.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly competent houseworkers; excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COOK or general housework; colored; references. Jordan, 436 Lenox Av. Harlem 6609.

GRADUATE TUTOR.—English, Latin, French; prepares for schools, colleges. Phone 3639 Bryant.

HOUSEWORKER.—Neat, light colored girl; excellent plain cook; small family; references, $10 weekly. M. George, 27 West 139th.

NURSE, experienced with children; city or country. M. H., 217 East 62d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Refined Scandinavian, excellent seamstress, wishes work; private families; references. N 172 Times.

SEAMSTRESS, competent, $2.50 per day or position. Telephone Reinlander 3315.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER to busy executive; possessing business initiative; capable assuming charge; highest credentials; salary $25. N 119 Times.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER, law, technical experience, desires responsible position. A. H., 216 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER.—Expert nine years' experience; highest credentials; $20 weekly. T 301 Times Downtown.

SEWING wanted by day; experience with well-known dressmaker. Douglas, 209 West 133d St.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, 5 years' experience, trial balance, rapid dictation; executive ability; highly recommended; $15. F. Liebman, 1,701 Lexington Av.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, very efficient, having three years' experience, desires position; salary desired, $15 per week. T 269 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; thoroughly efficient, financial experience; excellent references. N 245 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, two years' experience; neat; accurate; conscientious. T 259 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; high school education; American; $12. N 273 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; capable, conscientious worker; salary to start, $16. Miss I. R., 3,044 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; conscientious, reliable; American; references; $15. T 226 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—3 years' experience; conscientious, willing, accurate. Stark, 901 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary; Christian; several years' experience; executive ability, rapid; $18-$20. N 126 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, accurate, rapid; social service; experience; salary $20. Telephone Rhinelander 3718.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, desires work evenings, or typing at home. F 368 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, 18, neat, accurate, rapid; year's experience; moderate salary. N 114 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, efficient, desires evening work. W 2 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Long years' experience; $12. Ball, 501 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TEACHER.—College graduate; public school methods; all branches, coaching. Expert, Times Harlem.

TYPIST, OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Five years present concern; salary $15. 637 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

WOMAN, colored, wishes laundry work to take home. Ward, 448 7th Av.

Employment Agencies.

CARIDA COMMERCIAL AGENCY, 1,457 Broadway, Bryant 1058.—Competent stenographers, typists, office assistants.

BERTA CARLSON, Swedish Agency, supplies first-class servants. 2,415 Broadway. Riverside 9463.

COOKS, waitresses, houseworkers, nurses, chambermaids. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9138.

COLORED HELP, city, country; references. Hope's Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR, (29,) exempt, lately in capacity manager of accounting department; knowledge systematizing organization, handling of help; good correspondent; well versed on ledger card systems; practical, original; not ordinary plugger; minimum salary $2,500. S 400 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104, Cortlandt 6688.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed; tax reports free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5655.

ACCOUNTING, auditing, systems installed; evenings; reasonable. Kerby, 280 Madison Av. Phone Vanderbilt 357.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, office manager; thorough experience; clean-cut American. Executive, 49 Times.

ADVERTISING man and sales promoter, writer of strong copy and original letters that bring orders, now connected with manufacturer of ladies' wearing apparel, solicits interview with firm desiring to increase volume of business through direct-by-mail methods; part-time basis; my method of co-operative advertising is working very successfully and is inexpensive. N 138 Times.

ADVERTISING and selling has been my line for twenty years; "service" is my middle name; if you have a real sales problem to solve I can help you; when shall I call? Address L 131 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (29,) 10 years' experience; thoroughly capable, reliable, and trustworthy; correspondent; college graduate; excellent references; investigate. T 209 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; trial balance; controlling accounts, &c.; wishes to take full charge of books; small firm preferred. Mark Atkin, 316 East 8th.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, credit man; five years' experience; exempt; complete charge, collections; highest credentials; salary $25. N 228 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-CORRESPONDENT, (23,) references; can take complete charge, experienced, thorough business training, ($22.) L. Y., 210 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—(30;) accountant, office manager; 12 years' experience; executive capacity; capable taking complete charge; salary $30. N 80 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, or assistant, (24,) thoroughly experienced at double entry and controlling accounts; exempt; best references; $18. N 169 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, office manager; position wanted as general bookkeeper; 15 years' experience; salary $25. T 219 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, systematizer, audits, books, arrangements, firms without bookkeeper. N 214 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (28;) married; thorough, reliable; controlling accounts, &c.; present employed. D 392 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, experienced controlling account, trial balance; references; moderate salary. S 397 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 23, expert; 4 years' experience; accountancy training; full charge. V 199 Times.

BOY, (14,) graduate, wishes to work in broker's office; chance for advancement. Wagner, 351 East 60th St.

BUYER-EXECUTIVE,
AGE 32, MARRIED.
Mail order buyer for men's wear, hosiery, underwear, gloves, and kindred lines, is open for engagement after Dec. 1; capable executive, who can handle help to good advantage. H 139 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau. Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, American, single, (36,) ten years' first-class reference; Packard, Pierce-Arrow, last position; competent, any make; neat appearance; obliging. Thomas, 34 West 61st St.

CHAUFFEUR, single, (32,) expert driver, mechanic; 14 years' experience foreign and domestic cars; excellent references; private. 14 East 126th. Tel. Harlem 7062.

CHAUFFEUR.—Japanese chauffeur wishes position, willing to work as valet, butler; useful man; have good experience. Nochika, 330 East 57th.

CHAUFFEUR, MECHANIC,
highly recommended young man, (28,) wishes position, good car; six years with private family; all repairs. N 57 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, married, 12 years' road, shop experience, six years last employer; abstainer; unquestionable reference. Kruger, 348 Amsterdam.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC.—Total abstainer; experienced; married; [illegible]; references, [illegible] 8th Av. Maki.

CHAUFFEUR.—Cadillac expert, others; $80 month, board; $30 week; board myself anywhere; 12 years' recommendations. Morrow, 219 East 52d.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 39, single, 11 years' experience, wishes position; first reference. Finkenberger, 35 West 65th St., care of Medway.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced young man desires private position with elderly people; best references. Box 102, 2,121 3d Av.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, wishes position, private, commercial; best references. Reynolds, Columbus 5123.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, experienced mechanic; references. Moore, 436 Lenox Av. Harlem 1535.

CHAUFFEUR and Cook, couple; best personal references for past five years; city or country. W 34 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Willing, mechanic, six years' driving experience. John Bodnar, 226 East 70th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Japanese; 8 years' experience; $25-$30. 23 West 69th. Col. 8536.

BUTLER, VALET.—Austrian wishes position; best references. Toschler, 165 East 86th St.

CLERK—HOUSEKEEPER.—Man and wife as clerk, housekeeper in hotel; country preferred. W 31 Times.

COLLEGE educated young man, (20,) desires position with future prospects. N 242 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER seeks change; 15 years' experience assistant engineer, assistant manager steel manufacturing lines and construction work. V 132 Times.

EXPORT MAN, experienced, wishes position where advancement is assured; $30. L 93 Times.

FRENCH INTERPRETER, translator, and teacher, who speaks also Italian, Spanish, and German, desires responsible position. H 170 Times.

PORTER or elevator runner, colored, experienced. Jordan, 436 Lenox Av. Harlem 6609.

REAL ESTATE — Experienced managing apartment houses, collecting, renting; results. Responsible, H 138 Times.

SALESMAN.—Account wanted by experienced salesman covering West and Middle West many years; personal following among big department stores and jobbers; fancy goods suitable for their wants; commission only. N 317 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 26, industrious, intelligent, courteous, trustworthy, possesses good personality, highest selling ability, desires position where long hours of hard work are appreciated. Sherman, 1,530 Bryant Av., Bronx.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, (24,) exempt; 7 years' experience, initiative, executive ability, desires position with prospects; salary $25. T 282 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 20, experienced, competent, college man, desires connection where merit will be recognized; salary $18. N 299 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly efficient, desires position where prospects for advancement are good; excellent references; salary $22. N 308 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 21, six years' experience; dictaphone, secretary, office assistant; permanent. N 237 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Competent college man desires good opportunity; salary $18. S 244 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; well educated; has initiative; good references. N 168 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT or general foreman of any kind of wood-working plant wishes position; successful worker; references. V 125 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, neat, pleasing personality; hustler; 2 years' selling experience; convincer; expert penman; accurate figurer; knowledge bookkeeping, typewriting; correspondent; highest reference. N 129 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) experienced selling fancy goods and novelty jewelry in Greater New York and neighboring towns, wishes to connect with reliable manufacturer or wholesaler for city or road. Z 315 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, educated, desires evening work; extensive secretarial experience; competent stenographer, typist; knowledge Spanish, bookkeeping; A1 references; $2 per evening. N 312 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, below draft age, has 3 years' previous TECHNICAL TRAINING and one year machine shop experience, wishes position in engineering or drafting department. W 345 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, married, exempt, head of shipping, receiving, packing, and stock departments, thorough knowledge of office work, wishes permanent position. T 303 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, ambitious, not in draft, desires connection with reputable concern with chance for advancement; three years' secretarial experience. N 276 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) large experience, including clerical, stock, shipping, sales department, wholesale, manufacturing line; any capacity; references. N 235 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) thorough knowledge office routine, industrious, desires permanent position where efficiency will earn promotion. T 278 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) possessing brains, ability, experience, handling volume of details, typist, correspondent, seeks responsible position. T 305 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, High School of Commerce graduate, understands stenography and typewriting; banking or brokerage preferred. Box J. H., 18, 1,364 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, (18,) high school education; 2 years' office and business experience; neat penman; highest credentials. T 302 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) desires permanent position with prospects of advancement with reputable business concern. T 279 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, not in draft, desires position as window trimmer and show card writer; general knowledge of merchandise; excellent reference. N 173 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, not in draft, two years with wholesale house, good handwriting and accurate at figures, desires any position. S 387 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, reliable, energetic, desires position with advancement; references. T 281 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, ambitious, desires position at anything with advancement. T 304 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, reliable, wishes position with advancement; best references. N 233 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, desires clerical work; 3 years' high school experience. Anwiso, 449 East 116th St.

YOUNG MAN, highly recommended, desires position with advancement. Greenstein, 134 Avenue D.

Employment Agencies.

CHAUFFEURS, from 5-15 years' experience; references guaranteed. Professional Chauffeurs' Club, 240 West 55th St. Tel. Circle 2495.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT TREASURER.—Young lady as assistant treasurer; one with experience preferred. Call Lexington Theatre, 51st St. and Lexington Av.

BILLING CLERK, 2 or 3 years' experience, must be willing and accurate; apply letter only, stating experience, nationality, and salary expected. Takito, Ogawa & Co., 101 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry bookkeeper; one who understands controlling accounts and write a good hand; salary $15 to $18; apply by letter or in person. Defender Mfg. Co., Pearson St., L. I. City.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, in cotton goods house; excellent position for right party. Diamond Textile Co., 55 East 11th St.

BOOKKEEPER.
Only thoroughly competent and experienced need apply. Room 437, 47 West 34th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced young lady; salary to start $11; chance for advancement. Z 352 Times Annex.

CASHIER AND CHECKER for restaurant; $50 monthly, no meals, or $35 monthly, with meals. Call Mrs. Gould, Madison Square 6160.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Inquire 52 East 61st.

CLERK.—Experienced office assistant; one who understands filing card system and so forth, can write well, and figure accurately; salary moderate; apply by letter or in person. Defender Mfg. Co., Pearson St., Long Island City.

GIRL for newspaper office, willing to learn. Manhattan Press, 320 5th Av.

GOVERNESS.—Young resident, speaking perfect French and English, understanding physical care of children attending school; boy 8, girl 6; must have highest and long city references; call 8-10 mornings or 2-4 afternoons, 349 West 86th. Phone 3063 Schuyler.

INTELLIGENT YOUNG LADY.
As cashier in theatre, box office experience essential; call Audubon Theatre, 165th St. and B'way, 11 A. M.

LADY, refined, widely acquainted; permanent, high-class, dignified position; salary, commission; $25-$50 week. 1612 Candler Building, 220 West 42d St.

MAID.—Visiting; must have best of references and experience; apply Tuesday, between 2 and 6, at the Langdon, 56th and 5th Av., Apt. 63.

MAID wanted, better class, German-speaking maid, to assist a physician and chamber work; references required; carfare paid. 28 West 91st.

MODEL.—Sample model, perfect 16; cloak and suit house. Frank & Schwartz, 135 West 29th.

SALESLADIES, smart-looking young women; high-class, permanent position; $20-$25 week; salary, commission. 1612 Candler Building, 220 West 42d.

HELP WANTED—Female.

SALESLADY over 30 required for small antique shop; some knowledge of typewriting desirable; state references, salary. V 141 Times.

SALESWOMAN.—One who has personality, education, and perseverance, who wishes an income above the average, can make desirable connection with $12,000,000 corporation. Address or ask for Mr. Mead, 6th floor, 84 William St., New York.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, about 30 years old, one who has worked for Swift & Co. preferred, who can give references from places outside New York; hours of work, 9 to 3, only part time dictation; splendid opportunity for advancement to the right party; state wages desired. W 33 Times.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college-trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission, $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoon, 2 to 5.

TEACHER OF HISTORY in institution; Regents, high school; must be college graduate, who has majored in history. Apply personally, 32 West 115th St., 4:30 P. M.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR for Long Island City manufacturing firm; state experience and salary expected. L 198 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN
Refined, cultured, and good presence, wanted to interest people of means in prominent patriotic organization; experience in civic or philanthropic work not imperative, but highly desirable; commission. Z 383 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, Americans, beginners and experienced, high-class applicants; excellent positions. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman Street.

CARIDA COMMERCIAL AGENCY, 1,457 Broadway, (42d St.)—Competent stenographers, typists, office assistants.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, numerous desirable positions; registration free. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, clerical, switchboard, bookkeepers. Call immediately. Lang Agency, 120 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, telephone operators. Miss Lynch's Agency, 303 5th Av., (31st St.)

STENOGRAPHERS, dictaphone, typists; free registration. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau; 489 5th Av.

Instruction.

FILE CLERKS.—Our six weeks' course will teach you more about filing than you could learn by yourself in years; we secure positions for our graduates paying from $12 up; our evening classes are limited, so register now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2261.

GENUINE PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.
Secretarial, shorthand, typewriter, bookkeeping, &c. This kind of instruction means you can save time and money. Don't waste time in large classes and inferior methods. A. Fancell, Private Instructor, 280 Madison Av., (40th St.)

PRIVATE SECRETARY course,
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance. References required.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES.
Instruction in day and evening classes.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
Singer Building, New York.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.—Wanted, an assistant advertising manager to act as chief clerk of an office and take care of advertising detail; some copy writing and possibly a little selling work as well. Age preferred, from 31 to 35. Write experience to Box E 476 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS ON BIGGEST PATRIOTIC PROPOSITION OF THE WAR; MUST HAVE PROGRAM EXPERIENCE; COMMISSION ONLY. APPLY CURTISS, 450 FOURTH AV.

ATTENDANT wanted for young man; mental case; strong middle-aged person preferred; board, room, laundry, and part expenses; salary $35 per month to start. Z 384 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, young man, bright; one not afraid to work; moderate salary to start, with excellent chance for advancement. Apply Monday morning, Quality Laundry, 318 East 23d St.

BOY, bright, wanted for errands, light office cleaning, and to assist in general office work; references required; salary, $7 to start; apply personally. 37 Wall St., Suite 2300.

BOY, 17 to 18 years of age, wanted by New York Stock Exchange house; experience not necessary. N 240 Times Downtown.

BOY, who intends to study law, wanted in busy Wall St. law office; permanent position during good behavior. N 324 Times Downtown.

BOYS, bright, for errands in auto supply house; $7 start; advancement. Auto Supply Co., 59th St. and Broadway.

BOYS (MUST BE 16) FOR MAIL AND MESSENGER SERVICE; $7 TO START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

BOY wanted in downtown advertising agency; to one who is quick, accurate, and willing to learn we offer a real opportunity; salary, $7 to start. Address Christian, N 274 Times Downtown.

BOY.
BRIGHT, AMBITIOUS BOY, 14 TO 16, FOR GENERAL OFFICE WORK IN LARGE CORPORATION; EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. T 204 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY wanted in grocery store; must be able to drive horse. K. Siemens, 352 Lenox Av.

CLERK and ASSISTANT in cashier's department of insurance company; must be accurate and experienced; only those with experience will be considered; salary to start, $50 monthly. J 269 Times Downtown.

COST ACCOUNTANT.
Young man for cost accounting; large manufacturing plant in the metropolitan district; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. Address M. P., 265 Times Downtown.

COUPLE, excellent cook and useful man, for Tarrytown; references required. Apply Tuesday, 8-12, 175 West 58th, 5th floor.

DRAFTSMEN.—Wanted, with experience in the design of switchboards, controllers, or circuit breakers. Address, Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Penn.

EMPLOYMENT MAN,
EXPERIENCED IN SECURING LABOR AND SKILLED MECHANICS FROM OUTSIDE OF THE CITY.
AMPLE OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT.
REPLIES TREATED AS CONFIDENTIAL, BUT MUST GIVE AGE, EDUCATION, EXPERIENCE IN FULL, AND SALARY EXPECTED. Z 361 TIMES ANNEX.

ENGINEERING GRADUATE FOR SALES-WORK. 520 WOOLWORTH BLDG.

ENGRAVER.—First-class lettering and monograms on jewelry and silverware; steady position with high-class jeweler; short distance from New York. Z 339 Times Annex.

ENTRY CLERK wanted, experienced in notions and fancy goods. New York Merchandise Co., 119 5th Av.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.—Wanted for a boys' Summer military training camp; must have had experience with boys in large camp or good military school; a full time connection is desirable, but will consider a Summer engagement; a very liberal salary to the right man. Address Box Z 300 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE position open in home office of a reliable company manufacturing staple mechanical lines; applicants should be at least 28, American-born, and have good education, presence and address and be a tactful, capable correspondent; state age, race, education, business experience, and salary expected. Address Z 341 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Male.

EXECUTIVES AND DEPARTMENT HEADS WANTED FOR TEXTILE WORK; LOCATION, CONNECTICUT; TEXTILE EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; MEN MUST POSSESS INITIATIVE, GOOD JUDGMENT, AND DIRECTING ABILITY. ADDRESS IN DETAIL, Z 365 TIMES ANNEX.

GLASS WORKERS, expert men, no loafers, no bluffers, for bulb blowing and stem making; right men can work overtime; double time for Sunday work; earn $50 a week. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

GLOVE HOUSE—WHOLESALE.
REQUIRES SERVICES MAN, EXCEPTIONAL ONE, WHO WISHES TO BETTER HIMSELF FROM HIS PRESENT POSITION; A CHANCE THAT SELDOM HAPPENS; THIS IS MORE THAN A MERE ORDER FILLER; REQUIRES BRAINS AND AMBITION IN HANDLING LARGE VOLUME OF ORDERS; STATE SALARY AND REFERENCE, WHERE LAST EMPLOYED IN YOUR FIRST LETTER; IF YOU WANT A CHANCE EXCEPTIONAL YOU MUST KNOW GLOVES; NONE BUT EXPERIENCED NEED APPLY. L 179 TIMES.

JEWELERS wanted, for platinum work, diamond setters, engravers and jobbers. Eisenstadt Mfg. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

LEDGER CLERK.—Young man, experienced; apply by letter stating experience and salary desired; short hours and half-day Saturday all year. Steiner & Son, Asbury Park, N. J.

MAGAZINE-BOOK COMBINATION CANVASSERS,
MEN OR WOMEN.
An absolutely new 20-volume proposition, with 2 years' subscription to "Current Opinion," for Thirteen Dollars. Apply to Mr. Horchitz, 65 West 36th St.

MAN to run cases in electrotype foundry; experience unnecessary. Apply Knickerbocker Electrotype Co., 424 West 33d St.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.—First-class men, experienced in steel mill and by-product coke oven work, and especially in piping layouts and details; location New York City; state age, experience in full, and salary expected. Address J 231 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, bright, intelligent, in large publishing house; good chance for advancement; salary $7 per week to start. Call Buhre, 229 West 43d St., 3d floor.

OFFICE BOY, experienced; wages, $8; state references and religion. N 301 Times Downtown.

ONE to fill position in shipping and receiving room wanted; also to do assembly work of a light mechanical nature; permanent position for right man. J 229 Times Downtown.

PICTURE FRAME JOINER, fitter, and mat cutter; steady job to quick, reliable man; state pay expected; references. Northampton Art Store, Northampton, Mass.

SALESMEN WANTED FOR SALES DEPARTMENT IN GAS COMPANY; HUSTLERS CAN EARN BIG MONEY; COMMISSION AND BONUS; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR PERMANENT POSITION AT GOOD SALARY; CHARACTER REFERENCES REQUIRED. APPLY MONDAY BEFORE NOON, 12TH FLOOR, 130 EAST 15TH ST.

SALESMEN.—We need a few high-grade men to represent us in New York City and Eastern territory. Your success with us will depend upon integrity of character and a sound education rather than upon any previous line sold. Satisfactory references required. Thorough training and every possible co-operation given. Commission, with drawing account and transportation. Address M. A., 84 Times.

SALESMEN.—Present conditions necessitate an increase in our sales force. We require men of character and education for local work and Eastern territory. Must be at least 25 years of age and furnish best of references. Thorough training and co-operation. Commission, with drawing account and transportation. J. S. Thomas, 120 West 32d St., 6th floor.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, by manufacturer of gold filled and sterling jewelry, salesman, thoroughly familiar with the jewelry and department store trade in New York City and surrounding territory, also visiting buyers; no objection to noncompeting side line; liberal commission, with drawing account. Apply by mail, with full particulars, H. A. Potter Company, Providence, R. I.

SALESMEN.—Are you willing to work six hours daily, under instruction, on a high-class proposition—not books nor insurance, but one requiring high-grade salesmanship? Splendid commission and a big opportunity. References required. Address V 60 Times.

SALESMAN.—Automobile supply store salesman, experienced and capable of going after outside business at times; prefer married man between 25 and 35; concern in Providence; state references and salary expected. Address Z 323 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—Must be honest, courteous, efficient, industrious, and a real salesman, 23 to 50 years old, who has earned or can earn $5,000 or more per year; commission; advancement sure. Address, with particulars, D 302 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to represent a leading high-grade silk glove manufacturer on commission basis, who can handle line in conjunction with other lines they might be carrying; state full particulars. Address N 61 Times.

SALESMEN.—First-class men wanted to sell commercial and pleasure cars of popular make; excellent opportunities for right men; commission. N 53 Times.

SALESMEN.—Those looking for a future to affiliate with one of the strongest propositions in New York City today. See Mr. Shapiro, 507 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—St. Louis resident man to handle manufacturer's popular-priced children's wash dresses; strictly commission basis. J 233 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN with road experience and good following to sell dolls; must have experience in that line; salary and commission. Z 351 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—An opening for live wire to sell our line of skirts to city trade; commission. L 199 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Energetic and capable man required to take charge of department business men's clothing; references required; salary satisfactory to right person. L 181 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Experienced; good salary to right man. Apply 136 West 23d.

SHOE SALESMAN for the Philippines wanted at once; must have experience, must speak Spanish; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. J 232 Times Downtown.

SILVERSMITH.—Experienced. French Perfume Co., 141 5th Av.

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVE
to carry the well-known lines of "Mendels Make" house dresses and middy blouses; strict commission basis only; preference will be given to one now covering the principal Southern cities with another non-conflicting line, as our goods will be sold in conjunction with the other line. Address all applications, with full particulars, to Mendels Brothers, Inc., Baltimore, Maryland.

STOCK SALESMEN.—Clean-cut, responsible men; proposition now being demonstrated at National Hotel Men's Exposition, Grand Central Palace; call at Booths 591-2, after noon, Monday and any time Tuesday; references required; no advances; commission. W 40 Times.

TEXTILE SCHOOL GRADUATES WANTED FOR RESEARCH WORK ON FABRICS AND YARNS; LOCATION, CONNECTICUT. ADDRESS Z 359 TIMES ANNEX.

TIME-STUDY MEN WANTED FOR TEXTILE WORK; LOCATION, CONNECTICUT; HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES OF ANALYTICAL AND PRACTICAL MAKE-UP WILL BE ACCEPTED TO BREAK IN ON THIS WORK; EXPERIENCED MEN PREFERRED. ADDRESS, IN DETAIL, Z 358 TIMES ANNEX.

TOOL DESIGNERS.
Tool designers on punches and dies, jigs, and fixtures for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply. Call or write, giving age, experience, and salary, J. S. Stull, 208 Broadway, 9th floor.

TOOLMAKERS.
49-hour week, time and a half for overtime. Call S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co., Princes Bay, S. I.

TOOL OR INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
High-class men for high-class work on fine apparatus; only men accustomed to using micrometer; 48 hours weekly; advancement. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

VERIFIERS and DELIVERERS.—Large publishing house has vacancies in their credit department for three bright young men to verify and deliver premiums; excellent chance for advancement to those who are energetic, conscientious, and willing; must know Brooklyn; salary to start, $2.25 a day. Call between 1:30 and 3 P. M., Room 801, 3 West 29th St.

YOUNG MAN with experience in hardware, mill supply business; executive ability and knowledge of prices essential; write, giving full particulars and salary desired; good opportunity. B. N. Q., 147 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN as assistant in bookkeeping department of publishing house. Address with references, stating salary expected. D 335 Times Downtown.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Another disturbance is approaching the North Pacific Coast and rains are falling from Central California northward. There were also local showers in Missouri, Indiana, Western Kentucky, Western Tennessee, Mississippi, and Northwestern Alabama. Elsewhere the weather was fair with generally high pressure in the western upper lake region, the plains States, and the Rocky Mountain region.

Temperature changes were irregular and unimportant.

The weather will be fair Monday and Tuesday east of the Mississippi River, without decided temperature changes.

WINDS FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

North Atlantic—Gentle to moderate southwest and west winds, with fair weather.

FORECAST—TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania.—Fair today and probably Tuesday.

New England, Western Pennsylvania, Western New York.—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
3 A. M.	45	41	4 P. M.	58	56
6 A. M.	46	41	6 P. M.	50	49
9 A. M.	50	43	9 P. M.	46	48
12 M.	52	51	11 P. M.	44	47

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 48; for the corresponding date last year it was 49; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 46. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 41; at 8 P. M. it was 48. Maximum temperature, 56 degrees at 3:45 P. M.; minimum, 40 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity, 80 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 77 per cent. at 8 P. M. The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.14 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.07 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..6:37|Sun sets..4:42|Moon rises..4:23

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:37	5:59	12:00	12:08
Governors Island	6:05	6:21	12:00	12:28
Hell Gate	7:55	8:24	2:08	2:47

Fire Record.

A. M. Loss.
12:40—2,105 Amsterdam Av.; C. Hausman ....Slight
3:30—133 W. 60 St.; not given....None
4:50—424 W. 27 St.; J. Schmidt....Slight
5:45—264 W. 48 St.; F. Fox....Not given
9:40—275 E. 140 St., Bronx; Smith Co...None
10:50—Dyckman St. & Speedway; brush, not given....None
11:30—29 & 35 W. 32 St.; Ross Waist Co. ....Slight
P. M.
12:10—190 St. & Harlem River; scow, not given....Slight
12:35—542-560 E. 118 St.; Washburn Wire Co. ....Considerable
1:45—51 W. 24 St.; D. Charnas & Co..Slight
2:15—2 Av. & 39 St.; "L" train, Interborough R. T. Co....Slight
3:20—246 St. & Fort Independence Av., Bronx; brush, not given....None
4:20—1,002 Columbus Av.; not given...Slight
5:35—904 Lexington Av.; Institution for Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes....Slight
6:50—246 W. 146 St.; A. Stein....Slight
7:50—3,895 B'way; A. Weysel....Slight
5:40—904 Lexington Av.; Deaf and Dumb Institute....Not given
5:47—Richmond Terrace and Taylor St.; H. Tiernan....Slight
6:50—2 and 6 W. 146 St.; A. Stein....Slight
7:00—3,895 B'way; Weisel & Goodwin.Slight
8:00—163 W. 143 St.; W. Roach....Slight
9:42—626 Greenwich St.; J. Mullian...Slight

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MEN WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION; $8-$9 TO START; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO ADVANCE ALONG ENGINEERING LINES. Call Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MAN to handle collection and cancellation in insurance office; salary to start $50 monthly. J 270 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17 to 18 years, for beginner's position in national bank. S 399 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

TRAVELING AUDITOR for South America, knowledge Spanish, $3,000 and expenses; English stenographer, knowledge Spanish translations; buyer-seller steel for local market, with knowledge Spanish; male help of all kinds wanted. Beers Agency, Flatiron.

Instruction.

SALESMEN, city or traveling, write or call for list of openings and how to obtain them; hundreds of positions open; thousands of successful, high-salaried members. National Salesmen's Tr. Assn., 1803-D Candler Bldg., 220 West 42d St., New York.

TRANSPORTATION MANAGERS.—Send for details of profitable course in traffic and purchasing (evenings) given at Central Br. Y. M. C. A., 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn. Instruction and lectures by experts of national reputation.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS Wanted to take territory on proposition of remarkable universal sales possibilities; must be reliable and able to furnish financial guarantee; demonstration being made at National Hotel Men's Exposition, Grand Central Palace; call there Monday afternoon or Tuesday. Booths 501 and 502. References required.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Automobile supply house located in large New England city, established three years and doing fine business, can greatly enlarge by acquisition of active partner; present partner not active and no asset to business; will take about $5,000 to displace him; prefer man under 35, acquainted with the business. Address Z 322 Times Annex.

For Sale.—Modern factory, equipped, 80,000 feet floor space; good location; labor market, and shipping facilities very best; price reasonable. Apply A. C. Wheeler, Norwalk, Conn.

Desire to connect with one who has large Government contracts; have equipped factory, with 100 sewing machines; can also help financially. L 183 Times.

Large waist contractor wishes to connect with a house for next season; silk or cotton; best references. C. W., 222 Times Downtown.

Factory, complete plant; low rent; 12 Singer, 7 Union special complete plant pleating machines, office fixtures. Lenox 2872.

Finely furnished boarding and rooming house for sale; filled; cause sickness; reasonable. 658 Lexington Av., near 55th St.

Business Loans.

Loans on chattel mortgage on machinery or automobiles; corporation notes discounted; strictly confidential. Coney, 1,790 Broadway, Room 512.

FOR SALE.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 452 Broadway.

Metropolitan Opera tickets for sale; two orchestra seats, T. 5 and 7, Wednesday nights throughout season. Telephone 8490 Hanover.

DESKS, PARTITIONS, RAILINGS; NEW, SLIGHTLY USED BUSINESS FURNITURE. FINN BROTHERS, 380 BROADWAY.

Metropolitan Opera subscription seats, two; very choice; 5th row centre, for Thursday nights. E 496 Times Annex.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY bought, sold, appraised; estates purchased. DELANEY, 170 Broadway.

VICUNA RUG.—Beautiful, genuine, 5 x 7, just imported. Price $200. Call Romero, 149 West 74th St.

DYEING PLANS in good condition wanted. European Dyeing Co. Madison Square 3418.

ACT PROMPTLY.

Many so-called "lost" articles fail to find their way back to owners because finders do not know where to restore them. A small advertisement in The New York Times will inform them. See last page of The Times. Telephone Bryant 1000.—Advt.

LITTLE FOOD WASTE DUE TO RAILROADS

Heavy Loss Complained Of by Senator Borah Not Due to Freight Congestion.

FEW SHIPMENTS SPOILED

Pittsburgh Reports Some Food Rotting in Cars in Yards and Chicago Some Frozen in Transit.

Great interest was aroused by the statement made by Senator Borah of Idaho in an interview in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday that quantities of foodstuffs were rotting in the West because of a lack of cars to convey them to market. While Senator Borah did not say the food was rotting in cars, THE TIMES sought to learn through its correspondents at railroad centres whether freight congestion on the country's transportation systems entered into the problem, with the following result:

Vegetables Frozen in Transit.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 11.—E. D. Sewall, Vice President of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, denied today that for lack of transportation crops were rotting at terminals or on farms in the district traversed by his railroad.

"Crops are moving freely," he said.

There has been considerable agitation in Chicago for the last ten days because of the dumping by the railroads of large quantities of potatoes, cabbages and other vegetables on the outskirts of the city. Investigation disclosed that the commission men to whom the vegetables were consigned had refused to receive them because a large proportion had been frozen in transit and were unfit for human consumption. For a week the Salvation Army has been sorting out the good potatoes from the dumps and distributing them among the poor.

Captain Thomas I. Porter of the Secret Service Bureau, who with Assistant United States Attorney General Childs has investigated this matter, has sent this report to Washington by telegraph:

"Newspaper articles are grossly exaggerated. Potatoes dumped because in frozen condition, unmarketable on account of frost. Practically all cars shipped were assorted and attempts made by consignees to save marketable potatoes."

Normal Movement Through St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 11.—With the outcome of the war depending largely upon food produced in America, and with hundreds of carloads of crop products reported rotting in Northwestern States because of inadequate transportation facilities, an investigation of railroad conditions in St. Louis reveals no such situation, according to railway officials here.

Abnormal fruit and vegetable crops of Colorado and Utah and all other producing districts shipping via St. Louis are being hauled without waste or delay, despite the fact that this year's crops show an increase of 61 per cent. over those of last year, according to H. B. Kooser, President of the American Refrigerator Transit Company. Only about 5,000 carloads of foodstuffs of a production of 14,000 carloads remain to be moved from Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico points, Mr. Kooser declared. These, he said, would be moving within a few days. Special trains of empty refrigerator cars now are in transit to the districts.

Shortage of Cars and Labor.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 11.—Shortage of cars and inability to obtain help in terminals are causing trouble for railroads handling food in Cleveland territory. Little loss or delay has resulted thus far, but railroad officials here fear the coming of Winter will bring additional trouble in handling food.

All shipments of food over railroads running into Cleveland have a preferred rating, and every effort is made to expedite their delivery. Thus far there has been little complaint from farmers and commission men of inability to obtain cars, and local and division freight agents declare delays in shipping cars for food shipments have not often exceeded twenty-four hours.

Food Rotting in Pittsburg Yards.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Nov. 11.—The people of this district are forced to pay war prices for food and suffer food shortage restrictions, with many in actual want, while at the same time several hundred cars of food are lying unloaded in the produce yards and on switches along the tracks leading into the city. Part of this food is actually rotting or beginning to rot in the cars. It is reported that last Thursday a carload of peaches was dumped at Kiskiminetas Junction with the excuse that they were rotten. So many of them were good that employes of the railroad carried home fifteen bushels.

E. Lowery Humes, United States Attorney for the Western Pennsylvania District is investigating these conditions with a view to prosecution.

D. W. Crawford, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad said today:

"The situation in brief is that a railroad yard with a capacity of 500 cars is compelled to find room for 1,100. We are unable to place the large number of cars shipped into the yard, and must put them on sidings near the city wherever we can find room for them.

"When the congestion of cars in the produce yards last week became acute, a meeting was held, and the Local Car Service Bureau took up the situation. I was made Chairman, and immediately called a meeting of produce dealers. The wholesalers without exception seemed as anxious to relieve the situation as we. They claimed that often cars of produce had been ordered, but after their arrival a sale was not found for them as readily as had been expected. For this reason the food was held up in the yards and disposed of as soon as customers could be procured. I understand now, however, that the situation has been somewhat relieved, as during the last week the contents of 800 cars have been sold."

Cincinnati's Loss Small.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 11.—There has been a good deal of freight congestion in this section, as elsewhere, but, so far as information on the subject is obtainable, there has been no large loss of perishable provisions. Shipments of this kind, the freight officials say, have had precedence, with a view to responding to the urgent needs of the country.

James B. Ford, Assistant General Freight Agent of the Southern Railway, said tonight:

"Food crops and all perishable consignments are being handled promptly in and through this gateway, and so far as railroad officials can learn, none such is being delayed for lack of transportation. The railroads east of the Mississippi River during the past several months have declared a number of embargoes on freight traffic, but at no time have any of these included or affected perishable consignments, and these have at all times been given preference in forwarding."

South Not Affected.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov 11.—Prominent railroad officials here deny that there is any congestion of perishable traffic in this section of the South or that foodstuffs are allowed to rot at terminals or on farms for lack of transportation facilities. Cotton is the chief product of the South, and so far no ill-effects have been felt in the movement of cotton.

Little Waste in the East.

Railroad men here, commenting on the interview with Senator Borah of Idaho in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday on food waste in the West, expressed the opinion that there was very little waste in the East of food in transit. What waste there was, they thought, was due to the delay of the consignee in removing his goods. Such an opinion was expressed by P. J. Flynn, Vice President of the Lackawanna, in charge of traffic. He pointed out that the months when weather conditions were partly to blame for wastage were past, and that the season of the year was at hand when all such wastage was at a minimum.

Since our war with Germany began the railroads have been striving to keep perishable freight moving, and in many circulars have emphasized the necessity for the consignee to claim and remove his goods as soon as possible, both to prevent waste and release freight cars, which must be kept constantly in motion if congestion is to be avoided.

"Freight, so far as our lines are concerned, is moving normally, and no congestion is reported," said Mr. Flynn. "I do not believe there is any food waste in this district; I have heard of none. We are moving potatoes, cabbage, and other produce without delay. I think the great handicap in the East just now is the lack of farm labor."

This statement of conditions by Mr. Flynn was confirmed by G. A. Cullen of the same railroad.

The wastage of food has been reduced through a system of salvage put into effect by the Health Department with the co-operation of the Mayor's Food Committee. In the last few months a great quantity of food which otherwise might have been lost has found its way into consumption. The women of the committee take the spoiling food to a central plant, where it is sorted out and everything edible saved. A group of women advanced the money for the preliminary work, and now, it is said to be almost self-supporting. The food is preserved and sold to the poor at cost.

PUBLIC-SPIRITED MEN HELP IN SAVING FOOD

New Yorkers Will Assist in Financing Administrator's Campaign in City.

City Food Administrator Arthur Williams will this week take up the work of organizing the food administration in this city. It is his intention to form committees to deal with the different phases of the work, and the first to be will be a Finance Committee. It is Mr. Williams's intention to get public-spirited men to finance the food conservation campaign here, thus lessening the cost of food regulation for the Government.

Some of the results of food conservation efforts in the big hotels is shown in a report of August Nulle, chief steward of the Waldorf, who said that the first step in food conservation taken by the hotels would be the elimination of young and immature animals for food. The wisdom of this, he said, was shown by the fact that a suckling pig weighs twenty pounds, and will make from twelve to fourteen portions. The same animal allowed to grow to 200 pounds will serve scores of persons with a great deal more wholesome food. In the hotel, he said, the normal number of suckling pigs used was about twenty-five a week. In the same time the hotel serves forty baby lambs. He estimated, therefore, that by allowing this number to grow to maturity the eventual saving will be from 6,000 to 8,000 pounds a week.

After 5 o'clock service yesterday afternoon in St. Mark's in-the-Bouwerie, Tenth Street, near Second Avenue, O. H. Van Norden, Chairman of the Speakers' Bureau of the United States Food Administration, spoke on food conservation.

"The war is going to be won by the kitchens of America," he said. "One of the reasons for the recent Italian retreat was because of the lack of food supplies. I hope this will not happen on the French front. France and Italy have had a crop failure this year, and we must save our food in order that we may be able to send it to them. America and Canada must supply the Allies' needs."

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—At St. Bartholomew's Church, 4 o'clock service last Sunday, lady's black leather handbag containing some money, check for $35, bracelet, and bunch of keys, cards, &c. Kindly return to clerk, Hotel Latham, 28th St., near 5th Av., Manhattan, receiving reward.

LOST.—Southern Pacific Company stock certificate No. A2991 for 50 shares, in the name "Virginia K. Wearne." Notice is hereby given to show cause why duplicate should not be issued. Mrs. Virginia K. Wearne, 120 East 81st St., New York.

LOST.—Diamond bar pin in the neighborhood of 88th St. and West End Av., up Broadway to 99th St. to 817 West End Av., Apt. 8E; liberal reward. River 8140.

LOST.—Saturday night, between 181st-182d and St. Nicholas Av., gentleman's signet ring, Japanese initials, "L. P. M."; reward. Moore, 612 West 178th St.

LOST.—Lady's gold watch, in black leather wrist strap, near 119th St. and Morningside Drive; monogram "M. B. R."; reward. Apt. 9D, 435 West 119th St.

LOST.—Large square striped Hudson seal muff in New York, Friday, the 9th, either in 5th Av. bus or 78th St., East; reward. E 849 Times Annex.

LOST.—Lady's silver wrist watch, on gray leather strap; vicinity Park Av. and 69th St. Lord, 126 East 65th St. Reward.

LOST.—Black Boston bag, 6th Av. "L" or Erie; valuable papers; reward. F. P. Lee, 86 Donaldson Av., Rutherford, N. J.

LOST.—In Altman's or vicinity, gold circular pin, with diamond. Please return to cashier at Altman's; liberal reward.

LOST.—Seal Fitch neckpiece, Lenox subway, 110th Station, 110th, Lenox to 6th Av.; reward. Tel. 5708 River. Burke.

LOST.—Wednesday, emerald and diamond ring, Bloomingdale's. Reward. C. Rutledge, 533 West 112th.

LOST.—Lady's gold wrist watch, oval case; reward. Titeflex Metal Hose Co., Equitable Building.

$1,000 REWARD.

Return large diamond bow knot brooch with three large pendants, set with pear-shaped diamonds; lost Oct. 22, between Vanderbilt Hotel and Manhattan Opera House; no questions asked. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$100 REWARD.

Lost, platinum bracelet, set with diamonds, some time between Oct. 10th and Nov. 10th; return to W. J. M. Donovan, 80 Broadway. Telephone 8047 Rector.

$200 REWARD.

Return platinum brooch, 42 pearls, 67 small diamonds, lost Nov. 2, 1917, in the shopping district, no questions asked. Marcus & Co., 5th Av., and 45th St.

$100 REWARD

for platinum flexible chain bracelet, set with 15 diamonds, lost Nov. 1 or 2 in New York. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av., and 37th St.

It is Overcoat Time.
Order Yours Now—$40.

With the thermometer dropping to thirty every day or two, it doesn't pay to wait. One cold day is apt to put the unprepared man much further back financially than the amount a good overcoat costs.

Nor does it pay to be satisfied with what you can get ready-made when a coat par excellence, satin-lined, can be had to your own measure at so low a cost and quickly.

We have a large variety of medium and heavy weight all wool fabrics in fancy and plain weaves you would enjoy wearing. Write, Phone or call for samples.

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TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S.—Many men get less than they should because they are unwilling to view opportunity with an open mind.
Arnheim Axiom.

HOOVER FIXES STANDARD LOAF

Continued from Page 1.

type of grocers doing business upon a credit and delivery basis must charge more.

No Returned Bread.

"Competitive conditions have built up a number of practices in bread which can be limited to the advantage of the industry and the public. The Food Administration and the Commercial Economy Committee of the Council of National Defense have already requested the bakers of the country to refuse the acceptance of returned bread, and this will now be made a legal regulation. The investigations show that a large portion of returned stale bread was actually destroyed, and that the amount of flour so lost amounts to upward of 600,000 barrels per annum. The regulation that bakers shall not accept the return of bread will force the retailers and public to watch their purchases more carefully.

"The use of other ingredients than flour, yeast, and salt in a great deal of the American bread has been growing steadily for years, and exists to a larger degree than elsewhere, and without any intrinsic compensation in either added nutritive value or palatableness. In order to conserve the use of sugar, a maximum of three pounds of cane or beet sugar per barrel of flour is fixed by the Food Administration, against an average consumption of about six pounds, and it is expected that a saving of about 100,000,000 pounds of sugar per annum will result. As there are from 270 to 280 one-pound loaves from a barrel of flour, the sugar in any event is not noticed by the consumer.

A maximum of two pounds of shortening is imposed, against an average consumption of about six pounds, and the use of vegetable oil substitutes is required. The saving in lard should amount to 100,000,000 pounds per annum. The milk used in bread is limited to skimmed milk, as the microscopic amount of butter fat which appears in whole milk bread gives no adequate compensation for its use for this purpose.

"Many large bakeries in the United States are operating on this formula of sugar, shortening, and milk, and are catering to all classes of customers to the latter's satisfaction. These combined savings should result in cheapening the average cost of baking bread materially.

Only Multiples of a Pound.

"The requirement that all bread shall be baked in multiples of one pound has several objectives—economy in labor of baking and economy in materials, as small breads are more wasteful in baking than larger units. The bread remains fresh longer in larger loaves, and there will be less loss of stale bread. Furthermore, a standard weight will protect the consumer.

"At the present time the tendency is to adjust the weight to the cost of the bread in an endeavor to maintain a unit of price. The result is that some thirty-eight different weights are on the market, and the consumer has little opportunity of real comparison. By the standardization of weight and the limitation of ingredients, the Food Administration hopes to focus competition upon price and good baking. If the bread in the country is of fixed weights, the consumer will be able to determine at once the cheapest bread, of which he is now incapable because of the variability in weight from six ounces up to four pounds. Rolls will be permitted of certain sizes if baked of the same dough as bread.

"Generally, the standardization of the bread should lay the foundations for the elimination of many wasteful practices forced upon the bakers and distributers by the luxurious demands of the public for various types of bread.

"Some relief can be found to that section of the community most in need of care if the wholesale bakers will place bread on sale to 'cash and carry' customers at the bakery door at a margin above wholesale prices, sufficient to cover the extra expense. Certain wholesale bakers have offered to do this, and it would result in an additional number of 'cash and carry' points of disposal for the public.

No Five-Cent Loaf.

"There has been a demand for a five-cent loaf. At the price of flour entailed by the present price of wheat such a loaf would need be with 'cash and carry' between nine and ten ounces in weight, and for 'delivery and credit' from seven to eight ounces. The investigation has proved that the demand for such sized loaves is in minor percentage and to a considerable degree due to a demand for frequent deliveries of hot bread. For the reasons stated it is uneconomical and not in the interest of the consumer.

"Since the European war began there has been an increase of 100 per cent. in the price of wheat. On the other hand, the 'cash and carry' one-pound loaf under the regulation of intermediate trades and standardization now issued will show an increase of under 40 per cent. It is interesting to note that out of pre-war 'cash and carry' bread the farmer realized under 20 per cent., while today he realizes about 40 per cent. of the price of bread.

"The Food Administration has had the co-operation of many bakers, and wishes to express its appreciation for their support. The whole of the regulations have been under a continuous and extended test, and any capable baker will have no difficulty in compliance and the production of good bread. In fact, the Food Administration has had under observation a number of bakeries operating on a large scale under these conditions."

Figures prepared by the Federal Trade Commission, the statement said, showed that the cost of distribution from the wholesale baker's door represented 33 per cent. of the cost of bread, or over three cents a pound at the present prices.

FIND HIDDEN FOOD AND WAR SUPPLIES

Continued from Page 1.

ernment and are valued at $35,449,028. These war supplies for the most part consist of steel, copper, cotton, leather, jute, and oils.

It is known that a large quantity of jute fibre which figures in the report is held by interests closely allied with the Deutsches Bank of Berlin, the financial institution through which Bernstorff financed his plots in the United States.

Jute, it was pointed out yesterday, is turned into the twine which is used in harvesting wheat. At the present time the shortage of this twine in the United States is the greatest in history. Jute is also used to a great extent in the manufacture of the bagging used to bale cotton, and also in the manufacture of certain kinds of canvas needed in France at the present time.

The amount of steel which is included in the $35,000,000 total has not been disclosed. It is reported, however, to be very large, and all of it is needed by the War or Navy Departments at this moment. The amount of copper is also very large. Copper is the metal most needed in Germany at the present time. Chief Flynn declined to make public the names of those who are listed as the owners of the copper. Leather, another article which the Germans sorely need, has also been found in storage in large quantities, as have also engine and other oils, for which the Central Powers stand ready to pay any price in order to obtain.

The amount of cotton held in storage was carefully withheld, and questions as to its ownership were also left unanswered by the Secret Service officials. A considerable amount of hemp, another fibre which is used in the making of twine, was also included, it was said, in the $35,000,000 item in Chief Flynn's report.

Up to last night none of the foodstuffs or war supplies which figure in the Secret Service report had been seized, and it is understood that no action along that line will be taken until the authorities in Washington give the word to do so.

The Secret Service was ordered only to find the stored food and supplies and establish the ownership of it and the value. This the Secret Service has done, and in the event seizure is ordered by the Food Administration and the other war boards, the United States Marshals of the various districts in which the materials are stored probably will execute the orders. In this event the man who will seize by far the greatest amount will be United States Marshal Power of Brooklyn.

The financial institutions which hold a large part of the food and other materials as security for loans are said to be for the most part Manhattan institutions. With the exception of the Deutsche Bank, which is interested in the jute item, it is understood that no foreign banking houses are in anyway interested in the matter. There are a number of banking houses in New York with intimate German connections, but nothing was given out by the Secret Service to indicate that these banks are among the institutions concerned.

Arthur Williams, representative in New York City of the United States Food Administration, could not be found last night. It is believed that a complete and detailed report of the Secret Service disclosures will be submitted to him this morning.

John Mitchell, head of the State Food Commission, at his home in Mount Vernon last night, said in regard to the Secret Service disclosures:

"This is certainly of the greatest possible importance at this time. I had no reason to believe that any such huge amount was held in storage in the manner indicated, and I shall watch developments closely. The State Commission has no secret service organization at its disposal, and for this reason the work of the Federal boards is naturally much easier to carry out. I do not know whether the State Board will receive a copy of the Secret Service report or not. I certainly hope, however, that we will be favored with one. We stand ready to do anything in our power to help. As to whether or not this food is seizable under the State laws is a matter that must be looked into, and for that reason I cannot answer it at this time."

Chief Flynn admitted last night that his report did not, in his opinion, cover all the stored supplies in New York subject to seizure. The investigation is still going on, and will continue until every ounce of food which is held contrary to law and in violation of the Federal war regulations is discovered and the ownership and location of it reported to Washington.

Every warehouse in which foodstuffs and other war supplies are stored, it was announced last night, was under the constant watch of the Secret Service, and not one pound could be moved without the consent of the authorities, and until Washington acted one way or the other that consent could not be obtained.

PALMER WILL SEIZE GOODS.

To Take Over All German-Owned Property in Warehouses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The unearthing in New York of hidden stores of cotton, copper, steel, and jute, valued at more than $35,000,000, is the first move on the part of A. Mitchel Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, to take over property held in this country for Germany. Secret Service agents have had under surveillance materials owned by Germany in warehouses of this country, and acting under general orders from Mr. Palmer these goods will be seized from time to time.

Mr. Palmer said tonight that he had not been advised in any detail of the discoveries made in New York and could not make known the banks which had loaned money on German-owned goods. The Secret Service agents were requested by the Food Administration to obtain the facts concerning the amounts of foodstuffs and fodder held in warehouses in New York awaiting shipment, but no report from them had been received tonight.

Most of the goods under these classifications, it was said, were consigned to neutral countries of Europe, and licenses had been refused by the War Trade Board. Some which had been in storage since September, or even before that date, were subject to immediate seizure, it was said. Efforts were being made, however, to get these foods into the market by voluntary agreement.

Large quantities of flour and oats already have been distributed by one means or another, and one large consignment of flour has been sent to our European allies. Action probably will be taken during the week to obtain possession of the cottonseed meal and oil cakes held in storage.

The Food Administration is determined that the goods stored which come under its supervision shall be put on the market here as soon as possible. The legal department has been at work for some time on the many technicalities of law involved.

CHURCH GIVES HOOVER AID.

East Orange Congregation Reports 2,547 Meatless Days.

In compliance with the request of Food Administrator Hoover that the churches of the country ask their members for reports on the number of wheatless and meatless days they have observed, the members of the First Presbyterian Church of East Orange, N. J., yesterday made their report. In the 1,100 members of the church are represented 391 families.

Of these, 191 made reports which showed that they had had 1,502 wheatless meals and 2,547 meatless meals. This means that in the church the co-operation with Mr. Hoover was equivalent to 4,506 persons doing without wheat for a meal, and 7,641 persons doing without meat for a meal.

Arthur Pollen, the British naval expert, who is an attendant at the church, estimated that if the people of the whole country would do as well as the members of the First Presbyterian Church of East Orange in the matter of wheatless days, it would mean a saving of 130,000,000 bushels of wheat a year.

Americans Cancel Feast.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—F. C. Van Duzer, Chairman of the American Society in England, announced today that the committee of the society had decided to cancel this year's Thanksgiving dinner, although arrangements for a large gathering of Americans had been completed.

The committee, Mr. Van Duzer said, canceled the dinner through a desire to act in harmony with the food economy policy of the country.

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Youthfully spirited are the Varsity Fifty-Five Suits. Many trim Belters; lots of smart, Double-breasted models; also, more conservative suits for men whose style outlook is more serious.

Varsity Six Hundred Overcoats are for men who appreciate Varsity Fifty-Five Suits. Some are smartly form-fitting; others are loosely Londonish in sweep and drape. More sedately stylish are our Chesterfields.

Prices are easy. They begin at $20. Remarkable values at $25, $28 and $30. The Suits go to $50—the Overcoats to $55.

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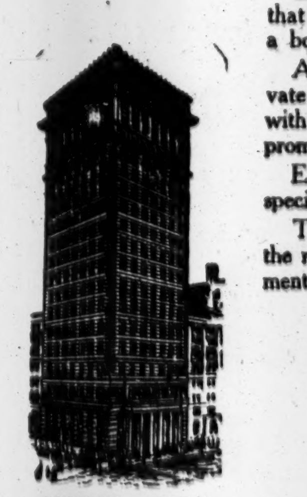

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Week of November 12th to 17th

SALES of closed carriages total up no small part of our enormous annual business. Hudson enclosed jobs are the choicest expressions of the carriage builder's art. Money can buy nothing better. The very latest creations for this winter are now on exhibition and it will be a treat for you to look them over.

For one reason or another you may not desire to lay out money on a new enclosed car—very well, then—your best and logical course is to buy right here at this sale a Hudson closed carriage that has already seen some service.

We have thirty odd Hudson closed jobs ready, and they offer as wide a choice of desirable body styles as you would run across in a day's round of the better class showrooms.

The lot for this sale includes:

CABRIOLETS TOWN CARS SEDANS
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They have been thoroughly overhauled, repainted, and freshened up—they look and act like new.

Prices for this Sale range from
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All these cars have been taken in trade from purchasers of new Hudson Super-Sixes—particular people who always want the very latest in motor carriages turned out by our factory. There isn't a thing wrong with them mechanically—and they are fashionable carriages of the very highest grade of craftmanship.

Don't waste your time and money buying inferior new cars or seconds of unestablished reputation. A Hudson in this sale will not cost you any more and in many cases not as much.

Come and look the offerings over—they are really a fine lot from which to make a selection. You are certain to find the style best suited to your particular requirements.

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THE TIMES FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Soldiers at the fighting front, in the camps throughout the United States, and the sailors on destroyers in the danger zone look for news from home. The New York Times can be sent on these terms: Daily and Sunday, 1 year, $10; 6 months, $5.50; 1 month, $1; daily without Sunday, 1 year, $8; 6 months, $4.25; 1 month, 75 cents; Sunday only, 1 year, $3; 6 months, $1.75; 1 month, 30 cents. Give name of man, company, and regiment, or the name of ship; the War Department provides address. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.